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ELIPHALET NOTT, D.D., LL.D.
President of Union College 1804—1866.

"Perseverantia vincit omnia nec non et in gloriam ducit—Vita brev
cursus gloriæ Sempiternus."

"He was not Merely an Instructor, Confined to the Books; He was not an Author; He did not Compose Treatises; He was an Educator Standing for Ideals, in Politics, in Religion, in all Things which Concerned Men. Though by Profession a Clergyman Devoted to his Calling, He was an Exception to the Criticism that Clergymen Understand the Least and Take the Worst Measure of Human Affairs of all Mankind that can Write and Read. In His Lecture-room the two Functions were as Parts to the Whole. He there Inculcated High Aims, and When He Died left a Marked Impress upon the Times." (From Judge Danforth's address on Dr. Nott on Alumni Day at the Union Centennial in 1895.)

UNIVERSITAS 1795. CONCORDIÆ
IN NECESSARIIS UNITAS
IN
OMNIBUS CARITAS
IN DUBIIS LIBERTAS
1873.

UNION UNIVERSIT

Its History, Influence, Characteristics and Equipme

WITH THE LIVES AND WORKS OF ITS FOUNDERS, BENEFACTORS,
CERS, REGENTS, FACULTY, AND THE ACHIEVEMENTS
OF ITS ALUMNI

UNION COLLEGE

Albany Medical College Albany Law School Dudley Obse
Albany College of Pharmacy

BY

ANDREW VAN VRANKEN RAYMOND, D.D., LL.

President of the College; Chancellor of the University

THREE VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

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EDITOR'S NOTE.

This is not so much a history as a compilation. It brings together from many sources authentic data connected with the origin and growth of Union College and the other Departments of Union University. Care has been taken to include everything of permanent interest, and it is believed that no important document has been omitted. In this lies the chief value of the publication.

The narrative, for which the editor is directly responsible, is designed to connect the different parts of the story told by the documents. The biographies of the Presidents have been written by others, to whom grateful acknowledgment is here made. Special mention is due to Professor John Ira Bennett for valuable assistance in this and in other ways. The interesting résumé of the investigation by the legislature into Dr. Nott's management of the funds of the College, and the admirable accounts of the various celebrations, beginning with the Semi-centennial Celebration in 1845 and ending with the Nott Memorial Celebration in 1904, have been prepared by Captain F. Y. Hedley, chief of the editorial staff of the Lewis Publishing Company. The Alumni Catalogue, which is by far the fullest and most satisfactory record of Union College Alumni ever printed, has been compiled by Joseph R. Brown, Jr., until recently the College Librarian.

The editor assumes no responsibility for the biographical sketches of distinguished Alumni which appear in the second and third volumes, as these have been prepared solely by the publishers.

In the Appendix to the first volume will be found some items of interest which could not easily be incorporated in the narrative, and a reprint of all the legislation affecting the College and the University.

THE EDITOR.

Note.—For Alumni List, see Vol. III.

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UNION UNIVERSITY.

CHAPTER I.

UNION COLLEGE—THE STORY OF ITS ORIGIN.

Each of the older American Colleges has an individuality which persists despite outward changes. When we call it the spirit of the institution we give a name, but not an explanation. Whatever it is it began with the life of the college and can be accounted for, in part at least, by the conditions or influences that gave birth to the college. There is peculiar interest therefore in the story of the origin of each of our higher institutions of learning. The beginnings of Union College belong to the period of the American Revolution, and because of this have a significance worthy of special attention. To understand the influences behind the movement for a college at a time when it seems to us that the thought and effort of the people would naturally be given to the war still in progress, it is necessary to recall certain familiar facts of history.

During the early years of the great struggle for Independence, no section of the country played a more important part than did the valleys of the Mohawk and Upper Hudson, since they were the scene of operations in the first well conceived and comprehensive campaign of the British. The plan of campaign aimed to separate the New England Colonies from those in the South by winning and holding New York, from Canada to the mouth of the Hudson. With this territory under British control, the remaining colonies would be hopelessly divided. The plans involved the co-operation of three separate commands. General St. Leger was to move down from Lake Ontario, capture Fort Stanwix, and proceed east along the Mohawk; General Burgoyne was to march from Lake Champlain south through the valley of the Upper Hudson, while General Howe would move north from New York along the Lower Hudson.

The three armies were expected to meet in the vicinity of Albany, each having scattered whatever forces might oppose, thus bringing the country through which it marched again under subjection to the crown. Had this plan succeeded, it would have been a well nigh fatal blow to American hopes. It was frustrated, however, first, by the battle of Oriskany, which sent General St. Leger's army, depleted and disorganized, back to the Great Lakes; then by the battle of Bemus Heights, which led to Burgoyne's surrender, and the rapid retreat of General Howe to the safety of his fortifications in New York. Historians agree that these successes saved the American cause in a critical hour, and virtually assured its final triumph, because of the moral effect here and in Europe, especially in France. Not only were these decisive battles fought on the soil of New York State, but the victorious armies were composed largely of the men of New York. This was especially true of the force under General Herkimer at Oriskany, recruited wholly from the settlements along the Mohawk. To the patriots of New York, therefore, is due a large share of the glory of the first signal successes of the American cause, and while thereafter the more serious campaigns of the British were conducted against other sections, Central New York was not left unmolested, and was the scene of repeated attacks led by Sir John Johnston, and the notorious Joseph Brant with a mixed force of Canadians and Indians; and since to these attacks are credited most of the atrocities of the war, New York's share in the sufferings of the great struggle was no less than her share in its glory. It is not surprising, therefore, that the national spirit came early to full expression in the State, and especially in that section of the State that had been the scene both of victory and of vindictive devastation. While this national spirit was evidenced in many ways which do not concern our purpose here, it found one notable expression which has an immediate bearing upon this history.

At the beginning of the War for Independence, there were but nine Colleges in America: Harvard, founded in 1636; William and Mary, in 1693; Yale in 1701; The University of Pennsylvania in 1740; Princeton in 1746; Columbia in 1754; Brown in 1764; Rutgers in 1766, and Dartmouth in 1769. When we recall that at that time and for many years before, the settlements along the

Hudson and in Northern New York were relatively large and important, it may seem strange that they had no college of their own, especially as most of the settlers had come from Holland, a country distinguished for its devotion to education. It should be remembered, however, that in that early period colleges were founded by the church, and primarily for the church, and that for many years after the Dutch colonists began to come to America their religious leaders were brought from Holland, or sent from America to be educated in Holland. When it became necessary, or at least expedient, to train their teachers in America, the Dutch founded Queens College, afterward known as Rutgers. As this institution met all the requirements of the Colonial Church, it was unnecessary for the Dutch settlers in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys to establish another college. This doubtless accounts for the fact that while every other center of Colonial population had a college before the Revolution, Northern New York was without its own seat of learning. When, however, the struggle for Independence and a separate national life began, conditions were changed. Then the need of the church was no longer the only incentive to foster sound learning. The need of the State appealed to progressive spirits. The new nation must have worthy leadership. Enlightened patriotism demanded an educated citizenship. It is profoundly significant that within twenty years after the Declaration of Independence, eleven new colleges were founded—two more than had been established in all the preceding years of Colonial life. It is equally significant that New York led this educational advance. The national spirit, so rapidly developed by the victories on her soil, found almost immediate expression in a demand for a college. This was represented by a petition to the legislature in 1779, two years after Burgoyne's surrender. All the circumstances of that petition serve to show its exceptional character. It did not represent the request of one locality only, nor of one church alone. It did not have its origin in the gift of one individual whose name would be perpetuated as the founder of the college. It was, instead, the voice of the people raised for the common weal, asking the State to meet a public need. That petition, signed by "John Cuyler and eight hundred and forty-two other inhabitants of Albany and Tryon Counties, and Thomas

Clarke and one hundred and thirty-one other inhabitants of Charlotte County," comprising all of Northern New York, was the first expression in America of a popular demand for higher education. There is nothing in the records to show who started the petition, nor who carried it from settlement to settlement and from house to house—doubtless some more zealous than others took upon themselves the work of securing signatures —but the important fact is, that signatures were given in numbers that fairly represented the whole population, thus emphasizing the popular nature of the demand, and separating the beginning of the movement that led to the founding of Union College from the beginning of every earlier effort to establish a college in America. We dwell upon this undoubted historical fact because it helps us to understand the spirit of the institution which became, within the first half century of its life, the most thoroughly representative American College, and which to this day retains the distinctive characteristics of its earlier years.

This, then, is the first fact of importance to be noted in the story of the origin of Union College. The newly awakened spirit of citizenship, intensified by exceptional experiences, led to a popular demand for higher education. There is something inspiring and prophetic in the patriotic impulse to promote sound learning in the interests of the State, even before independence was assured. It is to be regretted that the full text of that early petition with the names of the patriotic signers has not been preserved. The only authentic records left to us are entries in the Journal of the Assembly of the State of New York for 1779-80, and the text of the charter prepared by the Assembly's Committee to which the petition was referred. The official record is as follows:

"A Petition of John Cuyler, and eight hundred and forty-two other Inhabitants of the Counties of Albany and Tryon; and a Petition of Thomas Clarke, and one hundred and thirty-one other Inhabitants of the County of Charlotte, that a Number of Gentlemen may be incorporated in a Body politic, who shall be empowered to erect an Academy or College in the Town of Schenectady, and to hold funds for its support; were respectively read.

"Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the

same Committee to whom the Petition of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston, was yesterday referred; and that Mr. Gordon, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Harpur, be added to the said Committee on the said three petitions."

"The Petition of the Trustees of the Freeholders and Commonalty of the Town of Kingston" was for a College or University to be located at Kingston—a fact of special interest as supporting our contention that the spirit of nationality aroused in the State of New York found quick expression in a desire for higher education. The Kingston Petition, however, differed from those presented from the more northern section of the State, in that it represented the official act of the Trustees of a Town, rather than the direct, and apparently unanimous desire of the people themselves, acting individually. For this reason the latter petition was much more suggestive of popular feeling, and gave promise of more sustained interest and effort—a promise abundantly fulfilled by subsequent events.

The Committee of the Legislature designated to consider these two petitions either did not regard them as antagonistic to each other, believing that two colleges might well be founded, or chose to leave the Legislature to decide between the rival claimants, for with fine impartiality they reported both petitions favorably, recommending that the petitioners be allowed to introduce the necessary bills at the next session of the Legislature. This report was adopted apparently without opposition. The Kingston project, however, seems to have been carried no further, but the enterprise of the northern counties led Governor George Clinton to prepare a proclamation, which, had it been carried into effect, would have established a college in Schenectady in the year 1780. Why this proclamation was not signed after being carefully and elaborately prepared, cannot now be definitely known. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that the exigencies of the war then passing through its darkest stage diverted attention from all other enterprises.

In confirmation of the theory that the movement to found a college in Schenectady was prompted by the spirit of nationality, we cite an address delivered at the semi-centennial celebration in 1845, by Mr. Isaiah Townsend, of Albany:

"The first College founded in this State was King's, or Columbia, established in 1754, the year of the final rupture with the French Colonies. From that period to the incorporation of Union, no one familiar with the momentous occurrences of the interval, can be surprised that nothing further was done to multiply seats of learning. Scarcely had the dangers and apprehensions attending the French War been dispelled, when the troubles which preceded the Revolution began. The year of 1765, in which the English parliament passed the Stamp Act, and the usurpation was answered by the meeting of a Continental Congress in New York, this very year was the first in which the Assembly thought it safe to allow the walls of Albany to be dismantled, though Canada had been reduced five years before.

"But why was not Union founded as early or earlier than Columbia? The state of the colony at that time, furnishes, I think, a satisfactory answer. What, in fact, was the Province of New York in 1754? Nothing more than a strip of frontier between New England and the wilderness. Nearly twenty years later, Canada Creek, but two hours distant from these walls, was designated by Guy Johnson to the British Board of Trade as the boundary between white men and the savages. Beyond this limit, no trace of fixed life was to be seen, save here and there a detached fort or isolated trading post. The population of the Province, in the middle of the last century, did not probably exceed seventy-five thousand souls, and of these, more than half dwelt below the Highlands. Feeble in numbers, the Colonists redeemed not this weakness by close union and inviolable harmony. They differed in origin, in language, in customs, in religion, and were distracted by the strife of rival interests and conflicting prejudices. Three distinct and often unfriendly nations had contributed to people the Colony. No part of the territory, except a moiety of Long Island, was exclusively inhabited by English; and of these, a portion were in closer communion with Connecticut than New York, while the other consisted chiefly of Quakers, who despised an educated clergy as hirelings, and so far from encouraging the acquisition of knowledge, thought with Festus, that much learning made men mad. The City and Westchester may have been equally divided between the sedate, industrious and honest old Dutch population, and a host of

interlopers from Old England and New, eager to be rich, ripe for intrigue, and in some instances, impatient to build up, with diverting seriousness, a mimic and tinsel feudalism. North of the Highlands, with few exceptions, the banks of the Hudson were peopled with Dutch, who clung to their own language and customs, had their pulpits and schools supplied from Leyden, and felt little affection for a government which had torn them from their Fatherland, and from which they asked no greater favor than to be let alone. On the Upper Mohawk and in Schoharie, refugees from the ruins of the Palatinate had settled, speaking neither Dutch nor English, and so ignorant that they well-nigh massacred the agent sent to confirm their titles to their lands.

"The influence of New England might have assimilated these discordant elements, for Dutchman and Puritan professed nearly the same religion, and had the same republican longings, as the Revolution showed. But a venal and short-sighted policy had raised barriers to healthy emigration more insuperable than dread of the scalping knife. Not an unscrupulous adventurer from the mother country or even the neighboring colonies, who had chanced to dream he might one day be a baronet, or found a lordship by peddling beads and pinchbeck, but had endeavored to secure whole tracts of land in New York, from a facile and not always immaculate government. When there were not yet eighty thousand people from Montauk to Canajoharie, not a patch of ground was to be found on the Hudson, south of Albany, nor on the Mohawk, east of Canada Creek, which was not claimed to be patented, or could be occupied except on terms that men of the same kidney as those who had sent Charles Stuart to the block, and reduced the nobles of England to plain Thomas and John, were not likely to submit to. If we add to this rapid but not overcharged sketch, a vice-regal government, rent by intestine dissensions, an executive often at best a pensioner of Walpole or pet of Bedford, a factious council, meddling and intriguing magistrates, and a House of Assembly whose timid opposition could not often be screwed beyond the pitch of refusing petty salaries, if we add the neighborhood of savage tribes still numerous and powerful, and behind them the agents of Canada, ready to encourage their treachery and reward their ferocity, we can no longer be surprised that our Alma Mater should not

have been sooner planted in this smiling and pleasant valley. We shall wonder rather that her sister college should have been founded before her, though backed by a rich church on this side and a potent establishment beyond the sea; and though the elder sister pretended not, says a petition of 1764, to aim at any high improvement in literature, but only to guard against total ignorance, of which there may well indeed have been dread.

"If we turn from the sketch of the Province in '54 to the picture of the State in '95, we shall find, as might be supposed, a radical change. For Massachusetts, a Commonwealth from the beginning, the war of 1776 was nothing more than a war of independence; for New York it was a revolution. At its close, the rebel of Long Island was no longer an Englishman; the rebel of the Hudson no longer a Dutchman; the rebel of the Mohawk no longer a German; all three had become Americans; freedom had made them brothers. Inveterate prejudices and animosities had been buried in the graves of martyrs at Quebec and Saratoga. Our fathers had become a people of one heart and mind, of equal rights and like obligations. The responsibilities the change imposed were not long in being felt. A form of government won by the valor and founded on the sovereignty of the people could only be perpetuated by the preservation of popular virtue and popular intelligence. The first thought, therefore, of our statesmen was the promotion of public education. In 1787 the Regents of the University were established, with the man at their head who had stood unflinchingly at the helm of the State, lavishing fortune and periling life from the beginning to the end of the war. In the first few years various Academies were endowed, the Literature Fund was created, Columbia College was aided, and finally our Alma Mater was incorporated, to be followed in a few months by the introduction of the vast Common School system of the State. Sectarianism had founded the sister college at a time when nothing else, perhaps, could have compassed its establishment. The new Institution was open to every religion, and the name UNION was given to it, to show that all sects and all races beneath its roof were one. In its infancy citizens vied with the authorities in contributing to its endowment, and though the language of Holland was not to be taught in its

halls, the descendants of Hollanders were the first to bring to it their offerings."

The text of the proposed charter of Clinton College, in the Town of Schenectady, has fortunately been preserved and appears in the published collection of "Clinton Papers." It is of sufficient interest to be reprinted here in part, since it apparently quotes some of the language of the lost petition of 1779, and certainly reflects the spirit and aims of the petitioners:

DRAFT OF THE PROCLAMATION FOR ORGANIZING CLINTON COLLEGE AT SCHENECTADY, 1780.

George Clinton, Esqr., Governor of the State of New York, &c. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas a great number of the respectable inhabitants of the Counties of Albany, Tryon and Charlotte, taking into consideration the great benefit of a good education, the disadvantages they labour under for want of the means of acquiring it, and the loud call there now is and no doubt will be in a future day for men of learning to fill the several offices of Church and State, and looking upon the Town of Schenectady, in every respect the most suitable and commodious seat for a seminary of learning in this State, or perhaps in America, have presented their humble petitions to the Governor and legislature of this State, earnestly requesting that a number of gentlemen may be incorporated in a body politic who shall be impowered to erect an academy or college in the place aforesaid, to hold sufficient funds for its support, to make proper laws for its government, and to confer degrees; and whereas by an act of the legislature of this State passed the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and seventy-nine, entitled an act it is enacted that Know ye, therefore, that I do by virtue of the authority to me as aforesaid given, will, ordain, grant and constitute that there be a college, called Clinton College, erected in or near the said town of Schenectady in this State of New York, for the education of youth in the learned languages and liberal and useful arts and sciences, preparing them for the ministry and other good offices; and that the Trustees of the said college and their successors forever may and shall be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact and name, and shall be called, known and distinguished by the name of

the Trustees of Clinton College, in Schenectady. I give, grant, constitute and ordain that there shall be from henceforth forever a body politic consisting of the Trustees of the said Clinton College in Schenectady.

And, for the more full and perfect erection of the said Corporation and body politic consisting of the Trustees of Clinton College in Schenectady, I do, in pursuance of the aforesaid authority, by these presents create, ordain, constitute, nominate and appoint the Governor, or Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York for the time being, Eliphalet Ball, Barent Vrooman, Thomas Romain, John Rodgers, Eilardus Westerloo, Daniel Gross, John Livingston, Alexander Miller, Philip Schuyler, James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Abraham Ten Broeck, Abraham Yates, Junior, Robert Yates, Levi Paulding, Dirk Brinkerhoff, Isaac Vrooman, Christopher Yates, John Cuyler, Henry Glen, Jacobus Teller, Hugh Mitchell, Andrew McFarlan, Abraham Oathout, Dirck Van Ingen, James Gordon, Robert Van Rensselaer, Pieter Vrooman, Peter Waggoner, Junior, and Ebenezer Clark, of the State of New York, Esquires, and Ashley, of the State of New Hampshire, Esq., and Timothy Edwards, of the State of Massachusetts Bay, Esquire, Trustees of the said Clinton College in Schenectady, and that the said Trustees do, at their first meeting after the receipt of these presents and before they proceed to any business, take an oath of abjuration of all foreign authority, civil and Ecclesiastic, an oath of allegiance to this State, and likewise an oath for faithfully executing the office or trust reposed in them, which said oaths shall be administered to them by any of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of this State of New York; and when and as often as any new member or officer shall be elected or chosen hereafter, pursuant to this Charter, he or they so elected or chosen shall take and subscribe the aforementioned oaths before his admission into his trust or office.

The special interest in this document centers in its preamble, which, it is fair to suppose, represents the spirit, if it does not present the exact language, of the petition. Three things are to be noted: First, the belief of the petitioners in the value of a good education; second, their persuasion of the need of men of learn-

ing for public life; and, third, their conviction of the exceptional advantages offered by Schenectady as an educational center. In view of the subsequent claim of other communities for the honor of the College site, this early designation of Schenectady as "in every respect the most suitable and commodious seat for a seminary of learning in this State or perhaps in America" is interesting as showing the relative importance which Schenectady had already gained in popular thought, or as suggesting that the citizens of Schenectady had taken the initiative in the movement for a College, and naturally sought to forestall the claims of all other localities by asserting at the outset the advantages of their own favored village. Whatever influences led to the naming of Schenectady in the first petition, it cannot be doubted that the fact that it was the earliest choice had much to do with making it the final choice for the site of the College. One cannot help wondering, however, at the rather extravagant language of the petitioners. What could there have been in the hamlet of a few hundred souls, almost hidden in the forest, to justify the claims so boldly made that it was superior to any other site for a seat of learning in the State, "or perhaps in America?" Did the men of that day have a vision of the future? Did they see the large meaning of the "Mohawk Gap," the one break in the chain of mountains that extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, dividing the seaboard from the great plains of the interior? Did they have some prophetic conception of the commanding importance of this "Gateway" between East and West? Did they know that more than any other natural feature of this continent it would help to solve the problem of national development by determining the course of early emigration? Did they realize the part it would play in making New York the Empire State, and giving the intelligence and character of New England to the regions beyond? We cannot believe that they saw all these things clearly, and yet they must have had some idea of the strategic importance of the location to inspire such a claim as they made for Schenectady as a natural educational center. But whatever led to their claim, the claim itself was fully justified in the years which saw the College which they sought to found and did finally found, rapidly gain national reputation and influence. To it came young men from

every part of the country at a time when most of the other and older colleges were depending almost wholly upon their local constituency, and from it these same men, upon graduation, carried their intelligence and enterprise either back to their homes or to the newer regions of the West. It was natural that many of these, after watching through their student days the steady and ever increasing tide of travel through the Mohawk Gap, should be led, when student days were over, to join themselves with those who were following "the course of Empire," so that the College in Schenectady has the distinction of contributing more than any of her sister colleges to the building of the West in the years of national expansion before the Civil War. Those early petitioners were not far astray when they claimed such exceptional advantages for Schenectady as a College site.

The failure of the first attempt to secure a College did not discourage the petitioners, but seems rather to have stimulated them to greater effort, for despite the diversion of interest and the hardships and losses to which they were subjected by the war, in 1782, or three years after the first petition, another, with more than two hundred additional subscribers, or over one thousand two hundred in all, was presented to the Legislature still sitting at Kingston. This also asked for the creation of a corporate body by executive act, which had been the method of founding Colleges in Colonial times, and may have raised the question of providing some new and better way of furthering educational interests under the changed conditions resulting from national independence. At all events, while their second petition, like the first, failed to secure decisive action, the Legislature two years later created the University of the State of New York, with a governing body known as the Board of Regents, charged with all the interests of higher education within the State, and empowered to grant charters to Academies and Colleges. After the failure of the second petition, the movement to secure a College in Schenectady took a new direction, largely through the influence of the Rev. Dirck Romeyn, who in 1784 became pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Schenectady. Dr. Romeyn was a man of sound scholarship and broad sympathies, with convictions and personal qualities that made him a natural leader. It has

been said of him that "He was unquestionably the first man in his denomination, and among the first in the whole American church. He was the counselor of Senators, the advisor and compeer of the warriors of the Revolution, and an efficient co-worker with the patriots. He took the lead in his State in giving an impetus to the support and encouragement of classical learning."

Since to him more, perhaps, than to any other one man was due the final success of the College movement, it is fitting that this history should contain some account of his life.

Dirck Romeyn was born at Hackensack, New Jersey, January 12, 1744, and was the son of Nicholas Romeyn and Rachael Vreeland, his wife. After receiving the rudiments of his education, partly under the instruction of his elder brother, Rev. Thomas Romeyn, he entered the junior class of Princeton College, and graduated in 1765. At Princeton he was the classmate and intimate friend of Jonathan Edwards, the younger, and it is said that Dr. Edwards was chosen President of Union College some years later at the suggestion of Dr. Romeyn. He decided at an early age to follow the ministry, and his studies in College were pursued to this end. Mr. Romeyn was licensed to preach in May, 1766, and accepted a call from the Dutch Reformed Churches at Marbletown, Rochester and Wawarsing. He remained with these churches until 1775, when he went to Hackensack, New Jersey, after having previously declined two calls from that church. The Colonies were struggling for their liberty and Mr. Romeyn openly espoused their cause. He passed through many dangers and had some narrow escapes from death at the hands of the British troops, but he continued to minister to the wants of his people. In March, 1784, he was offered the Presidency of Queen's College and the pastorate of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, but declined both.

He accepted a call from the Dutch Reformed Church at Schenectady, New York, in 1784, and was installed in November, remaining in Schenectady until near the close of his life. He took an active interest in the educational affairs of the town, and found that the advantages did not extend beyond the elementary branches. The need of an institution of higher learning was urgent. Through his influence the Dutch Reformed Church built

an Academy, which, in 1795, became Union College. When the plans to establish a State University failed, Mr. Romeyn gave the weight of his influence towards establishing a College at Schenectady. His influence was so important in securing the charter for the college that he has been called "the Father of Union College."

Mr. Romeyn received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Queen's College in 1789, and in 1791 again declined a call to its Presidency and to the church at New Brunswick, as he did not think that he could discharge the duties of both.

In 1796 Mr. Romeyn was made one of the Professors of Theology by the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. He gave up his public work in 1803, having suffered from a stroke of paralysis two years before, but continued to give instruction to his theological students until his death. He died April 16, 1804, and was survived by his wife, Elizabeth Brodhead, and a daughter, Catherine Theresa, and a son, Rev. ~~Thomas~~ B. Romeyn.

The following sketch of Dr. Romeyn's character is taken from the funeral sermon preached by his colleague and successor, Rev. John H. Meier:

"The Reverend Dr. Romeyn possessed a mind strong and energetic and more than ordinarily comprehensive, capable of viewing things in their natures, their connections, their dependencies and ends. His apprehension was quick, his understanding clear and informed. His judgment was sound and mature, and his memory remarkably retentive. In the application of these powers of mind he was chiefly bent upon his professional studies. In these he most delighted, and labored most of all to meet. He was versed in the circles of general science, well read in history, and had made no mean attainments in the philosophy of the human mind.

"In the discharge of his ministerial functions he proved himself an able minister of the New Testament, a watchman that needed not to be ashamed. As he had loved the doctrines of Grace and had experienced their power and influence in his own heart, so also he insisted upon them in his public ministrations. His theme was Christ and Him crucified. His manner was bold, intrepid and daring. In the execution of his duties he was neither daunted nor moved. He was the Boanerges

of the day. When he reproved, the sinner trembled. When he pronounced Ebal's curses against the wicked it was like the thunders of Sinai. He, however, was not incapable of the pathetic. He could, at times, move the heart and melt the audience into tears. His discourses were solid and interesting, ofttimes enlivened by historical anecdote. In the introduction of these he was peculiarly happy. He alwas entered deep into his subject. His delivery was animated and unaffected, without ostentation, and becoming his subject. He aimed at nothing but what was perfectly natural.

"In his intercourse with the world he supported a becoming dignity. Independence of sentiment marked his path through its busy rounds. He knew not how to dissemble. He was polite to all, familiar with few. This rendered the circle of his intimates contracted, and the number of his confidential friends small. In his conversation he was interesting, always instructing. His family in him have lost an affectionate relative, a watchful guardian and a great example; the church, a pillar, and society, an ornament."

CHAPTER II.

BEGINNING OF THE ACADEMY.

When Dr. Romeyn came to Schenectady, his interest in education, no less than his sense of loyalty to the community in which he was to labor, led him to identify himself immediately with the effort to obtain a College. The cause needed his leadership. With a keen appreciation of existing conditions, he saw the advantages to be gained by making a practical beginning of educational work while waiting for the necessary action of the State authorities. That would be an evidence of sincerity and zeal that could not be easily set aside. Moreover, it would serve the purpose of identifying the College cause more definitely with Schenectady, thus forestalling the probable claims of other localities when the time came for granting a College charter. His first work, therefore, was to establish an Academy. This was accomplished chiefly through the co-operation of his church, which provided the building, and contributed generously to the support of the institution. The year 1785 saw the beginning of the "Academy," which was destined to become ten years later Union College.

Great credit is due to the Dutch Church of Schenectady for taking the initiative in this enterprise, even though at the beginning it was apparently moved by denominational zeal. The first official action was taken, as shown by the minutes of the Consistory, on February 21, 1785, when it was resolved to construct as speedily as possible a two-story building with two rooms in each story, and on account of the great cost of this building to the church, it was resolved, "That said church shall receive 4 shillings yearly from every scholar taught in said house, and if said academy or *Illustre* School shall become changed into a college then the President of such college, as well as the Rector of said school, shall be a member of the Dutch Church and minister of this church, and the said 4 shillings for each scholar shall be bestowed upon such poor scholars as the church shall name."

The site originally chosen for this building is designated in the minutes of the Consistory, "The Old Guard House." This "Guard House," which stood at the corner of Church and State streets, was in reality the old

First Reformed Church, Schenectady.

church built in 1715, and abandoned for the new place of worship built in 1734. The building was used as a fort, or watch house. On March 5th of the same year, a conference was held at the Town Magistrate's for the purpose of securing the co-operation of others in the proposed Academy, and on March 28th the Consistory

took action changing the site of the Academy to a plot of ground on the northeast corner of Ferry and Niskayuna (now Union) streets. At the same meeting the Consistory ordered that the building materials should be procured as speedily as possible, also carpenters and masons.

On April 7th, or within two months of the original action of the Consistory, the scope and aim of the new enterprise were practically changed by a meeting of the Consistory with "twenty-seven representative citizens of the town," held at Reuben Simond's Public House on Church street. At this meeting the management and support of the new Academy were placed in the hands of twelve men acting for both the church and the town. From this time there is little in the records to indicate that any persons interested in the Academy were controlled by narrow denominational ideas. On the contrary, there is much to show that the Academy represented already in the minds of the citizens the larger College cause which they had advocated so earnestly for years. The Memoirs of the Reverend Dr. John H. Livingston contain a conclusive statement upon this subject. "A plan was projected the ensuing winter, 1785-86, by some friends of literature, for founding a College in Schenectady, for the prosperity of which the Doctor (Livingston) evinces a benevolent concern, and probably made some assertions at the meeting of the Regents of the University, being a member of that Board. In a letter to his worthy friend and brother, the Rev. Dr. D. Romeyn, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in that town, one, it is believed, of the original supporters of the plan and its indefatigable patron, he says: 'If I can be serviceable to you in anything relating thereto (the College plan) I shall be glad to receive your directions,' and in another letter, dated the 25th day of February, 1786, he says: 'I shall be happy to hear from you and wish to know what prospects remain of our sanguine expectations respecting your intended College. I have understood some little misunderstanding has taken place in consequence of different claims to the same lands which were intended to be appropriated for the fund. I hope that it may be amicably settled, and that your influence may prevail to encourage both sides to unite in the same object. It would doubtless prove a great advantage to the town to have a college placed

there, and its importance to literature and religion in that quarter need not be mentioned.' "

The Academy seems to have been successful from the beginning, and on the 30th day of December, 1791, the managers memorialized the Legislature for a grant of land for the institution. In this memorial they referred to the fact that even before the Board of Regents had been created, they had made liberal proposals to the Legislature for the endowment of the College at Schenectady. They represented that Dirck Van Ingen, of Schenectady, had, with two others, in October, 1791, obtained from the Oneida Indians a lease for twenty-one years of a tract of land in the Oneida reservation, and that they had on the 26th of November conveyed by lease 10,240 acres of this land for the benefit of the College at Schenectady. The said Van Ingen and associates had afterward leased for the same purpose 5,120 acres more, at a rent of one shilling a year. This petition was signed by the managers of the Academy, John Glen, Abraham Oothoudt. Myndert S. Ten Eyck, Cornelius A. Van Slyck, Andries Van Patten, Bernardus F. Schermerhorn, Cornelius Van Dyck, Arent A. Vedder and Nicholas Vedder. At the same time another petition was presented, signed by a large number of citizens not managers of the Academy. The committee of the Legislature to which these petitions were referred reported that the lands in question had been guaranteed to the Oneidas and their posterity forever, and that it would be derogatory to the interests of the State to grant the request.

A few months later, February 29th, 1792, the managers of the Academy again approached the Board of Regents with a petition for a College charter. This petition said that at the time the Academy had about eighty students in the English language and nearly twenty pursuing the study of the learned languages and higher branches, and that every exertion had been made to conform as nearly as possible to the method of instruction laid down and practiced in Columbia College in the city of New York. They were fully convinced of their ability to establish and maintain a College. As a foundation for their fund, the Town of Schenectady was willing to convey to the Trustees of the College, as soon as they were appointed, a tract of land containing five thousand acres, a plot of seven hundred acres more was offered from individuals, and subscriptions of nearly £1,000 ($2,500) in money was

made by citizens. In this petition the statement is made that the Consistory of the Dutch Church offered to give the building called "The Academy" for College use, and a sum of money amounting to £250 for a library. The petitioners prayed for the creation of a Board of Trustees capable of holding these lands and funds for the College, to be known as "The College of Schenectady." The Regents, on the 27th of March, denied this application, upon the ground that sufficient funds had not been provided.

Later in the same year another memorial was presented to the Regents, under date of November 2nd, asking for the incorporation of the Academy. They desired that the institution should be called provisionally "The Academy of the Town of Schenectady," but expressed the wish to change its name at any future time, should the occasion arise, to that of the most liberal individual benefactor. This request received favorable action, and an academic charter was granted January 29th, 1793, under the title "The Academy of the Town of Schenectady." The Academy was under the control of Colonel John Taylor, who later became one of the first Professors in the College. In the report of the visitors appointed by the Board of Regents for 1793 (Dirck Romeyn and General Philip Schuyler) it was stated that the number of students was one hundred and twenty-eight, of which number thirty-eight were pursuing classical languages. The increasing prosperity of the Academy seemed to stimulate zeal for the College so long desired, and early in 1794 another appeal was made for a College charter, which was denied upon the ground that the state of literature of the Academy did not appear to be far enough advanced, nor its funds sufficient to warrant its erection into a College. A few months afterward we find the subject of a College again under discussion. The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Academy held on the 19th of August, 1794, contained the following record:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Academy in the Town of Schenectady upon the 19th day of August, 1794, the Board appointed Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Saunders, Nicholas Vedder, Stephen N. Bayard, Joseph C. Yates, and John Taylor, a committee to digest and report a plan for a

College to be established in the Town of Schenectady; and instructed their committee to form the plan that it may exhibit the most liberal principles and remove the objections to the instituting of a College in the said Town, offered by the Regents in their report of last winter, when application was made to them for that purpose.

The committee above named met at the house of Henry Ten Eyck, upon the 17th day of September. After reading their instructions and considering the subject, it was resolved "that the subject is of the greatest importance, and therefore requires the most mature deliberation." Also,

Resolved, That public utility, liberality of sentiment and entire exclusion of all party whatsoever, ought to be attended in forming a plan for a College.

Resolved, That in order to render the business more extensive, and to collect the sentiment of others, this committee will meet at Albany upon the 11th day of November next, and invite a number of gentlemen of information in the city of Albany to unite with them in carrying the business of their appointment into effect. Adjourned. (A true copy from the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary.

The meeting in the city of Albany was held at the house of James McGourk, and the following is the record of the proceedings:

Mr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer was elected to the Chair; John Taylor, Secretary.

Resolved, That a College be established in the Town of Schenectady.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the College shall consist of twenty-four members, who shall in the first instance be appointed at a general meeting to be convened as hereinafter directed.

Resolved, That a majority of the Board of Trustees shall never be composed of persons of any one particular religious denomination.

Resolved, That no President or Professor of the College, being a Minister of the Gospel, shall take upon himself or hold the pastoral charge, of any church or congregation.

Resolved, That there shall be taught in this College

the Latin and Greek Languages, Antiquities, Geography, Rhetoric, Logic, the Belles-Lettres, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, History, Moral Philosophy, Natural Jurisprudence, and such other branches of Science as the said Trustees shall deem necessary, and the funds of the College will admit.

Resolved, That the establishment of a College will require at least £10,000 principal.

Resolved, That a meeting of the inhabitants from the northern and western parts of this State, disposed to patronize the establishment of a College, be called at the house of James McGourk, in the City of Albany, on the 16th day of December, next, in order to consider and revise the preceding plan, and devise ways and means to obtain collegiate powers from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and to nominate the first Trustees.

Resolved, That John Taylor, Joseph C. Yates, Stephen N. Bayard, John Saunders, Simeon De Witt, Hunloke Woodruff, John V. Henry and William Pitt Beers be a committee to report to the general meeting upon the 16th day of December, next, the plan which, and the funds with which the said College is intended to be founded and provided, to be submitted to the Regents of the University.

Resolved, That John Lansing, Jr., Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Peter Gensevoort, Jr., be a committee to draw a circular letter, and cause two hundred copies thereof to be printed and distributed in the northern and western parts of this State. Adjourned.

(A true copy from the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary.

City of Albany, December 16, 1794.

The above committee, together with sundry gentlemen from the city of Albany, and from the northern and western parts of the State, assembled at James McGourk's, agreeably to adjournment, and proceeded to business.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a plan for the establishment of a College, which plan is hereunto annexed, as amended and agreed to.

The meeting then proceeded to nominate the first Trustees, who were elected, and entered into the said annexed plan.

Agreed, that if upon examination it be found that any particular part of the said plan be contrary to the laws of this State, for establishing Colleges in the same, the committee, or a majority of them, be empowered and directed to amend it accordingly. Adjourned.

(A true copy of the minutes.)

JOHN TAYLOR, Secretary.

The plans proposed above took final shape in the application presented to the Board of Regents, which finally succeeded. This important document is given here in full, together with the subscription paper mentioned in the application:

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The representation and request of sundry inhabitants of the County of Albany and State of New York respectfully sheweth:

That in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, the citizens of the northern and western parts of this State, together with the inhabitants of the Town of Schenectady, amounting to nearly twelve hundred subscribers, applied to the Legislature in session in the Town of Kingston for the institution of a College in the Town of Schenectady, for founding which the citizens of Schenectady alone proposed an estate valued at nearly eight thousand pounds principal.

That in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two the inhabitants of the Town of Schenectady, together with some of the citizens of Albany, made application to the Regents of the University of the State of New York for the institution of a College in the Town of Schenectady, proposing a fund for the endowment of the College, the amount of five thousand seven hundred acres of land, a building valued at fifteen hundred pounds, and nearly twelve hundred pounds in money.

That in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three the inhabitants of the Town of Schenectady again applied to the Regents aforesaid to institute a College in the Town of Schenectady, offering as a fund for the College the sum of five thousand pounds. The report of the Regents, in answer to our application at this time, was such that the inhabitants of Schenectady were induced to enlarge the fund to such an amount as

may be judged adequate, and to propose a plan of a College agreeable to law.

The subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Schenectady and County of Albany, taking into view the growing population of the northern and western Counties of the State, and sensible of the necessity and importance of facilitating the means of acquiring useful knowledge, made known that *we are minded to establish a College* upon the following principles, which were agreed upon at a meeting of a number of respectable inhabitants of the City and County of Albany and other influential characters from the adjoining counties, held in the City of Albany upon the 16th day of December, 1794:

1st. A College shall be founded in the Town of Schenectady, County of Albany and State of New York, to be called and known by the name of *Union College.*

2nd. The said College shall be under the direction and government of twenty-four Trustees, and if the Regents find it agreeable to law, the majority of such Trustees shall not at any time be composed of persons of the same religious sect or denomination.

3rd. The first Trustees shall be the following persons, namely: Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, Jr., Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsbrow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gordon, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Amoni Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V. C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Peck, Jonas Platt, Jonas Coe, who shall have perpetual succession and enjoy all other corporate rights and privileges which are by law or charter allowed to the present Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New York.

4th. When special meetings of the Trustees are deemed necessary, the senior Trustee residing within one mile of the College (which seniority shall be determined according to the order in which they shall be named in the act of incorporation and in elections thereafter to be made), upon application in writing from five or more of the Trustees, shall appoint a time for such special meeting in some convenient place in the Town of Schenectady, by advertisement to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in the City of Albany and in

one printed in Schenectady, at least three weeks previous to the proposed time of meeting.

5th. Whenever a vacancy in the Board of Trustees shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, the senior Trustee, or, in his absence, the President of the College, shall immediately give notice of the same and appoint a time and place of election for a new member of the Board by advertising in the manner above prescribed for calling a meeting of the Trustees.

6th. The President, Professors, Tutors and other Officers shall be appointed by the Trustees.

7th. No President or Professor of the College, being a minister of the Gospel, shall take upon himself or hold the pastoral charge of any church or congregation.

8th. The President, together with the Professors and Tutors of the College, shall constitute the Faculty thereof, a majority of whom, when met, shall be a quorum.

9th. There shall be four Professorships instituted, namely: A Professorship for the Latin and Greek Languages and Antiquities; a Professorship for Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; a Professorship for Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and the Belles-Lettres, and a Professorship for History, Chronology, Moral Philosophy and Natural Jurisprudence.

10th. Other Professorships shall be established from time to time as in the judgment of the Trustees the funds of the College may admit, and the number and proficiency of the students require.

11th. In the commencement of the operations of the College and until the above arrangements can be carried into effect, the President of the College shall officiate as Professor of Moral Philosophy, History, Chronology and Natural Jurisprudence, and the Professor of Languages shall officiate as Professor of Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and the Belles-Lettres.

12th. Every student upon entering the College, until the Trustees shall otherwise direct, shall pay to the Treasurer for tuition at the rate of sixteen dollars per annum, in half yearly payments, to be made at the beginning of each session.

14th. Every student graduated at the College shall pay to the Treasurer, upon his receiving his diploma, the sum of six dollars.

15th. The usual Collegiate Degree shall be conferred

on the student by the Trustees upon a certificate of merit furnished by the Faculty of the College.

16th. The funds of the College shall amount to at least thirty thousand dollars, of which in obligations twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, in subscriptions three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, in lands valued at two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and in addition to these the Academy building, valued at five thousand dollars.

17th. Until other arrangements be made by the Trustees the annual salary of the President of the College shall not be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars.

18th. The annual salary of the Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy shall not be less than five hundred and fifty dollars.

19th. The annual salary of the Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Antiquities shall not be less than five hundred dollars; and while he shall officiate as Professor of Geography, Rhetoric, Logic and Belles-Lettres such addition shall be made to his salary as the Trustees shall think proper.

We therefore respectfully request the Regents of the University to take the necessary measures for the establishment of a College on the above principles.

Signed by

JOHN TAYLOR,
ABM. VAN INGEN, AND 128 OTHERS.

	£	s.	d.				
Abm. Oothout	40	00	0	100 acres of land in Sander's Pat.			
D. Romeyn	20	00	0	300 do. Remsenb'gh.			
Dirck Van Ingen	15	00	0	200 do. Remsenb'gh.			
					£	s.	d.
Joseph Peek	3	00	0	Jer. V. Rensselaer, Jr.	4	00	0
John G. Snell	1	4	0	John Tannahill	4	00	0
Wyckoff & Brockaw	15	00	0	Francis Veeder	12	00	0
Arent A. Vedder	12	00	0	John V. Van Ingen	3	10	0
Thomas Smith	1	10	0	Peter Demorest	2	00	0
Nicholas Vedder	15	00	0	Daniel Clute	3	00	0
Rice Beach	1	00	0	Adrian Van Slyck	1	4	0
John Veeder	10	00	0	John I. Vrooman	2	00	0
K. W. V. D. Heuvell	16	00	0	Joseph Yates	30	00	0
Simon I. Van Antwerp	8	00	0	Simon I. Van Antwerp,			
John Hudson	20	00	0	for Mass Van Vranken	4	00	0
John Toll	21	00	0	Peter Van Guysling	12	00	0
Harms H. Van Slyck	6	00	0	John Prince	8	00	0
John Clute	5	00	0	Samuel Jones	8	8	0
Bartholenew Clute	3	00	0	John Granger	1	00	0
Dowe Clute	3	00	0	Henry Waldron	5	00	0
Cornelius Clute	3	00	0	William Dunlap	4	00	0

	£	s.	d.
John Ogden	6	00	0
Boskirck & Zabriskie	30	00	0
Reuben Simonds	10	00	0
Thomas Morrell	20	00	0
Abraham Fonda	15	00	0
Jellis Fonda	25	00	0
Caleb Beck	20	00	0
William Sickells	5	00	0
Law'e Van Dervolgen	3	00	0
Peter S. Veeder	2	10	0
Bar. F. Schermerhorn	10	00	0
Joehim Vanderheyden	3	00	0
John Fairly	2	00	0
Gershom Van Vorst	3	00	0
Christ. Ward	4	00	0
Richard Rose	3	4	0
Michael Tyms	6	00	0
Abraham Higham	8	00	0
James Van Vorst		8	0
James Duane	50	00	0
Harmanus Peek	3	00	0
Eliphalet Hul	1	4	0
Henry Swits	4	00	0
Harmanus Brad	15	00	0
Arent S. Vedder	8	00	0
Simon I. Van Antwerp, for Myn. Ab. Wempell	2	00	0
Abm. Van Ingen	10	00	0
Jellis A. Fonda	10	00	0
Alexr. Mercer, Jr.	8	00	0
Aaron H. Bradt	10	00	0
Wilhelmus Veeder	3	00	0
Joseph Hopkins		10	0
William Anderson	10	00	0
Haman Wassalre	4	00	0
Jellis I. Van Vorst	1	00	0
Robt. H. Wendell	8	00	0
Thomas B. Bancker	6	00	0
Joseph I. Van Sice	1	16	0
Enos Runyon	4	00	0
Moses Beal	2	00	0
Seth Johnson	1	12	0
Martin Frank		10	0
Harry Jackson	2	00	0
John Clement	3	00	0
John Van Sice	2	00	0
John P. Truax	5	00	0
Jacobus Cluet	3	00	0
Lancaster Conner	5	00	0
Isaac Nuttman	2	00	0
Henry A. Mersalis	3	00	0
Frederick Clute		8	0
Kennedy Farrel		8	0
John Peek	3	00	0
Johnathan Price	2	00	0
Archibald I. Adams	2	00	0
William Corlett	3	00	0
Joseph Oosterhoudt	5	00	0
David Rogers	4	00	0
James Emott	4	00	0

	£	s.	d.
William Gardiner	4	00	0
Thomas Whitaker		12	0
Yates & Mynders	8	00	0
Jacob G. Fonda	3	00	0
Nicholas Van Patten	10	00	0
Henry Glen	20	00	0
George Leslie	5	00	0
C. Z. Van Santvoord	2	8	0
James Adems	1	4	0
Volkert D. Oothout	2	00	0
saac De Graff	1	4	0
James Shuter	3	00	0
William Ross	1	4	0
William McFarlan	1	4	0
Alexr. Alexander	4	00	0
William Main	2	00	0
Arent I. Putman	5	00	0
John F. Cluet	5	00	0
David Consalus	4	00	0
Gerrit Van Schaick	3	00	0
Arent Wessel	5	00	0
John Joice	5	00	0
Carel H. Toll, Jr.	25	00	0
Abram De Graff	6	00	0
Frederic Cluet	3	00	0
John Mynders	8	00	0
Jellis Cluet	3	00	0
Joseph Johnson	1	10	0
David Vanderheyden	2	00	0
James Wood	1	00	0
James McKenney	8	00	0
Adam S. Vrooman	10	00	0
John Van Debogart	1	00	0
William Bates	1	00	0
Nicholas Sliter	1	00	0
John Js. Quackenboss	5	00	0
Alexr. Watson	2	00	0
Simon A. Groot	2	00	0
Harms. H. Peek	2	00	0
Richard Cooke	2	00	0
John C. Yates	3	00	0
Harms, De Graff	1	4	0
James H. Peek	2	10	0
Lewis Barhydt	2	00	0
Bastean Olsaver	10	00	0
Samuel Thorn	6	00	0
Jesse D. De Graff	1	00	0
Joseph Peek, for Cornelius Peek	4	00	0
Moses Phelps	1	4	0
Seth Godfrey	1	00	0
Abm. Truax, Jr.	1	4	0
John Sanders	60	00	0
200 acres in Mayfield.			
Corns. A. Van Slyck	80	00	0
Jno. I. Van Rensselaer	50	00	0
Garret S. Veeder, Jr.	8	00	0
Abraham Swits	4	00	0
Jacobus Mynders	10	00	0
Myndt. S. TenEyck	20	00	0

	£	s.	d.
Henry Walton	10	00	0
John Rogers	2	00	0
Benjamin Pierson	6	00	0
Eliphalet Kellogg	4	00	0
Uriah Gregory	3	00	0
Thomas Swee man	2	00	0
David Maxwell	3	00	0
William Mead	1	12	0
John Holmes	4	00	0
John Taylor	5	00	0
James Murwood	4	00	0
Enoch Sears	1	00	0
Abraham Northrup	1	00	0
John Tappier	4	00	0
Jno. Boyd, Jr.	1	12	0
Elijah Skinner, Jr.	1	00	0
John L. Moorehouse	1	00	0
Caleb Stevens	1	00	0
Joseph Beack	1	12	0
James Finley	4	00	0
Jeremiah Smith	3	00	0
Thomas Brown	1	00	0
Daniel Toll	5	00	0
Jacob Van Guysling	4	00	0
John A. Vedder	2	00	0
Alexander Vedder	1	4	0
William Van Ingen	10	00	0
Nicholas Hall	3	00	0
Myndert An. Wemple		4	0
Joseph Kinsale	1	00	0
Abram A. Groot	1	10	0
John D. Fort	1	10	0
James Dunlap	1	00	0
John Corl	1	00	0
Henry Boun	2	00	0
Albert S. Vedder	3	4	0
Henry H. Peek	2	00	0
John Bonny	2	00	0
Thompson Doolittle	1	00	0

	£	s.	d.
Nh. Van Dervolgen	30	00	0
James McWilliams	1	00	0
James Murdock	5	00	0
John Bt. Van Eps	4	00	0
John B. J. Van Eps	1	00	0
Jellis Brewer	2	10	0
Jeremiah Fuller	2	00	0
Jacob TenEyck	5	00	0
Jacob Swits	1	12	0
Simon De Graff	1	12	0
Robert Moyston	1	10	0
John Muir	1	10	0
Cornelius Vrooman	4	00	0
Samuel McNut	1	00	0
Abraham P. Truax	1	00	0
Maus Schermerhorn	1	12	0
Jesse De Graff	8	00	0
John Van Patten	4	00	0
John Mabee	5	00	0
John Crawford	5	00	0
Nicholas Swart	4	00	0
John Bt. Wendle	3	00	0
John B. Vrooman	4	00	0
George Hoppole	1	00	0
John Hughs		16	0
Victor C. Putnam	1	00	0
Lawrence Vrooman	5	00	0
Jesse Van Slyck	1	00	0
John N. Marselis	1	00	0
Henry TenEyck, Jr.	4	00	0
Robert Beth	2	00	0
Philip Van Vorst, Jr.	6	00	0
Jacob Fonda	4	00	0
John I. Schermerhorn	6	10	0
Jacobus Bradt	8	00	0
John De Graff		16	0
Elias Van Guysling	5	00	0
Hendrick Corl	1	00	0
Whole amount	1,390	00	0

County of Albany, ss:

Personally appeared before me, Dirck Van Ingen, one of the justices of the peace for said county, John Taylor, who, being sworn, declares that the above list has been by him examined and compared with the originals, and that it is a true copy thereof, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Sworn before me this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1795.

DIRCK VAN INGEN, *Justice.*

CHAPTER III.

THE COLLEGE CHARTERED.

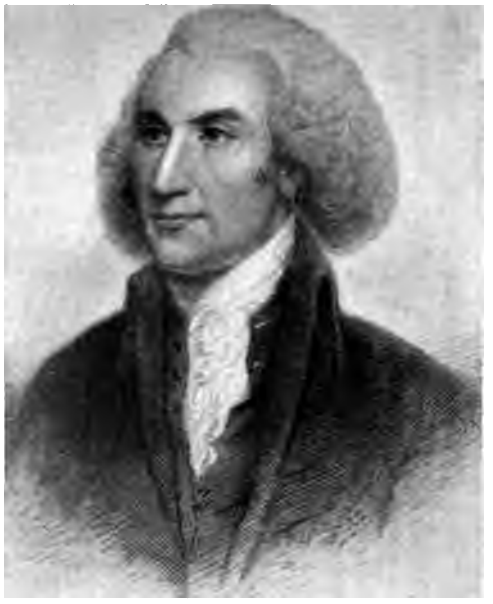
In the preceding chapter we have traced the successive stages of the movement that resulted in the founding of Union College. The story speaks eloquently of the intensity of desire and persistency of effort of the broad minded and patriotic citizens of Northern New York. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions of the times and the large demands of other interests, the cause gained increasing support despite repeated failures. For sixteen years, from 1779 to 1795, the petitioners held true to their purpose, overcoming one obstacle after another, refusing to accept defeat or to yield to natural discouragement. It may be questioned whether the story of the origin of any other American College contains such a record of long sustained interest and activity before the first success was gained. Surely a College that owes its life to such devotion must incarnate a deathless spirit, must contain within itself an energy so persistent that the most untoward circumstances cannot destroy it. More than once in the history of Union College the spirit of its founders has come to new expression in a long struggle for the very life of the institution in the face of opposing, if not hostile, influences.

But if the story of its origin is a tribute to the faith and persevering zeal of the citizens in general, it is no less a tribute to the public spirit and unselfish enthusiasm of a few who ignored local and denominational considerations in their advocacy of the College cause, for it must never be forgotten that the later leaders of the movement were almost without exception adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church, who, had they failed to rise above the prevailing religious narrowness of their period, might easily have defeated the general movement. Nor should it be forgotten that some of the men whose influence was the most powerful in securing the Charter were residents of other towns and, had they listened to the voices of their neighbors and yielded to

local pride, they might have postponed and perhaps prevented altogether the favorable action of the Regents; for it must not be supposed that after the withdrawal of Kingston in 1779 as a rival claimant. Schenectady was left alone in the field. One reason for the failure of some of the earlier efforts to secure a charter was undoubtedly the jealousy of other localities. Various places were advocated by interested citizens—Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Lansingburgh, Waterford and even Stillwater; but the most formidable opposition came naturally from Albany. As early as January 4th, 1792, the Common Council of Albany voted to convey a part of the Public Square for the use of a College, provided that a charter could be obtained, and a committee was appointed to secure subscriptions. Efforts were redoubled when Albany learned of the activity of Schenectady in the fall of 1794. A meeting was held in the City Hall of Albany on the last day of that year for taking measures toward securing a charter for Albany College, and when Schenectady's petition came before the Board of Regents in January, 1795, it jostled against another from Albany proposing two acres for buildings and fifty thousand dollars in money.

It is evident that the advocates of Schenectady as the site for the College feared the opposition of Albany, for at their meeting in December, 1794, where they completed their final memorial to the Regents, they compiled estimates of the comparative cost of founding and supporting a College in Schenectady and establishing one in Albany, showing that it would require for Schenectady a fund of thirty-five thousand dollars and for Albany sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. They claimed, moreover, "that the sum of money required to furnish fifty students at Albany with board and firewood would furnish eighty-nine students with the same articles in the Town of Schenectady." They undoubtedly thought, and not without good reason, that such a practical argument would be effective.

It would be interesting to know the considerations which controlled the decision of the Board of Regents as between these rival claimants to the honor of a college site. It is not difficult to discover some of the determining factors in the case. First, the lack of enthusiasm in Albany as compared with Schenectady. There was no hearty unanimity in that city indicative of that



Gen. Philip Schuyler.

Gov. George Clinton.

longing for an educational institution that made the people of Schenectady one in their efforts year after year. After reading the whole story of the contest, one is convinced that Albany was not so eager for a College because of what the College represented, as she was eager to keep the College from going to Schenectady, and so her efforts were spasmodic, and she became thoroughly aroused only when she saw her rival about to succeed.

Then it must not be forgotten that some leading Albanians honestly favored Schenectady, as shown by the meetings held at the residence of Mr. McGourk. After Dr. Direk Romeyn, the men most prominent in the college movement were General Philip Schuyler and Governor George Clinton, and both advocated the Schenectady site. It was doubtless their influence that turned the scale in favor of the smaller city.

The following letter to Dr. Romeyn is evidence of General Schuyler's deep sympathy with the College movement, and the practical support given by him:

"Albany, March 2, 1795.

"*Reverend and Dear Sir:* — On Wednesday last the engrossed Charter was submitted to the Regents and approved of, and on Friday the seal of the University was affixed thereto with the Chancellor's signature, an event the more satisfactory to me as I have long since wished to see the vicinity of my native place honored with such an institution, and I sincerely congratulate my fellow-citizens of Schenectady in particular, and the whole of the Northern and Western parts of the State in general on the facility with which they will be able to obtain a collegiate education for their children. May indulgent Heaven protect and cherish an Institution calculated to promote virtue and the weal of the people. Please to request the gentlemen to whom has been confided the subscription paper to the funds of the college to add my name to the list of one hundred pounds. I shall strive to procure a donation on the part of this State, and as I have already conversed with some leading members on the subject, I trust my efforts will be successful. The charter, with all the evidences of the funds, are, by order of the Regents, to be delivered to one of the Trustees of the College. If Chief Justice Yates does not come down, they will be delivered to one

of the gentlemen here, to be delivered to him as the first Trustee named in the act of incorporation.

"I am, with great regard, Reverend Sir, your most obedient servant, "PH. SCHUYLER."

The Rev. Dr. Romeyn.

The importance of Dr. Romeyn's influence is very pleasantly set forth in an interesting letter written to his son, the Rev. John B. Romeyn, by Governor DeWitt Clinton, as follows:

"When the Legislature met in New York about thirty years ago, your excellent father attended the Regents of the University to solicit the establishment of a college at Schenectady. Powerful opposition was made at Albany. I was the Secretary of the University and I had the opportunity of observing the characters of the men concerned in this application, and the whole of its progress to ultimate success. I have no doubt that the weight and respectability of your father's character procured a decision in favor of Schenectady. Governor George Clinton and General Schuyler, almost always in opposition to each other, united on this question. I had frequent occasion from my official position to see your father. There was something in his manner peculiarly dignified and benevolent, calculated to create veneration as well as affection, and it made an impression on my mind that will never be erased."

As bearing upon the rivalry between the two cities, we cite an interesting note prepared by Dr. Nott as an appendix to the printed report of his address at the celebration in 1854 of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Presidency. Dr. Nott wrote: "Between Albany and Schenectady there was a contest in relation to the location of Union College. Both urged their respective claims before the Regents. It was finally, through the influence of General Schuyler, awarded to Schenectady. Among the reasons for this award was the actual running of a stage to and from the place. The location of the College gave offense to Albany. A settled opposition to the College was the consequence. This opposition continued during the Presidencies of Drs. Smith, Edwards and Maxcy. On the election of the present incumbent, who was at the time a citizen of Albany and who had many friends there, this opposition to a great extent subsided. Some traces of the original

feud, however, long continued, and have not even yet, perhaps, entirely disappeared."

The month of February, 1795, saw the first triumph of the cause which had found its first popular expression sixteen years before. Upon the eighth of that month the Trustees of the College were named, and upon the 25th the full text of the Charter was ratified by the Regents. This Charter failed in but one important particular to embody the recommendations of the petitioners. The petition had specified that the majority of the Trustees should not at any time be composed of persons of the same religious sect or denomination. For reasons which do not appear in the records, this provision was stricken out by the Regents. It needed, however, no official declaration to make real or permanent the undenominational character of the institution. That had been effected by the will of the founders, and the very name given to the College was both the evidence and the pledge of its freedom from sectarian control. In all its history there has never been a departure even temporarily from this original purpose, and no church has ever attempted to break the unwritten law that committed the College to the fostering care of Christian citizens, unhampered by the limitations of a creed or a distinctive ecclesiastical policy.

There is no record of the rider who brought the good news of the granting of the Charter from Albany to Schenectady, but we can believe that some one in his zeal mounted and rode through the wintry air and the snows of that February day to be the first to cry the tidings in the streets of that waiting and anxious town. We know that before the evening shadows fell, Schenectady had learned that its long cherished hopes were realized, and that a scene of rejoicing followed. The Rev. Joseph Sweetman, then a student in the Academy and two years later a member of the first graduating class of the College, has given us a description of that scene so far, at least, as he was an eye witness. Speaking after fifty years, at the semi-centennial celebration of the College, he said: "The old brick Academy resounded with the tidings of success, and the night following the windows were well studded with candles, and at a concerted signal all instantly in a blaze, the little bell on top of the house jingling most merrily, the interior filled with happy boys and the streets crowded with sympa-

thizing spectators. Had you been there you would have witnessed a joyful night when the Academy was metamorphosed into Union College."

Mr. Sweetman described what interested him most as a student, the Academy being the center of the whole scene, but the chronicles of the day speak of the whole town given over to rejoicing, a general display of flags, the ringing of all the bells, bonfires and a great illumination.

Thus began the life of this historic institution, and with the full text of the original Charter we close the chapter on "The Story of Its Origin."

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

Whereas, Abraham Oothout, Gerrit S. Veeder, junior, Abraham Wempel, Abraham Fonda, Nicholas VanPatten, Harmanus Bradt, Nicholas VanderVolger, Nicholas Veeder, Isaac Vrooman, Michael Tyms, Jacob G. Fonda, Abraham VanIngen, and one hundred fifteen other persons citizens of this state as well residing elsewhere as in the town of Schenectady have applied and have in writing made known to us that they the said applicants were minded to found a college in the said town and have also made known to us the plan on which and the funds with which it is intended to found and provide for the said college and have proposed to us the twenty-four persons hereinafter named for the first trustees of the said college and have signified to us that the name of the said college shall be Union College and we having approved thereof and it appearing to us that the funds intended by the said applicants for the use of the said college are as duly and sufficiently secured and vested for that purpose as is requisite and that the founding of the said college can not be farther completed before the said trustees are incorporated therefore in virtue of the power in us by law we have granted and declared and by these presents do grant and declare that a college for the instruction and education of youth in the learned languages and liberal arts and sciences shall be and hereby is founded and established in the said town—That the trustees of the said college shall always be twenty-four in number and that Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, junior, Abraham Ten Broeck, Goldsbrow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rens-

selaer, John Glen, Isaac Vroman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gordon, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Amoni Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V. C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Peck, Jonas Platt, and Jonas Coe shall be the present trustees and that the said trustees and their successors shall be a body corporate and politic by the name of *THE TRUSTEES OF UNION COLLEGE IN THE TOWN OF SCHENECTADY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK* and shall have perpetual succession and be capable to sue and be sued and to purchase, take hold, enjoy and have lands, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate whatsoever in fee simple or for term of life or lives or years or in any other manner howsoever and also goods, chattels, books, monies, annuities and all other things of what nature or kind soever provided always the clear yearly value of such real estate do not exceed the sum of Thirteen thousand three hundred thirty three dollars and one third of a dollar lawful money of the United States and also to appoint a President and Professors and Tutors to have the immediate care of the education and government of the students who shall be sent to and admitted in the said college for instruction and education according to such ordinances, rules and orders as shall be made by the said trustees and also to appoint a treasurer and clerk and all other needful officers and ministers and assign to them their respective business and duties and also from time to time to make such ordinances, rules or orders for the management and disposition of the lands and other real estate and of the chattels and monies and other property at any time held or possessed by them the said trustees for the use of the said college and for the more orderly and conveniently performing and executing the trusts and authorities hereby granted and committed to them as they the said trustees shall deem most fit and beneficial and also all such ordinances, rules and orders directing and appointing what books shall be publicly read and taught in the said college and for the better government of the said college and of the President, Professors, Tutors, and Students thereof as they the said trustees think best for the general good of the same provided that no ordinance rule or order to be made by the said trustees nor shall the appointment of a President or of any Pro-

fessor or Tutor in the said college nor of a treasurer or clerk or any other officer or minister have any force or validity unless the same shall be agreed to by the major part of any thirteen or more of them the said trustees convened and met together and provided further that no such ordinance, rule or order shall be repugnant to the laws of this state or the laws of the United States. Neither shall any of them extend to exclude any person of any religious denomination whatever from equal liberty and advantage of education or from any of the degrees, liberties, privileges, benefits or immunities of the said college on account of his particular tenets in religion and provided also every such ordinance, rule or order whereby the punishments of expulsion, suspension, degradation or public confession shall be inflicted on any student shall be put in execution only by such major part of any thirteen or more of the said trustees, that the President of the said college shall hold his office for and during his good behaviour but that all Professors and Tutors and every treasurer and clerk and all other officers and ministers shall hold their respective offices at the will and pleasure of the said Trustees. That there shall be two meetings of the said trustees in the said town in every year on such days and at such place as the said trustees shall by ordinances to be by them from time to time made in that behalf appoint to be denominated stated meetings and until the said trustees shall have made an ordinance appointing the days and place for such stated meetings the same shall be held on the last Tuesday in May and the last Tuesday in September and in the building hitherto called the academy—That when any special meeting of the said trustees shall be deemed necessary the senior trustee then residing in the said town and taking upon himself the exercise of the office shall on application for that purpose in writing under the hands of any five or more of the said trustees appoint a time for such special meeting at some convenient place in the said town and cause due notice thereof to be given by advertising the same in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the said town and in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the City of Albany at least twenty days before such meeting and at such meeting such senior trustee before entering upon any business shall certify such notification to the trustees then met—That when-

ever the said trustees shall be met together at any meeting the senior trustee then present shall preside at such meeting—That the seniority intended in these two several cases shall be determined according to the order in which the said trustees are herein named and shall be hereafter elected—That the said trustees may by the President of the said college or any other person by them authorised and appointed give and grant any such degree and degrees to all such persons by them thought worthy thereof as are known to and usually granted by any university or college in Europe—That the said trustees shall and may have a common seal under which they shall and may pass all grants diplomas and all other writings whatsoever requisite or convenient to pass under such seal and which seal shall be engraven in such form and with such devices and inscription as shall be agreed upon by the said trustees and to alter the same at their pleasure and finally that the said trustees and their successors forever shall enjoy all the corporate rights and privileges which we are empowered to grant.

In testimony whereof we have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents the 25th day of February in the 19th year of the independence of the United States 1795.

Resolved that the common seal of the University be affixed thereto and that Mr. L'Hommedieu and Mr. Benson be a committee to wait on his excellency the Governor with the said charter to have the same subscribed by him as chancellor and that the secretary then deliver the said charter together with the evidences in his possession of property belonging to the said college to any one of the trustees therein named who may be in this city.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

Whereas the Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady in the State of New York, a College subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University of the State of New York, have by their petition this day presented to the said Regents, asked that the number of Trustees of said College necessary for a quorum for the transaction of business when said Trustees are lawfully

assembled, be reduced from eleven to seven and have in the opinion of the said Regents, shown sufficient cause therefor and have also filed with them duly authenticated proof of publication of notice of their said intended application, in accordance with their ordinance in that behalf: Now, therefore, the said Regents by this Instrument under their Common Seal, and in pursuance of the authority in them by law vested, do ordain and declare that the number of Trustees of the said College, necessary to be present to form a quorum for the transaction of business when the said Trustees are convened and met together in the meetings thereof, hereafter to be held at the times and places appointed by such Trustees for such meetings, by ordinances by them made in conformity to the charter of said College, shall be Seven instead of the number heretofore required for such quorum, and that this ordinance do take effect immediately: subject to the right to us, the said Regents, to alter, amend or repeal these presents.

In Witness Whereof, the said Regents have hereto caused their common seal to be affixed and their Chancellor and Secretary to subscribe their names, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

An application having been made to the Regents by the Trustees of Union College for an amendment of their Charter in regard to the tenure of the office of President of the said College which application it satisfactorily appears was unanimously agreed to by the said Trustees during the late vacancy in the said office, and it appearing to the Regents that due public notice of the said application has been given, and no objection thereto having been presented:

Now therefore be it known, that the said Regents by virtue of the authority in them by law vested, do ordain, determine and declare,

That so much of the Charter of Union College granted by this Board on the twenty-fifth day of February in

the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five as provides that the President of the said College shall hold his office for and during his good behaviour, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the President of the said College, including the present incumbent, do hold his office at the will and pleasure of the Trustees of the said College, to be expressed by the votes of a majority of all the said Trustees.

In Witness Whereof, the said Regents have hereto caused their common seal to be affixed and their Chancellor and Secretary to subscribe their names this eleventh day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor of the University.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

An Ordinance to amend the Charter of Union College.

An application having been made to the said Regents, by the Trustees of Union College, for an amendment of the Charter of the said College, in order to provide for the election of four additional Trustees by the Alumni of said College, and it appearing to the said Regents that due public notice of the said application has been given as required by the ordinance of the said Regents in that behalf, and no objection thereto having been presented:

Now, therefore, be it known, that the said Regents of the University, by virtue of the authority in them by law vested, do ordain, determine and declare that the Charter of Union College be and the same is hereby amended, as follows, subject, however, to the power of the said Regents, at any time hereafter, on cause satisfactory to the said Regents, to alter, amend or repeal this ordinance:

Section 1. On the day preceding the next annual Commencement of Union College, at twelve o'clock noon, an election shall be held in the Chapel of Union College to choose four additional Trustees of said College, which Trustees when duly chosen shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties as the other Trustees of said College. Such election shall be by ballot, and

every graduate of the College who has received or may be entitled to receive his Master's degree, shall be entitled to vote at such election. To be eligible as such additional Trustees, the candidate must be a graduate of the College of at least ten years' standing. Immediately after the election, the Trustee so to be chosen shall be so classified that the term of office of one of them shall expire with the close of Commencement Day the next year after an election—another the second—another the third—the other the fourth.

Section 2. On the day preceding each subsequent Commencement, an election shall be held to choose one Trustee to fill the place of the person whose term of service is about to expire. The person so chosen shall hold his office for the term of four years, and all the provisions of the first section of this ordinance relating to the qualification of voters and the eligibility of Candidates, and the time, place and manner of holding the election, shall be applicable to all such elections.

Section 3. The Trustees of the College shall appoint Inspectors of all such elections, and may prescribe rules and regulations for conducting such elections, and canvassing the votes and declaring the result, as they may deem proper. They shall also provide for the classification of the Trustees to be elected in pursuance of the first section of this Ordinance.

In Witness Whereof, the said Regents have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed, and their Chancellor and Secretary to subscribe their names, this second day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor of the University.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Charter of Union College," passed June second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Passed June 16, 1879.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York, on the petition of the Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady in the State of New York, declare and ordain as follows:

Section 1. The second section of the Ordinance of June second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Charter of Union College," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. On the day preceding each subsequent Commencement an election shall be held to choose one Trustee to fill the place of the person whose term of service is about to expire. The person so chosen shall hold his office for the term of four years and all the provisions of the first section of this Ordinance relating to the qualification of voters and the eligibility of candidates and the time, place and manner of holding the election, shall be applicable to all such elections; Provided, that whenever there shall be three members of the Board of Trustees resident at Schenectady, no person resident there shall be eligible to be chosen a Trustee by the Alumni or under this Ordinance."

Section 2. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately, subject to the right of the said Regents of the University at any time hereafter to alter, amend, or repeal the same.

In Witness Whereof, the said Regents have caused their common seal to be hereto affixed and their Chancellor and Secretary have hereunto subscribed their names, this sixteenth day of June, 1879.

E. C. BENEDICT,
Chancellor of the University.

S. B. WOOLWORTH, Secretary.

I hereby certify that the foregoing 15 pages are a true copy and the whole thereof of the record of Union college charter and the amendments thereto, which record is in the custody of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

June 16, 1898.

(SEAL.) MELVIL DEWEY, Secretary.

CHAPTER IV.

THE STORY OF EARLY STRUGGLES—FIRST COMMENCEMENT.

Before beginning the record of the first years of the College it will be interesting to glance at the social and economic conditions of the times. The Nation was still in the experimental stage. The adoption of the Constitution had effected a Union that was more a name than a reality. How its various provisions should be interpreted was the subject of bitter controversy. Clashing opinions threatened at times the very existence of the government. Personal rivalries increased the confusion. Nevertheless, amid all the strife of tongues, a national self-consciousness was slowly being developed, and with it the vigor of youth asserted itself. The problems of life were not all political. The people awoke to the boundless opportunities of their broad domain, and gathered their energies for a new struggle with Nature. The great principles asserted in the war for independence and established by final victory attracted the peoples of other lands, and the enterprising and liberty-loving sought these shores. Emigration followed immigration. The vigorous and adventurous moved from the seaboard inland. The wilderness began to ring again with the axe of the settler. Through the forests new highways were opened. Before the close of the eighteenth century the movement of population had begun which a few years later created new States beyond the hitherto mountain barriers. It was in this formative period of the Nation's life, marked by aggressive and constructive enterprise, that Union College began its career and, as already suggested, its location brought it into direct and important relations with the work of national development.

Schenectady was then a village of but a few hundred inhabitants, but, though still a frontier town, it had an air of substantial prosperity not usually associated with the borderland of civilization. This was due to its age, for it was but a few years younger than Albany and New York, and to the character of its people, who were

predominantly Dutch. The Hollander never traveled without his virtues, and wherever he settled, even though in a wilderness, he built for more than a day and reproduced the homely comforts of the land of his birth. Schenectady was, therefore, from the first, in its essential features, a transplanted Holland "burg," and it had not lost this distinctive character when the westward march began and the pioneers of American progress pushed by its doors. The Rev. Mr. Sweetman, in the address from which we have already quoted, gives this picture of the staid and prosperous town as he knew it near the close of the eighteenth century:

Oldest House in Schenectady.

"The Dutch style of building was then common throughout the city. The end of the house faced the street, unornamented save by a few figures to designate the time of its erection, placed high up near the junction of the long steep sides of the roof. At the door for entrance was a plain stoop, accommodated with a seat at each end and generally filled with social occupants in the summer evenings. Within, all was neat, clean, unostentatious, and almost without the incumbrance of mere ornament, except, perhaps, a few portraits of ancient families or worthy ancestors. The whole appearance bespoke convenience, was inviting and seemed to say, 'This is the place of comfort; come and share in its enjoyments.' The Dutch language was commonly

spoken in the domestic circle, and the Dutch forms and manners and usages preserved in great purity.

"Schenectady was not at that time a place of much mechanical or mercantile business, nor the residence of large capitalists, though individuals amongst the inhabitants were wealthy. It was comparatively a frontier town. The valleys of the Mohawk and Schoharie, in the immediate vicinity, were settled to some extent. Cherry Valley, Cooperstown and Fort Stanwix (now Rome) and the village of Utica (now become the city of Utica) were then the places of most note in the west, and beyond these the western part of the State was a wilderness, with here and there a settlement commencing. A trip to Detroit in a batteau, then the only mode of conveyance, was the laborious and hazardous work of a whole summer. Turnpikes were heard of and talked about, but none were constructed in connection with this place. Canals and railroads were scarcely thought of, and the names, if mentioned, were imperfectly understood. Nevertheless, the people of this place had their satisfactions in the absence of all that has since been added and the vast changes in forms and things of recenter date. They were plain, honest, unaspiring, and enjoyed domestic life in high perfection. Many had small farms in the neighborhood of the city, which they cultivated, and where they raised their corn and vegetables and fruit. Besides, there was a tract of rich pasture land on the flats reserved for common use. This was no small accommodation to many, and the occasion of rejoicing when the fixed day in June arrived and the gate of the poor-pasture was unlocked and the cows had free access to that luxuriant pasturage. The people had a relish for social intercourse, and enjoyed it in no degree inferior to their neighbors. They had their common and public festivals and amusements. Christmas, when Santa Claas came, and Paas and Pinxter, too, were seasons of joy and merriment to old and young, black and white."

But these conditions were not destined to continue long unaffected by the stirring life of the growing nation. The Hon. A. A. Yates, in a recently published "History of Schenectady County," has attempted to portray the period of change, when the quiet and seclusion of Schenectady yielded to the demands of the new

era. While some allowance should doubtless be made for the Judge's exuberant imagination, we may believe that in the essential features of his picture he has not sacrificed historical accuracy:

"The calm of a blessed peace settled over the peaceful town on the 'Groot Vlachte,' the great beautiful plain that circled out under the hills and was girdled by the Mohawk. It was a lovely village of magnificent elms, of towering pine on the plain and graceful willow by the riverside. The fort was permitted to rot away, the palisades, which had survived the usefulness of protection, now one by one subserved the comfort of the sturdy Dutchman, who, by the roaring fire on the immense hearth, smoked his great pendant pipe and drank his schnapps, despising the luxury of the cigar and the effeminacy of tea. Old streets lengthened out, new ones radiated, names changed. The aggressive Yankee interloper came and came to stay, and would not be shouldered out. The burgher watched the cavalcade for awhile. But he was a trader, shrewd, cautious, close, but honest as the sunlight.

"So it happened that as the century drew near to its close, the ending of the eighteenth, as of the nineteenth, was marked by the commingling of races and the infusion of new young blood that acted like an elixir to its prosperity. For despite the suffering imposed upon business by a worthless currency and the erection of a national edifice on lines which were new and experimental and which the genius of Hamilton, Gallatin and John Jay had not perfected into stable government, the town prospered and grew proportionately equal to any in the leading State of the young Union.

"It was a busy town and a heterogeneous one in population and architecture. On the old quadrilateral bounded by Front, Ferry and State streets and Washington avenue the old steep roofs and gabled ended houses, so much derided in later days by Captain Maryatt, who lied more amusingly in his American visit than he did in his English novels, still stood, so massively built with their enormous beams that, but for the terrible conflagration of 1819, many would have been standing today. The Dorpian loved his home, endured its ugliness, for it was stuccoed with the beauty of youthful memories and family tradition. Inside the homely

shell there were polished floors, walls, and heavily raftered rooms, radiant with cleanliness, reflecting in every nook and corner the living forms of his living and the shadowy outlines of his beloved dead.

"Business was all centered in the west end. Great storage and forwarding warehouses of Yates, Mynderse, Phynn, Ellice, Jacob S. Glen & Co., Duncan, Stephen N. Bayard, Walten & Co., Luther & McMichael, stretched from the Frog Alley bridge, now crossed by the street railway company, to the present site of the Mohawk bridge. Great docks, built on heavy piles, extended out in the stream, and a river commerce of grand volume, building up splendid fortunes for its promoters, began to whiten the Mohawk with sails of the Durham boat. From near Governor's Lane to the poor pasture given for the use of the peasantry by the generous provisions of the will of Hans Jans Enkluys was the Strand. Here was founded in the last part of the century an immense boat-building industry.

"Nearly all the boats used on the Mohawk and western waters were built at this place. The boat yards were located on what is termed the Strand street, on the river, then much wider than now, owing to encroachments and other causes. It was no uncommon sight in the War of 1812 to see from twenty-five to one hundred boats on the stocks at the boat yards, extending from near the Mohawk bridge to North street. The boats that conveyed the army of General Wilkinson down the St. Lawrence river were all built at this place; the oak forests of our common lands furnished the requisite materials in great supply. The principal boat-builders were the Van Slycks, Marselis, Veeders and Peeks, although there were others. The boat-builders were generally residents of Front and Green streets."

To understand the change thus graphically described we must remember the important relations of the Mohawk river to the westward movement. The river today offers little suggestion of what it was a hundred years ago, and we find it difficult to think of it as a great medium of transportation. Then, however, the waters between its wooded banks were deep and steady in their flow, with but one serious obstacle to the passage of boats from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix (Rome) and beyond, and that obstacle, called the Little Falls, in dis-

tinction from the Great Falls at Cohoes, necessitated but a short portage, which later was obviated by a canal and a series of locks. Progress waited upon the means of transportation then as it does today. When, therefore, the fertile plains beyond the mountains began to draw the people from the coast, the broad waters of the Mohawk became the key to the solution of the problem of transportation, since no other river cut its way from the interior basin to the sea. The pioneers had but to ascend the Hudson to Albany, traverse the pine plains between that city and Schenectady, to find Nature's own highway to the west. It was inevitable, therefore, that Schenectady should become the center of busy life as soon as it became known that it stood at the gateway of the western world. In this connection the description given by the late Judge Sanders, and quoted by Judge Yates, is of special interest:

"Up to about the year 1740 the early settlers used the largest sized Indian bark canoe, the graceful craft which had glided on the bosom of the Mohawk probably for centuries before. But about or soon after that time, the later Indian traders, William, afterwards Sir William Johnson, John Duncan, John Robinson, William Corlett, Charles Martin, James Ellice, Daniel Campbell and others, taking a wide step in advance of the time-honored canoe, introduced the small bateau, a wooden vessel, strongly manned by three men. Simms says, in his 'History of Schoharie County,' containing interesting memoranda of the Mohawk valley, page 141: 'These boats were forced over the rapids in the river with poles and ropes, the latter drawn by men on the shore.' Such was the mode of transporting merchandise and Indian commodities to and from the west for a period of about fifty years, and until after the Revolution. There were carrying places along the route. Of course, the first was at Little Falls. A second place was at Fort Stanwix (Rome), from the boatable waters of the Mohawk to Wood creek; thence passing into Oneida lake, the bateaus proceeded into the Oswego river, and thence to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, and to Niagara, or elsewhere on that lake, on the St. Lawrence, as they pleased to venture, and after being carried around the Falls of Niagara to Chippewa, went uninterruptedly on to Detroit, their usual limit, and sometimes even to

Mackinaw. But after the Revolutionary war, the tide of immigration set strongly westward, and that energetic population required increased facilities of transportation and communication with the great Hudson river, and their old homes in the east and elsewhere. What was to be done? Just emerged from a sanguinary and exhausting struggle, the state and the people were impoverished. The expense of the canal could not be thought of, and dreams of railroads, steamboats and electricity put into service, were only the far-off fancies of visionary men, born prematurely.

"But something must be done. General Philip Schuyler, that far-seeing statesman of Revolutionary fame, who as major-general had rendered his country invaluable services in her most trying periods, who had been a United States senator and was then surveyor-general of the State of New York, succeeded in forming a corporate body known as the 'Inland Lock Navigation Company,' of which body many citizens of Schenectady and vicinity were members. With such capital, General Schuyler, under his immediate supervision and direction, constructed a dam and sluice, or short canal, at Wood creek, uniting it with the navigable waters of the Mohawk; and also built a short canal and several locks at Little Falls; in both cases obviating portage, or the necessity of unloading the vessels. These works were completed in 1795, and from that date, or soon thereafter, those enterprising forwarders, Jonathan Walton, Jacob S. Glen, Eri Lusher, Stephen N. Bayard and others, erected additional wharves, docks and large storehouses on the main Bennekill, and the commerce of Schenectady, with the increased facilities of navigating the Mohawk, was largely extended until the great fire of 1819. The Durham boat, constructed something in shape like a modern canal boat, with flat bottom, and carrying from eight to twenty tons, took the place of the clumsy little bateau, which had for more than fifty years superseded the Indian bark canoe. These Durham boats were not decked except at the front and stern; but along the sides were heavy planks, partially covering the vessel, with cleats nailed on them to give foothold to the boatmen using poles. Many of the boats fitted for use on the lakes and St. Lawrence had a mast, with one large sail, like an Albany sloop. The usual crew was from six to eight men. At that day

boatmen at Schenectady were numerous, and generally were a rough and hardy class; but from common labors, exposures and hardships, a sort of brotherly affection for each other existed among them which did not brook the interference of outsiders, and yet as a class they were orderly, law-abiding citizens.

"Boating at this period was attended with great personal labor. True, the delay of unloading and carriage at the Little Falls had been overcome, but it was found more difficult to force large than small craft over the rapids. In view of that difficulty, several boats usually started from port in company, and those boats first arriving at a rift, at a low-water stage, awaited the approach of others that their united strength might lighten the labor there. At high water, with favorable wind, they could sail the navigable length of the river, but when sails were insufficient, long poles were used. These poles had heads of considerable size that rested against the shoulder of the boatman while pushing onward; and as has often been seen, the shoulders of the boatmen became calloused by such labor, like that of a severe collar-worn horse. The toil of a boatman's life, when actually at work, was generally severe and trying, so that in port, like the sailor, they were sometimes festive and hilarious.

"It is a matter of curious history in the travel of the Mohawk valley that about the year 1815 Eri Lusher established a daily line of packet boats, which were constructed after the model of the Durham boat, with cabin in midship, carefully cushioned, ornamented and curtained, expressly calculated for and used to carry from twenty to thirty passengers at a time, between Schenectady and Utica, making the passage between the two places down the river in about thirteen hours, and up the river, with favorable wind and high water, within two days."

We have thus sought to show the social and economic conditions, both general and local, under which Union College began its life, since they had so large a part in determining its influence, especially in the earlier years. We now turn to the College itself.

Although the charter was granted on February 25, 1795, the organization of the College was not effected until May 26th of that year, when the first meeting of

the Board of Trustees was held and officers were elected in accordance with the requirements of the charter. The first clerk of the Board was Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Jr., and the first treasurer was Dirck Van Ingen. A committee was appointed to prepare the by-laws of the Board and to make inquiries for a fit person to be appointed president. To this committee was assigned the further duties of procuring an official seal and selecting a new site for the College. It is evident that the Trustees had no question as to the future. Within six weeks the committee was ready to recommend a President, and on July 7, 1795, the Rev. John Blair Smith was elected to the office, at an annual salary of $1,100,

Union College, 1795.

and Mr. Wyckoff was designated to carry the letter of notification to Philadelphia and present it in person to Dr. Smith, who was at the time pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian church in that city. As yet, however, the College existed only in name, for it was not until September 29, 1795, that the Academy building was actually transferred by deed to the Trustees, and the work of instruction begun. It was certainly the day of small things. Nineteen students only presented themselves for admission, and for them there was but one instructor ready for service, John Taylor, who had been connected with the Academy, and who was at that September meeting elected Senior Tutor in the College and Acting President pending the arrival of Dr. Smith. Mr. Taylor's

salary was fixed at $635. and the sum of $325 was named as the salary of a Junior Tutor to be appointed later.

When the College opened its doors one hundred and eleven years ago, its property consisted of one building, $16,500 in cash or good securities received from the Trustees of the Common Lands in Schenectady, and subscriptions from citizens to the amount of $3,475.

President Smith assumed office on December 8, 1795, and a part of the one College building was assigned to him as a residence. This provision for his comfort could not have seemed to him very attractive, as the building contained originally but four large rooms, and, whatever subdivision may have been made subsequently, the accommodations must have been wholly inadequate to his needs, in view of the fact that all the work of instruction was carried on within the same walls. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Trustees took immediate action looking toward the improvement of conditions. Little could be expected from a further appeal to individuals. A petition to the Legislature was therefore prepared asking for a contribution from the State, and the Regents were requested to use their influence in support of this petition. This was the first attempt to commit the State of New York to the policy of giving direct financial aid to the higher education. The appeal of the Trustees was successful, and at a meeting in June, 1796, announcement was made that the Legislature had appropriated the sum of $10,000 for the erection of necessary buildings for the College. As the separation of Church and State was already an accepted principle of government, it cannot be doubted that this favorable action was made possible by the undenominational character of the College. The first use made of this money from the State was an appropriation of $3,500 for the purchase of a house and lot for the President.

The official seal of the College was finally adopted on November 30, 1796. It was made by Isaac and George Hutton, engravers, of Albany, and cost about twenty-four dollars. This seal, known as the "Minerva Seal," has never been changed, and is used today on all official papers of the College. The University seal, which was not adopted until 1873, when Union University was organized, appears on those documents only that are issued in the name of the University.

The following abstract from the By-laws adopted on December 9, 1795, will be of special interest as showing the standard of scholarship established at the beginning of the life of the College:

Chapter I.

Section first: There shall be four classes in the College, namely: the first of Languages; the second of History, Belles Lettres; the third of Mathematics; and fourth of Philosophy. (These classes correspond with the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes of today.)

Section second: No students shall be admitted into the class of Languages unless he be able to render into English Caesar's Commentaries, four orations of Cicero, the Eclogues of Virgil, the first book of the Iliad, three of the Evangelists in the original, and explain the grammar and syntax of the English tongue and of the Latin and Greek Languages, but if the funds of the college shall hereafter admit the institution of a Professorship in the French Language a knowledge of the French Grammar and the ability to construe Tolemachus and Fontenelle's dialogues shall qualify the student for admission with a knowledge of the Greek Language.

Chapter IX.

Section second: Before admission to the Mathematical class the students shall be acquainted with Geography, the use of the globes, Roman History and Antiquities, the History of America and the American Revolution, Chronology, Arithmetic, three books of Xenophon, Horace's Odes and Satires, and Criticism, or instead of the Greek with the History of the French Revolution in French.

Section third: In order to admission to the Philosophical class the students shall be acquainted with vulgar and decimal arithmetic and the extraction of roots, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Navigation, Mensuration, Xenophon continued, Homer, or instead of Greek with a Universal History in French.

Section fourth: After passing through the studies already specified the students in the Philosophical class before their admission to the first degree of Arts shall be acquainted with Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Moral Philosophy, Constitution of the United States of America and of the different States, Logic, Metaphysics, Longinus, Horace's Art of Poetry, or instead of the

Greek, with Buffon's Natural History in French or some other reputable French author.

The first report of the Trustees to the Board of Regents, presented in November, 1796, shows that the College had property worth $42,422.60; two Professors, including President Smith, and thirty-seven students. The most interesting feature of this report is the announcement of a purpose to substitute French for Greek in certain cases, provided the funds allowed the institution of a French Professorship. This is believed to be the first step taken by any American College in the direction of an alternative language for Greek. The purpose of the Trustees was not realized, however, until 1806, when Professor Reynaud became a member of the Faculty. The choice of the French language was doubtless due, in part, to the sentiment inspired by the aid given by the French people during the Revolution, and chiefly to the importance of a knowledge of the French language for purposes of State, since French was the language of diplomacy. This early declaration of the Trustees, therefore, is a fine illustration of the national spirit which from the beginning had led the College movement. An interesting manuscript in the College Library, dated March 6, 1797, addressed to the Legislature, and signed "John Jay, Chancellor," contains the report of the Trustees of the College to the Board of Regents. It is of sufficient importance, as showing the condition of the College at that time, to be printed here in part. After describing the course of study for each of the four years, the report continues:

"The officers of the college have discharged their duties with ability, diligence and fidelity, and the students generally have exhibited specimens of their progress in science at the examinations, which are public and statedly three times a year. The entire want of grammar schools and academies in the different towns and counties most convenient to Schenectady considerably impedes for the present the increase of students in the College which has hitherto been indebted for its principal supplies to the grammar school in Schenectady and the academy in Salem in Washington County. There are, however, indications which evince that in proportion to the establishment and proper management of schools and academies to the northward and westward the seminary will

become an institution of immense importance to the interests of science in this part of the United States. The Trustees beg leave to represent agreeably to their statement of last year that an alteration in some of the articles of their charter would be of considerable service to the college as it regards the number of Trustees requisite to form a quorum for business and the exercise of discipline by the officers of the college without the necessity of summoning a meeting of the Trustees for the purpose, and finally it would essentially promote the interests of that part of the country, if the Legislature would patronize with further donations this infant seminary. The want of means to endow Professorships obliges the present officers to attend to too many branches of science in so much so that the President has, during the present year, instructed the classes in history, chronology, antiquities, geography, natural and moral philosophy, criticism, logic, constitution of the United States and of the different states, and languages."

The year 1797 was marked by decided progress. In May the first Commencement exercises were held. It was an occasion of great importance, bringing together a distinguished company. The interest manifested was certainly not determined by the size of the graduating class, which numbered three. It indicated rather the hold which the College had already taken upon the popular mind and heart. The best description of the event, in fact the only authoritative description to be found, is contained in the semi-centennial address of one of the three graduates, the Rev. Joseph Sweetman, to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of these first years. The story told in his own words is as follows:

"The first Commencement was in May, 1797. The place of holding it, the old Dutch Church, now demolished, occupying a position in the centre of the street, east of the Mohawk Bank. There, within its massive and venerable walls, sparingly receiving the light from without through the small squares of glass, on a cloudy and chilly day, the first Wednesday in May, 1797, was celebrated the first Commencement of Union College. But it was May-day and the spring-time of Union College—not the dog-days of later years, when we are sweltered with heat and panting for air. And we talked of

flowers and zephyrs, and the loveliness of the renovating year, and it was confidently announced in the Latin Salutatory, "*Nunc est formossimus annus,*" wind and weather to the contrary notwithstanding. But some were there who felt they were about to leave revered instructors and beloved companions. The number of Graduates was few, indeed; only three, one of whom tells the tale and remembers well the day, who had never seen another College nor witnessed another Commence-

The Rev. John L. Zabriskie,
One of the three members of the first graduating class, 1797.

ment. All was new to a large portion present. The house was filled to overflowing. Amongst other distinguished citizens, Governor Jay, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant-Governor, were present. Dr. Smith, the President, acquitted himself to admiration. His parting Address to the Graduates was pointed, parental, affectionate. The whole audience was moved, and when he turned to speak of the future, he lifted up the assembly to new thoughts and prospects of Union College; when it should rise with the rising country, increase its

numbers, extend its influence, acquire a name, win the confidence of the community, and command the respect and patronage of the State. The day passed happily off, and all withdrew apparently satisfied, and in the belief that Union College would accomplish beneficial purposes in years to come."

With the celebration of the first Commencement under such inspiring conditions, the College may be said to have fairly begun its long career of usefulness. Its friends were further encouraged by the vote of the Trustees during Commencement week to undertake the erection of a suitable College building upon a new site purchased from the Trustees of the Town of Schenectady. This site was east of the old Academy, at what is now known as the corner of Union and College streets, and the building as described in the minutes of the Board was to be of brick, with stone foundations, one hundred and thirty-two feet in length, fifty feet in breadth, with a projection in the middle of thirty-two feet by twelve feet toward the south, and thirty-two feet by ten feet toward the north, the whole three stories high, and crowned by a cupola. These were generous dimensions for that time, and expressed the ambition and confident hopes of the Trustees. The State had already appropriated $10,000 for this building, so that it became possible to begin at once the work of construction, but since it required a much larger sum to complete it, the work was delayed until further grants could be obtained from the Legislature, and it was not until 1804 that the building was completed. Before the foundation was completed, the Trustees voted that the superstructure should be of stone rather than brick, as originally intended. The plans were drawn by Philip Hooker, of Albany, and followed in general the Italian style of architecture. It contained a residence for the President, the chapel, library, recitation rooms and dormitories for the students, and cost approximately $56,000, apart from the site, for which $4,000 had been paid. After the present site had been purchased, and North and South Colleges erected, this building was sold (1815) to the city and county of Schenectady for a court house, jail and city offices, and while thus used was called "City Hall." The College received in exchange for the building 3,000 acres of land in the county. It was not thought, when this building was sold, that the College would ever again need it, but

in 1831 it was repurchased for $10,000 to provide accommodations for the rapidly increasing number of students, and for nearly twenty-five years thereafter it was the residence of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and in addition contained the library and scientific collections of the College. As the home of the two under classes, it was naturally the scene of most of the class conflicts and boyish pranks incident to College life. When to-day the older Alumni tell of their undergraduate escapades, they almost invariably begin with a refer-

Union Colllege, 1804.

ence to West College, as this building was then called. Whether or not the difficulty of maintaining discipline at the distance of half a mile from the residence of the President and Senior Professors influenced the Trustees we do not know, but in 1854, although the number of students was larger than ever before, West College was resold to the city for the paltry sum of $5,000. Thereafter it was used for one of the city schools, known as the Union School, until in 1890 it was torn down to give place to a modern school building, still called, however, "The Union School."

The College grew steadily, but slowly, after the first Commencement. The chief discouragement came from lack of funds. Dependence upon State aid led to many disappointments, for while grants were secured from year to year they were inadequate to meet even the more urgent needs. President Smith lacked neither ability nor enthusiasm, and gave himself unreservedly to his work, but the results must have been disappointing, or perhaps it may have been that his health yielded to the strain of anxiety and the unaccustomed rigor of a northern climate for in January, 1799, he resigned to return to the church in Philadelphia which he had left three and a half years before to accept the Presidency of Union. The Trustees reluctantly accepted his resignation upon condition that he would remain with the College until the Commencement in May, unless they should be in a condition before that time to dispense with his services.

Whatever may have been Dr. Smith's own estimate of his work at Union, there is abundant evidence of its great importance to the institution. His acknowledged scholarship and his reputation as a preacher and an administrator served at once to dignify the struggling cause which had so little beside to command respect and popular favor. We have but to recall the conditions when he accepted the office, a single building but little larger than many a private house in Schenectady even at that time, one tutor, nineteen students, an endowment on paper of less than thirty thousand dollars, some of which was never collected,—to realize what it meant when a man of Dr. Smith's character and gifts assumed the Presidency. How much of the interest and enthusiasm of that first Commencement in 1797 was due directly to the prestige of his name and the power of his personality we may not know, but it is reasonable to believe that the occasion gained its chief importance from his official presence.

CHAPTER V.

THE REV. JOHN BLAIR SMITH, D. D., PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE, 1795-1799.

As no adequate biographical sketch of Dr. Smith has ever appeared in any Union College publication, it is especially fitting that a tribute to the character and work of the first President of Union should have a place in this History.

On the founding of Union College, in 1795, the Rev. John Blair Smith, at that time pastor of the Third, or Pine Street, Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, was called as the first President. The Rev. John Blair Smith, the fourth son of the Rev. Robert Smith, D. D., a Presbyterian clergyman of considerable distinction, was born at Pequea, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1756. He was named after a maternal uncle, the Rev. John Blair. His education, the staples of which were the faith and discipline of the Presbyterian Church and the classical studies in vogue at the time, was conducted by his father. "At the age of fourteen he became, under the most watchful and faithful parental training, hopefully a subject of renewing grace; and at sixteen was admitted to the Junior class in the College of New Jersey." In College he was distinguished for his geniality, his devoted Christian character, and for diligence and ability in the performance of his scholastic duties. These traits were prophetic. In Smith's case, the youth was father of the man, for he seems to have followed an even course through life, and always along the same paths. He was graduated in 1773 under Dr. John Witherspoon, the famous clergyman, educator and patriot, who doubtless confirmed in Smith his zeal for the two great aims of College education in his day—religion and public service. Significant is the fact that of the twenty-nine graduates of Smith's class three became governors of States and fourteen ministers of the gospel. Nature and training alike determined Smith for the ministry.

In 1775 the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, an older brother of John Blair Smith, became the first President

John B. Smith, President.

of the newly founded Hampden-Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, and was installed also as pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Cumberland and Briery. Early in 1776 John Blair Smith joined him in the work of instruction at the College, and, under his guidance, took up the study of theology. He was ordained at a meeting of the Presbytery of Hanover, at Prince Edward Court House, on October 26, 1779. At the same meeting his brother resigned the Presidency of Hampden-Sidney College and his pastoral charges to accept the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the College of New Jersey. John Blair Smith was immediately appointed to succeed him as President of the College, and in the spring of 1780 succeeded also to the pastorate of the Cumberland and Briery churches. At about this time he married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Nash, of Templeton, Prince Edward county. Of this union six children—five sons and one daughter—were born.

The early years of Smith's presidency at Hampden-Sidney and his pastorate at Cumberland and Briery were trying ones. Neither education nor religion was the dominant interest of the times, but war. The British had invaded Prince Edward county. The work of the College was interrupted, its resources exhausted, its students on the field of battle. Smith accepted the paramount duty. He threw himself with fervor into the patriotic cause, though feeble in health—a consumptive, apparently. When Patrick Henry, the first Governor of Virginia under an independent constitution, issued a call for militia, Smith raised a company of volunteers, recruited from the students of the College and the youth of his congregations. As their captain he led them to join the American army in repelling the British invasion of the seaports and lower counties of Virginia. Later in the war he joined a company of volunteers under Captain William Morton, but was persuaded to return home on account of ill health.

This ended his services in the field, but not his participation in public affairs, either during the struggle for Independence or thereafter. He supported the American cause in all ways at his command, and after the conclusion of peace he was powerful in the councils of his State. One of his victories in politics was a significant contribution to the American doctrine of the separation

of Church and State. In 1784 a bill was introduced in the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the levying of a general assessment for the support of religion in the State, the different parishes to have a local option in determining to what denomination the money should be granted. Patrick Henry was an ardent supporter of this bill. Smith was opposed to it, on the ground that in the Eastern counties it would effect the re-establishment of the Episcopal Church, which had been disestablished throughout the State in 1776; and that, in the upper counties, where dissenters from the English Church were in the large majority, but sects numerous, it would open the way to contention and intrigue. Smith and Henry were the declared leaders of a divided public opinion on this question. Smith and his followers won, and the bill was defeated.

Smith opposed Patrick Henry with vigor and to good effect on the question of the adoption of the Constitution. On one occasion he debated the question vigorously with Henry in a manner that did not greatly please that fiery patriot. Patrick Henry, as is well known, was strongly opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. Smith was as strongly in favor of the adoption of it. Henry was standing as candidate to represent Prince Edward county in the State Constitutional Convention. He appointed a day on which to meet the people of the county at the court house, and to point out to them the defects of the proposed Constitution and the grounds of his opposition to it. Smith, being called to a sick bed, was unable to attend the public meeting and to answer Henry as he had intended to do, but sent a young man who lived in his family to take down Henry's speech in "shorthand." There was to be a student exhibition at the College in a few days which was sure to be largely attended. The day of the exhibition came, and the crowd, Patrick among the rest. Imagine the great orator's surprise when the first speaker arose and repeated his recent indictment of the Constitution *verbatim*, or nearly so. Then the next speaker arose and repeated a speech in favor of the Constitution, which had been prepared for him by President Smith. This was Smith's way of cancelling his absence from the public meeting. Patrick Henry thought it a poor way. He never forgave Smith for it, and never again attended his church, though he had previously been a frequent attendant.

On the other hand, Henry's methods of conducting his propaganda against the Constitution are scored in terms quite unequivocal in a letter dated June 12, 1788, written by Smith to his college mate and friend, Jamse Madison. "Before the Constitution appeared," he says, "the minds of the people were artfully prepared against it; so that all opposition (to Mr. Henry) at the election of delegates to consider it, was in vain. That gentleman has descended to lower artifices and management on the occasion than I thought him capable of. * * * It grieves me to see such great natural talents abused to such purposes."

It is clear that Smith, while President of Hampden-Sidney College, considered that his duties called him beyond the college walls into the larger field of public affairs. Here, as elsewhere, however, not politics, but the Christian ministry, was the work to which he was chiefly devoted. Soon after the War of the Revolution was ended, a Methodist and Baptist revival spread through Virginia, reaching Prince Edward county in 1786 or 1787. These churches were gaining many converts and were even winning over members of other churches. Smith borrowed the zeal of the revivalists. He caught "the evangelistic note." His preaching gained in fervor and in effectiveness. He began a revival at Hampden-Sidney College in 1787, the influence of which permeated a considerable part of the College and spread throughout the neighboring country. Smith was opposed, however, to those violent expressions of the emotions which were so characteristic of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian revivals of the eighteenth century. The Rev. William Hill, D. D., says of him: "If he observed in his audience the least sign of undue excitement, anything not perfectly consistent with the decorum due to the services of God's House, he would instantly pause and say: 'You must compose your feelings, Brethren. God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, in all his churches.' And sometimes, on such occasions, he would give out a verse or two of some hymn for the people to sing, till perfect silence was restored, and then go on with his discourse. When this came to be understood, all tendencies to noisy demonstrations were suppressed." Smith retained his zeal for evangelistic work throughout his life. His only published sermon "delivered in the Dutch Church in Albany, be-

fore the Northern Missionary Society in the State of New York, at their organization, February 14, 1797," and entitled, "The Enlargement of Christ's Kingdom, the Object of a Christian's Prayers and Exertions," is significant alike for the occasion and for its subject matter.

But President Smith had his critics at Hampden-Sidney. There were those who suggested that he was more interested in the spread of religion than in the administration of his College. He replied that he was, and he decided to devote all his energies to his ministry. He, therefore, resigned his office in 1789, and took up his residence on a farm in the neighborhood of the College. However, his salary as minister proved inadequate to support his growing family, and there were, in turn, critics in his congregations who thought their pastor itinerant. Even so, his pupils were reluctant to part with him, and made every effort to retain him when, in 1791, he accepted a call to the Third, or Pine Street, Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia.

Smith was received into the Presbytery of Philadelphia on December 21, 1791, and his first pastorate of the Pine Street Church continued until October 13, 1795. He was received with favor from the first. He was given a salary of fifteen hundred dollars—a very considerable salary for the times—and his new parishioners greeted him on his first Christmas among them with a present of three hundred dollars. During the third year of his pastorate his salary was increased to eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars. This liberality toward him was a token of well merited esteem, for he served his people with assiduity and unflagging zeal, and under his ministrations the Pine Street Church grew in prosperity, in numbers and in influence. Most noteworthy were his services during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. When half the population of Philadelphia was fleeing from the city, he remained at his post and ministered faithfully and fearlessly to his afflicted people. He tended their sick, buried their dead, and was in his pulpit every Sunday; in fact, his church seems to have been the only one that remained open throughout the epidemic. But under the strain of this extraordinary service, Smith's health, never robust, had been much impaired; and it was partly with a view of recruiting it that he resigned his pastorate and went to Schenectady to become the first President

of the newly founded College there. This he did to the great regret of his congregation, and it appeared in the sequel that he was bound to the Pine Street Church by ties too strong to break altogether; indeed, he cherished the hope at parting that he might one day resume the arduous duties which he was then compelled to give over. On his leaving Old Pine Street, his congregation presented him with a beautiful inscribed silver plate and a purse of two hundred dollars as a token of their esteem for him.

The decision to call John Blair Smith to the Presidency of Union College is recorded in the minutes of the special meeting of the Trustees of Union College, held on July 7, 1795, "in the building called the Academy," on College street, the building which was the home of the College during Smith's administration. At about this time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, the College of New Jersey; and he is entitled "The Rev. Doctor John B. Smith" in the minutes of December 8, 1795, recording the acceptance of the call extended to him. On that date he was also elected a Trustee of Union College, as the original Charter of the College did not make the President a Trustee *ex officio*. The minutes of December 9. 1795, record a report to the Board of Regents "that John B. Smith had arrived and assumed his duties."

That Dr. Smith was in full sympathy with the intent of the founders of Union to make the College an expression of Christian unity, is evident from these words of his, quoted from his only published sermon:

"If we would demonstrate our sincerity in using this prayer (Thy Kingdom come), we should honestly and zealously unite and cheerfully co-operate with our fellow Christians in pursuing extraordinary or peculiar measures for attaining its object. There cannot be a greater inconsistence than to pray, as many do in their stated devotions, 'Thy Kingdom come,' and yet excite malignant opposition to every plan for extraordinary exertion in promoting its advancement. Therefore, let not pride, or party spirit, or personal jealousies, and contentious humor, be permitted to thwart the present coalition of Christians and their united endeavors to promote the interests of religion. What though every

measure may not be exactly suited to our wishes; what though we may not all agree in certain circumstances of our religious profession; or what though others may have led the way, before some of us, in attempting to unite the piety and zeal of their fellow Christians: Should we, on such accounts, refuse to aid in an attempt which evidently aims at supporting the cause of Christ? Should we refuse to unite with any, in lawful endeavors, who wish to see a crown of universal glory placed upon the Savior's head?

"What a contemptible mind; nay, what a wicked mind must that professor of Christianity possess, who would labor to discourage even feeble exertions for promoting the Kingdom of Christ! How malicious is the temper of those who call themselves Christians, or ministers, and yet oppose all those pious associations which are calculated to give energy to the means of diffusing Christian knowledge, and to promote union amongst divided brethren! It is to be presumed, my Christian friends, that none of us will imbibe or cherish any portion of so rank a spirit of Satan. It is to be presumed that we will cordially co-operate with all our fellow Christians who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, in their laudable attempts to revive the spirit of Apostolic zeal and send the Gospel to all nations."

Precise information regarding the Presidency of Dr. Smith over Union College is scant. It is clear, however, from the allusions to him in the first minutes of the Trustees of the College, that he was assiduous in his attention to his duties in instruction and administration. At first he had but one "Tutor" associated with him in the work of instruction, and at no time more than two. But the College was making progress. The curriculum was defined, a significant feature of it being that from the beginning it was contemplated that candidates for the "first degree in Arts" might substitute French for Greek in their course. A good library was purchased, and the privilege of it extended to the people of Schenectady and the surrounding country. A large amount of "philosophical apparatus" was imported from London. Funds were raised for the construction of the stone building afterward known as "West College," which was ready for "inspection" shortly before Dr. Smith's administration ended. In general, the College was grow-

ing in efficiency and promise. Dr. Smith was also still active as a Christian minister. He occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady most of the time during his Presidency. His fame as a preacher extended beyond Schenectady, however. His only published sermon, as has been said, was delivered in Albany on the occasion of the organization of the Northern Missionary Society in the State of New York. It bears eloquent witness to his simplicity, directness and power as a preacher, and to the breadth of his Christian charity. But, while cordially in sympathy with all Christian effort, he remained an ardent Presbyterian; and he rendered an eminent service to his own church by bringing Dr. Eliphalet Nott into its fold. This was the beginning of a number of churches on the "accommodation plan"; that is, churches organized under the Presbyterian policy, but made up in part of Presbyterians and in part of Congregationalists. He retained also his keen interest in political questions. Dr. Nott says of him, for instance, that "his opinions on slavery were substantially those of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished contemporary statesmen of the South;" but he did not carry this or any other political question into the pulpit, "where," says Dr. Nott, "he seemed to know nothing but Christ, and Him crucified."

But Dr. Smith believed, as he said to Dr. Nott, that the large cities were "the centers of influence," and offered the largest field for useful labor, especially to the Christian minister. Consequently, when he was invited to return to the pastorate of the Pine Street Church in Philadelphia, he accepted the invitation. He expresses his preference with entire frankness in his letter of resignation recorded in the minutes of the special meeting of the Trustees of Union College, held on Monday, January 28, 1799. He says: "The Third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, with which I was formerly connected as Pastor, having again solicited me by a unanimous call to resume my ministry there, I have thought it my duty to comply with their request, and accordingly am desirous to resign the office with which I have been honored in Union College, as soon as the present Philosophical Class (*i. e.*, Senior Class) shall have finished their course of study here. Whilst I feel a grateful respect for the gentlemen of your Board who have honored me with their friendship and confidence, and am

determined to promote the interests of the institution as far as possible in another sphere, at the same time, I must confess myself better pleased with the station to which I am again called, and which I find more congenial with my habits, as well as more suitable to my disposition and qualifications." This resignation was accepted "under the fullest conviction of the talents of Dr. Smith and his faithful and impartial services as President of Union College." Dr. Smith continued in the discharge of the duties of his office until after the College Commencement in May, when he returned to Philadelphia. He was installed in his second pastorate at the Pine Street Church on June 27, 1799, but his work was destined to a speedy and sad ending. He was stricken with the yellow fever, which was again ravaging Philadelphia, and died of it on August 22, 1799.

Union's first President was a man of stature, and of a powerful and contagious spirit. His influence was strong and far reaching. His short life, despite his feeble health, was crowded with achievements. He attained to eminence as a public man, as an educator, and, most of all, as a preacher and apostle. His views on politics, on education and on religion, were sane, penetrating and sympathetic. Dr. Nott, in his brief tribute to his memory, dwells especially on his devotion to the Christian ministry and to his church, on the elegance, directness and power of his preaching, on his geniality and charm of manner, and on the loftiness of his views on public questions. Here, we may be sure, was a strong personality and one that must have left its impress on Union College. Dr. Hoge, a later President of Hampden-Sidney College, says of him: "He was indeed a burning and a shining light. * * * I have, if I mistake not, heard greater orators, preachers of more profound meditation, of a more brilliant imagination, and superior to him in any particular qualification, unless the fervor of his piety be an exception. But a preacher possessing every ministerial qualification in a degree so eminent, I have never known." Be it added also that, although education was his second interest rather than his first, both the Colleges over which he presided grew under his administration in numbers, in efficiency, in prosperity and in spirit.

CHAPTER VI.

THE REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., THE YOUNGER, PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE 1799-1801.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Smith, the Trustees appointed a committee to nominate his successor, and within a month, February 26, 1799, this committee proposed the name of the Rev. William Linn, of New York City, but, for reasons which do not appear, Dr. Linn declined. The Board then elected, May 1, 1799, Dr. Jonathan Edwards, the gifted son of Jonathan Edwards, the great New England theologian, who became President of Princeton just before his death. Dr. Edwards' letter of acceptance was not received until February 2, 1800, when arrangements were made for his installation. He was requested, as President Smith had been, to deliver his inaugural address before the Trustees, but in the English language rather than in the Latin, which President Smith had been asked to use. It would be interesting to know why this change was made. We can imagine many reasons, but, in the absence of any recorded suggestion, or even a tradition, to guide us, speculation is idle. Whatever the reason, it could not have reflected upon the scholarship of Dr. Edwards, which was too well established to be questioned. He was a man of unusual gifts, repeating in his own person many of the remarkable qualities of his distinguished father. Dr. Edwards brought to the service of Union College rare intellectual and spiritual traits, and the rich experience gained through thirty years of professional life, but his work in Schenectady had scarcely begun when it was ended by his death, August, 1801. Although the records of the College give little evidence of outward prosperity during his brief administration, it cannot be doubted that his strong personality made a profound impression, and his name certainly added greatly to the reputation of the College. The nature of his influence is shown in the efforts that were made to improve the moral tone of the institution by more direct control over the life of the students, forbidding gambling, and prohibiting the keep-

Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D.,
President.

ing of spirituous liquors in their rooms. Among other rules adopted during his Presidency was one forbidding any student to marry, under penalty of dismission. In the minutes of the Board of Trustees, dated April 1, 1800, we find the repeal of a law requiring Professors and students to wear a distinguishing dress. This law doubtless represented, when enacted, European tradition of Academic life, and its repeal would seem to indicate a growing dislike of formalism and outward signs of separation between man and man as antagonistic to republicanism. There is much in what we know of Dr. Edwards' character and convictions that leads us to believe that the abrogation of this law was due to him. In the minutes of May 14, 1800, the name of Eliphalet Nott first appears as a newly elected Trustee. He was then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, and his election at the age of twenty-eight is evidence of the impression which he had already made as a man of great ability and force of character.

Dr. Edwards' death was a serious blow to the College, and deeply affected the whole community. He was buried in a plot adjoining the First Presbyterian Church, and the simple stone marking his grave to this day bears an inscription which has been almost obliterated by time.

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the Younger, D. D., the second President of Union College, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, on May 26 (O. S.), 1745. He was the ninth child and second son of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., the most distinguished of American theologians. In infancy and early childhood he suffered from an inflammation of the eyes which prevented his learning to read at so early an age as most New England children did in his time. His education was further impeded by the fact that, when he was six years old, his father, having been compelled to give up his church at Northampton owing to a dispute with the congregation on questions of doctrine and discipline, removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1751, to take charge of the Indian School and Mission at that place. The boy Edwards lived for nearly seven years among the Muhhekaneew, or Mohegan, Indians. Of these years he says, in the preface to his "Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians": "When I was but six years of age, my father removed with his family to Stock-

bridge, which at that time was inhabited by Indians almost solely; as there were in the town but twelve families of whites, or Anglo-Americans, and perhaps one hundred and fifty families of Indians. The Indians being the nearest neighbors, I constantly associated with them; their boys were my daily school-mates and play-fellows. Out of my father's house I seldom heard any language spoken besides the Indian. By these means I acquired the knowledge of that language, and a great facility in speaking it. It became more familiar to me than my mother tongue. I knew the names of some things in Indian which I did not know in English; even all my thoughts ran in Indian; and, though the true pronunciation of the language is extremely difficult to all but themselves, they acknowledged that I had acquired it perfectly; which, they said, had never been acquired by any Anglo-American. On account of this acquisition as well as on account of my skill in this language in general, I received from them many compliments applauding my superior wisdom. This skill in their language I have in good measure retained to this day (1788)." In later life Dr. Edwards would sometimes speak of having dreamed in Indian.

The elder Edwards, in removing to Stockbridge, had planned a large work of evangelization among the Indians of the British Colonies. He intended to train his own son to take part in this work. In April, 1755, he therefore sent him under the care of the Rev. Gideon Hawley, a missionary, to Oughquaga, on the Suesquehanna river, to live among the Oneida Indians in order to become acquainted with their language and customs. The boy remained at Oughquaga until August, when he returned to Stockbridge. In October he went back among the Oneidas again. This was during the French and Indian War, and, owing to the spread of hostilities, the Rev. Mr. Hawley was obliged to leave the wilderness with his young charge. The boy spent the next two years of his life in Stockbridge. In January, 1758, his father removed to Princeton to assume the Presidency of the College of New Jersey, but died in the following March. His mother also died in October of the same year, so that the boy, after a rather sombre childhood, was left an orphan at the age of thirteen. His father had left him but a slight inheritance, and in other respects his outlook seemed none too bright. However, though but

a child in years, he was already a man in spirit. He was resolved to get an education, and set out to do so. In February, 1760, aided somewhat by friends of the family, he entered the grammar school at Princeton, and there began the study of Latin. In September of the following year he entered the College of New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1765.

While a student in College, he made his public profession of religion. In a letter, dated, "Nassau Hall, September 17, 1763," and found among his papers after his death, he resolves, "in the grace of God to enter into an express act of self-dedication to the service of God, as being a thing highly reasonable in its own nature, and that might be of eminent service to keep me steady in my Christian course, to rouse me out of sloth and indolence, and uphold me in the day of temptation." He dedicates himself to God in these words: "I do, O Lord, in hopes of thy assisting Grace, solemnly make an entire and perpetual surrender of all that I am and have unto thee, being determined in thy strength to renounce all former Lords who have had dominion over me, every lust of the eye, of the flesh and of the mind, and to live entirely devoted to thee and thy service. To thee do I consecrate the powers of my mind, with whatever improvements thou hast already and shalt be pleased hereafter to grant me in a literary way; purposing if it be thy good pleasure to pursue my studies assiduously, that I may be better prepared to act in any sphere of life in which thou shalt place me. I do also solemnly dedicate all my possessions, my time, my influence over others, to be all used for thy glory. To thy direction I resign myself and all that I have, trusting all future contingencies in thy hands, and may thy will in all things, and not mine, be done. Use me, O Lord, as an instrument of thy service. I beseech thee, number me among thy people. May I be stocked with the righteousness of thy Son; ever impart to me through him all needful supplies of thy purifying and cheering spirit. I beseech thee, O Lord, that thou wouldst enable me to live according to this my vow, constantly avoiding all sin; and when I shall come to die, in that solemn and awful hour, may I remember this, my covenant, and do then, O Lord, remember it too, and give my departing spirit an abundant admittance into the realms of bliss."

This profession of faith Jonathan Edwards wrote

when he was hardly more than eighteen years old, and it was not merely a profession of faith; it was the choice of a career. That career was to be a Christian, and the defender of the Christian faith in speech, in writing and in deed. On leaving College, he took up the study of theology with the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D., of Bethlehem, Connecticut, and on October 21, 1766, was licensed to preach by the Litchfield Association of Congregational ministers. He spent the following year in preaching as a candidate for the ministry. In 1767 he became a Tutor in the College of New Jersey, where he remained for two years. Some two months after he became a Tutor, he was chosen Professor of Languages and Logic, a position which he declined, because he was not willing to be deflected from the calling to which he had dedicated himself.

During his residence in Princeton, Edwards was invited to preach before the Society of White Haven in New Haven, Connecticut. Subsequently he accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Society, and was ordained on January 5, 1769. Here he remained until May, 1795, when "he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council, at the mutual request of the pastor and the society." This dismissal was the culmination of a difference which Dr. Edwards had had with his congregation because of his disapproval of certain laxities of doctrine and practice.

It was during his pastorate at New Haven that Jonathan Edwards acquired his greatest reputation. Endowed with talents hardly inferior to those of his illustrious father, he cultivated them with equal diligence, and consecrated them with equal fervor. He was an indefatigable worker. Each day he set apart hours of study and meditation upon which no one was allowed to intrude. In an age of argumentative preaching and doctrinal exposition, he became the greatest of argumentative preachers and the greatest of the expositors of Calvinism; indeed, he was accounted "the most eminent divine in America," and "the greatest of polemic writers." A diligent student, a thorough scholar, an inevitable logician, he applied his powers chiefly to theological discussion; but he has left at least one notable monument of secular learning in his "Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians," written in 1788. His preface to this treatise contains a paragraph

which shows what a painstaking and conscientious scholar he was. He says: "After I had drawn up these observations, lest there should be some mistakes in them, I carried them to Stockbridge, and read them to Captain Yoghum, a principal Indian of the tribe, who is well versed in his own language, and tolerably informed concerning the English; and I availed myself of his remarks and corrections." Jonathan Edwards' learning was rewarded by a large measure of public esteem, in recognition of which his *Alma Mater* conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

But Dr. Edwards, though eminently a scholar and theologian, thought it one of the duties of the preacher to help mould public opinion in secular matters; rather, perhaps, he thought religion all-inclusive, and that no question could be divorced from it. At any rate, he took a keen and active interest in civil affairs, and did not hesitate to make these the subjects of his pulpit discourses. In New Haven, a town then thought to be somewhat lukewarm in support of the American cause, he preached, in 1775, a sermon on "Submission to Rulers," in which, after defining the scope of his text (Romans xiii: 1, 2), he strongly exhorts to support the patriot cause, and to this cause he contributed his talents and his influence. And Dr. Edwards, like President Smith, was strongly opposed to slavery. He did not, however, like President Smith, refrain from giving utterance to his opinions on the subject in the pulpit. His sermon on "The Injustice and Impolicy of the Slave Trade and of Slavery," preached on September 15, 1791, is as powerful and far-reaching an indictment of slavery as ever was uttered.

Dr. Edwards' pastorate at New Haven extended over twenty-six years. During that time he had won universal esteem for his great powers of mind, and for his consecration to service; but he had from time to time differed with his congregation on questions of doctrine and church discipline. These differences grew. There was nothing of the spirit of compromise or evasion in Edwards. He was fixed and unmovable in those opinions which he held to be right. Furthermore, a youthful irascibility, which he had striven to overcome, seems to have left in him a measure of impatience with opinions which he considered palpably wrong. However, his differences with his congregation never degenerated into a personal

difference. His parting was amicable; and his farewell sermon, preached on May 24, 1795, while strongly hortative as regards strictness of doctrine and discipline, was full of good feeling.

In January, 1796, Dr. Edwards was installed pastor of the church at Colebrook, Connecticut. There he intended to remain for the remainder of his days, and to devote his ampler leisure to study and writing. However, he was elected President of Union College on April 30, 1799, his qualifications for the office having been warmly advocated by the retiring President, the Rev. John Blair Smith, and the Rev. Theodorick Romeyn, who had been a classmate of Dr. Edwards in the College of New Jersey. A formal call was extended to him, which, after due deliberation on his part and on the part of the congregation, he accepted.

He arrived in Schenectady in July, and was received with abundant marks of good will and respect. He entered upon the duties of his office with a high sense of his responsibilities, and with high hopes for the usefulness and influence of the College. It is clear enough what his idea of education was. Dr. Edwards held firmly and consistently to the view that the basis of life is a well grounded and well defined religion. A Christian education, therefore, meant to him a more efficient preparation to serve God, and, in His name, to serve our fellow-men and the State. We are not surprised to learn from the minutes of the Trustees of Union College—a body which then decided upon many matters now within the province of the Faculty—that Dr. Edwards put his emphasis upon right conduct, and upon diligence and thoroughness in work. We may be sure, however, that he did not content himself with the vain repetition of the vague word character, for his ideas were the reverse of vague in all things. He knew very well what he meant by character, before he became President of Union College; and, no doubt, he also knew very well what he meant by the cultivation of character through education. Certainly, at any rate, on assuming the office, he formulated his views on education with the utmost precision, for that was his habit of mind. And it is a matter of deep regret that his term of office was so short —only two years; for he was a stalwart example of that sturdiest type of American character, the Puritan type, which, in its intolerance even, was profound, and

grounded upon deep reasoning and deep conviction, in wholesome contrast to the weak indifference that often passes under the name of tolerance. As for Dr. Edwards, he was, in the true sense, tolerant; he demanded a reason for the faith that was in him, and a reason also for the faith that was in others. Union College may well be grateful for this strain of good Puritan blood.

Dr. Edwards died in Schenectady, of an intermittent fever, on August 1, 1801, in his fifty-seventh year. He lies buried in the church-yard of the First Presbyterian Church. The Latin inscription on his tomb-stone commemorates him as "a man of keen talent, firm in right purpose, steeped and endowed with very exceptional learning, an ardent and strong defender of an inviolate Christian faith; and, in untarnished character, a bright light." This is no flattery. He was all of these things. The Rev. Andrew Yates, Professor (then called Tutor) of the Latin and Greek Languages in Union College from 1797 to 1801, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic from 1814 to 1825, says of him:

"The Presidency of Dr. Edwards was short. He held office only two years. He was scarcely harnessed for a full and vigorous discharge of the responsible duties of his station, when the arrow of death put an end to his labors, bereaved the College of her President, and disappointed the fond hopes of her friends. He died in the enjoyment of high esteem and great respect from the people generally, not only in Schenectady, but in Albany, Troy, and in all the extent of his acquaintance in that vicinity. He had the confidence and affection of learned men, and the warmest friendship of those who were admitted to the greater intimacies of friends and counselors. His loss was severely felt in the city of Schenectady, and spread a gloom over the institution which had been under his care. Although the period of his labors was short, affording hardly an opportunity to enter on the duties of his office, still less for the development of his qualifications for the calling he had consented to undertake, yet enough appeared of his intellectual and religious character, and of his ability to teach and preside over the interests of the College, to gratify the trustees with reasonable evidence of their happy selection, and to promise his pupils the most valuable opportunities for solid and exclusive mental improvement.

"The intellectual character of Dr. Edwards was distinguished for accurate discrimination and great comprehension. This was so well understood and acknowledged in the circle of his literary, especially his theological intercourse, that, when he had studied a subject and professed to comprehend it, his exposition of it was eagerly read, and that rather with a desire to know and receive his opinion, than to question or even suspiciously examine its correctness. He had a strong predilection for the philosophy of the mind, and for metaphysics generally. This branch of education in the course adopted in Union College, belonged to the President's department, and, though he had only a second class for instruction in it, the critical notes he had made and given to his pupils, and his observations during recitation, furnished rich treasures of knowledge. * * * The attention of Dr. Edwards was directed to the course of education with great solicitude to have it thorough in its plan and fair in its conduct. * * *

"In the management of the College, his discipline was mild and affectionately parental, and his requirements reasonable. Such a character for government in President Edwards was unexpected in some who professed to know his disposition, and had formed their opinions of him in this respect. It was, therefore, the more noticed. There was an apparent austerity and reserve in his manner, which, no doubt, arose from the retirement of study and from habits of close thought, and would leave such an impression after a slight acquaintance; but in his domestic intercourse and with his intimate friends, while conscientiously strict and prompt in his duties, and while he acted with decision, he was mild and affectionate. The same spirit characterized his government of the College. * * *

"In all his conduct and conversation, he maintained a conscientious and unyielding reverence for God, and for His Holy Word, and for His sacred institutions. His habits, formed by early education, and those contracted by the love of science, the results of close thought, fitted him for intercourse with minds rather than modes, with thoughts, rather than with words unmeaning. On this account he sometimes appeared unsocial and reserved; but on topics of conversation which were interesting, and on suitable occasions, he was communicative and ready. His uniform consistency of character as a servant of the

Lord Jesus Christ, in all his intercourse with men, commanded from every class great respect and confidence. His light shone. His example was helpful in all things. His influence was felt and increasing daily everywhere. In the circle into which he was introduced by his relation to Union College, he found customs which to him were not only new, but palpably and confessedly wrong, even in the view of those who tolerated them. Respecting these, his opinion was expressed with great decision, when occasion called for it. He relied more on the influence of example than on anything besides. His sympathies for the suffering were strong, and on suitable occasions were excited in a high degree. Such an occasion, with its influence on the Doctor's feelings, was witnessed at a communion season in the Dutch Reformed Church in Schenectady. In that city were many Africans. Some had been liberated; others were in bondage. Of these, a considerable number made a credible profession of religion, and were consistent in their deportment. They usually approached the Lord's table together after the other members had enjoyed that privilege. Their appearance to Dr. Edwards was novel, and attracted his attention; but, to a man who had appeared among the first in our country to expose the crime and cruelty of enslaving our fellow-men, who had borne testimony against it in public, in print and conversation, and who felt tenderly in their behalf, the spectacle excited feelings which found no relief except in tears. For the welfare of the community around him, as well as for the College over which he presided, he felt great solicitude, and, in various ways of contrivance and ministerial labor, endeavored to fill up the few days he was suffered to be with them until he was taken away. He left behind him, in his efforts to do good, a memorial of his desires to be useful, and an evidence of what he would have done, had God seen fit to continue his life."

Dr. Edwards married Mary, daughter of the Hon. Eleazar and Sarah Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1770. Of this union were born four children, three of whom survived their father. Mrs. Edwards was drowned in June, 1782. Dr. Edwards was married again in December, 1783, to Miss Mercy Sabin, of New Haven, Connecticut, who survived him.

The published works of Jonathan Edwards, the

Younger, comprise: "The Salvation of all Men Strictly Examined;" "A Dissertation concerning Liberty and Necessity;" "Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians;" "Remarks on the Improvements in Theology by his Father;" "Thoughts on the Atonement;" "XXIX Sermons;" and "XIX Articles from the Theological Magazine." In method, the writings of Dr. Edwards are as rigid, orderly and progressive as the demonstrations of Euclid. In style, they are simple, clear, direct, and quite free from that "vaulting ambition" ending in bombast, which characterized a good deal of the writing of his time. In feeling, though free from extravagant emotion, they are widely sympathetic. In grasp they are very firm, and in fervor, great. They reveal a man of sturdy character and of large calibre.

CHAPTER VII.

THE REV. JONATHAN MAXCY, D.D., PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE, 1801-1804.

Fortunately for the College, the Trustees were not long in choosing a successor to Dr. Edwards; fortunately, also the choice fell upon Jonathan Maxcy, who had already won a recognized place as an educator. At the time of his election as President of Union, he was President of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and it is probable that his name was suggested and his election urged by Dr. Nott, who had been a student in Rhode Island College, and who, as a Trustee, had become deeply interested in Union. Dr. Maxcy was elected September 29, 1801, and apparently assumed office at once, although his inaugural address was not delivered until May, 1803. This, at the request of the Trustees, was in Latin, and given in public rather than at a meeting of the Board, as had been the case with the former Presidents. It appears that the financial condition of the College had improved under Dr. Edwards' administration, as Dr. Maxcy was called at an increased salary, and, at the same meeting, additional compensation was given to Professors, and the following year two new Tutors were appointed. While the official records of the Board of Trustees deal for the most part with financial matters, the development of the curriculum, the appointment of Professors and Tutors, and certain details of administration, there are occasional entries that throw light on undergraduate life, showing the interests and occupations of students apart from the regular College duties. One of these entries is of special significance, as indicating the early devotion of students to the dramatic arts. On September 29, 1801, the students petitioned the Trustees to be permitted to present a tragedy and a comedy in the College Hall. As the petition was granted, we may assume that the tragedy and comedy were given, and that the students of Union began thus early to offer the public entertainments which have become,

in these later years, such a distinctive feature of College life.

In 1802 an elaborate system of Rules and Regulations was adopted by the Trustees, and ordered printed for the use of the students, each of whom was required to pay twenty-five cents for his copy. This document is of sufficient historical interest to be inserted here, since it presents a comprehensive picture of the conditions that prevailed in the College world a century ago, and affords the best means of comparing the educational ideals and methods of the past with those of the present.

LAWS OF UNION COLLEGE 1802.

Chap. I.

OF ADMISSION INTO COLLEGE.

Sec. 1. There shall be four classes in the College, namely, the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.

Sec. 2. Candidates for admission shall be examined by the President, or by two, at least, of the other Officers. It shall be the duty of all the Officers of College to attend, at the annual examination of candidates, unless necessarily otherwise employed in the business of the College. No one shall be admitted into this College, unless he can, with facility and accuracy, read, construe and parse, at least six books of Virgil's Eneid, four orations in Cicero, and the four Evangelists in Greek; and shall have learned English Grammar, and Vulgar Arithmetic, and shall exhibit suitable testimonials of his good moral character.

Sec. 3. Every person admitted into this College shall give a bond to the Trustees with such surety or sureties as shall be to the satisfaction of the Steward, in the sum of two hundred dollars, for discharging all dues that may arise according to the laws and customs of this College; which bond the Steward shall, as soon as may be, deliver to the Treasurer, by him to be kept until the conditions of it are fulfilled. It shall not be given up until the student bring to the President a certificate from the Steward that the sums due from the said student are paid. The President shall then give an order for the delivery of the bond.

Sec. 4. Every one who has been admitted, shall exhibit to the President a certificate from the Steward that the foregoing law has been complied with, on the receipt

of which the President shall deliver to him a copy of the College laws, to which shall be annexed a certificate for his admission; the said copy to be kept by him as an evidence of his membership.

Sec. 5. No person shall take possession of any room in College, or have any instruction given him by the Officers of College, or be considered a member of it, until he shall have executed the bond and a copy of the laws shall have been delivered to him certified as aforesaid; except in cases where the President shall allow a reasonable time for the procurement of a bond.

Sec. 6. No person shall be admitted to an advanced standing unless upon examination he shall be found qualified, and no person shall be admitted from another College unless he shall exhibit a recommendation from the President of said College, declaring him to have been in fair and full standing in his class and to have been honorably dismissed.

Sec. 7. All persons admitted shall constantly reside in College and board in commons. Students from the City of Schenectady and its vicinity are exempted from this law, so far as it respects the commons; and also such students to whom the President shall see fit to grant permission to board elsewhere.

Sec. 8. Every student shall pay all College dues, except the bill of commons, whether present or absent, until he shall be regularly dismissed.

Sec. 9. Whereas, there may be students not designated for those learned professions in which the knowledge of the Greek language would be indispensable; it is ordered that such students, on exhibiting satisfactory evidence of their having made such progress in the French language as to be able to read and translate it with facility, may be admitted without the knowledge of the Greek language, provided they are in other respects qualified. All such students, while the class to which they belong are studying Greek, shall study the French language and recite to some person appointed by the Trustees for that purpose, to whom such students shall make the compensation required by the Trustees, in addition to the usual bill of tuition. Should any of the other students be desirous of learning the French language, they may obtain permission to attend the French Instructor, under such regulations as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 10. Every student admitted into this College is

required to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the laws, as no plea of ignorance shall be admitted as an excuse for transgression.

Sec. 11. Those students who do not wish to go through the regular course of studies required in this College may be permitted to study select parts of science with either of the classes, subject in other respects to the laws and demands of this institution; who, if approved at their last examination, shall receive a testimonial from the Faculty of their character and progress in science. No person, however, shall receive a diploma or certificate of progress without having previously discharged his bills of expense at the College.

Sec. 12. The price of tuition for each of the students who attend either of the classes in College shall be twenty dollars per annum, a proportionable part (according to the length of each session for business) to be paid in advance to the Treasurer or Steward at the commencement of the session, in addition to which each student shall pay four dollars a year for room rent, to be paid as above directed, except those students who occupy rooms in the fourth story, who shall pay two dollars only.

Chap. II.

ON ATTENDANCE ON COLLEGIATE EXERCISES.

Sec. 1. The students are required to be constantly in their respective chambers, and diligently to pursue their studies, except from breakfast until the ringing of the bell for study hours in the morning, from twelve o'clock until two o'clock p. m. and from evening prayers until nine o'clock in the evening during the summer term, and during the fall and spring terms from evening prayers until seven o'clock in the evening. If any student shall be unnecessarily absent from his chamber in the hours of study, or after nine o'clock in the evening, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five cents, and if any one make a practice of being unnecessarily absent from his chamber after having been fined he shall be liable to admonition or rustication.

Sec. 2. To encourage and assist the students and to prompt them to diligence in their studies the Officers of College shall, whenever they deem it proper, visit their chambers.

Sec. 3. The Freshman class shall study the Latin, Greek and English languages, Arithmetic, Sheridan's

and there pronounce pieces previously approved by a member of the Faculty. The Officers before whom they speak shall make such correction of their manner of delivery and give them such instruction as they shall deem proper. If any student shall on any occasion pronounce before the Officers of College any piece not previously approved, as the law requires, and especially if he shall pronounce a piece containing anything indecent or criminal, he shall be severely punished by fine or admonition. All the students are required to commit their pieces perfectly to memory, so as to be able to pronounce them without hesitation; and if any student shall appear deficient in this respect he shall be liable to censure. Two of the students shall, every evening after prayers (Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday excepted), pronounce pieces on the stage, beginning at the Senior class and proceeding in alphabetical order through the two upper classes. If any student shall choose for this exercise a ludicrous piece he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty cents, or admonition, and shall be ordered from the stage.

Sec. 10. The times for recitation shall be as follows: Immediately after morning prayers; at eleven o'clock a. m.; at four o'clock, or half an hour after, as the President shall direct, according to the seasons of the year. The two upper classes will omit the recitation assigned to that part of each day when they are required to attend the lectures of the Professors or the subsequent examination.

Sec. 11. All the students are forbidden to repair to the recitation room before the ringing of the bell, or to continue in it after recitation, on penalty of twenty-five cents for every offense. All the students are required to repair decently to the recitation rooms immediately after morning prayers, and at the ringing of the bell, and at the other times specified in these laws. The students of the two upper classes shall in like manner, at the ringing of the bell for lectures, immediately repair to the place in which the lectures are delivered. All the students in attending on recitation and lectures are strictly forbidden to talk or whisper unnecessarily, or cause any disturbance, and if any one violate this law he shall be liable to censure or to a fine not exceeding fifty cents. Any student who shall be absent from recitation or lectures, unless he can show some adequate

reason for his absence, shall be fined ten cents, and half that sum for unnecessary tardiness. If any student shall make a practice of being frequently absent from recitation and lectures, and shall persist in so doing, he shall, after having been admonished in private and before his class, be liable to some more severe punishment. Students who shall be absent from speaking and reading compositions, or tardy at either, shall be subject to the penalties for absence from recitations and lectures.

Sec. 12. There shall be three public exhibitions in each year on such times as the President, Professors and Tutors shall appoint, in the College chapel, by the members of the three upper classes. One exhibition shall be by the Senior class, the other two either by the whole or part of the Junior and Sophomore classes, as the Officers of College shall determine. If any student shall absent himself from public speaking, or shall neglect to prepare himself well for it, or shall exhibit any piece of composition not previously approved by an Officer of College, or shall use any indecent or profane language on the stage, or shall appear in an indecent dress, he shall be liable to a fine not less than fifty cents nor more than two dollars, or to public admonition before the audience.

Sec. 13. On the ringing of the bell for public exhibitions all the Officers and students of the College shall immediately repair to the chapel. The students shall take the seats previously assigned them, and are required to continue in the chapel during the performance of the exercises. If any student shall make unnecessary noise or disturbance in the College edifice on the day of public speaking he shall be liable to fine or admonition.

Sec. 14. The students who speak at the public exhibitions shall furnish such a number of printed tickets of admission as the Faculty shall deem necessary, and distribute them according to their direction.

Sec. 15. The Senior class shall prepare theses for publication in such way as the Faculty shall direct.

Sec. 16. The commencement for conferring degrees shall be on the first Wednesday in May in every year.

Sec. 17. The Senior class shall be examined on the third Wednesday in March, after which they shall be dismissed or return to College ten days before commencement; besides which there shall be two public ex-

aminations of the other classes in the several branches of learning pursued in the current year, one of which to commence on the morning of the Friday next preceding the commencement and the other the Friday next preceding the fall vacation. If any student shall absent himself from public examination he shall be liable to public admonition or rustication. And if it shall appear at either of the examinations that any student has neglected his studies so as not to have made such proficiency as his talents and opportunities would permit, he shall be liable to be put on a conditional standing, or rusticated, or degraded.

Chap. III.

OF ATTENDANCE ON DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES AND OBSERVATION OF THE LORD'S DAY.

Sec. 1. All the students shall constantly attend morning and evening prayers at the hours appointed by the President, in the College chapel, to which they shall immediately, on the ringing of the bell, repair in a decent and orderly manner. All the students are strictly forbidden to run violently in the entries or down the stairs in going to attend prayers, or on any other occasion; to whisper, talk or make any interruption during the time of prayers, or in going from the chapel. If any student shall transgress in any of these respects he shall be liable to a fine of not less than five cents nor more than fifty, or to be censured before the College. If any student shall absent himself from prayers without liberty, or without assigning sufficient reasons, he shall be fined four cents for each offence and half that sum for tardiness. All the students are required to continue in the chapel until all the exercises are performed, and, whether standing or sitting, to keep their faces towards the pulpit. Any student who shall violate this law shall for every offence be liable to a fine of four cents. Any student who shall frequently be absent from or tardy at prayers shall be liable to public censure or such other punishment as shall be judged necessary.

Sec. 2. Before morning prayers the President shall read some portion of the Old or New Testament, or before evening prayers require those students who understand music to sing such psalm or hymn as he shall mention, and it shall be the duty of all those students to

attend with their psalm books in such seat as shall be assigned to them and perform as mentioned above.

Sec. 3. As it may be necessary to attend morning prayers at an early hour, during some part of the year, it shall be the duty of the Butler or Steward to attend every morning at the pulpit stairs with a lighted candle when the Officers of the College enter the chapel, and to furnish such other lights as the President shall order.

Sec. 4. All the students and resident graduates of this College shall attend public worship on the first day of the week. Every student, at the commencement of his residence at College, shall inform the first Tutor at what place of public worship he chooses to attend, and he shall constantly attend at said place, except he shall on any particular occasion obtain permission of said Tutor, or in his absence of the next in office, to attend at a different place. A monitor shall be appointed for each church where the students attend, and every student who shall be absent without liberty shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five cents, and if tardy at public worship to half that sum.

Sec. 5. If any student shall behave in an unbecoming manner at public worship he shall be punished by fine or admonition.

Sec. 6. As it is the right of every religious denomination to enjoy their peculiar sentiments and modes of worship, it is ordered that the Officers of College, in their instruction of the students, avoid as much as possible those controverted points which have so long divided the Christian world; but, as the principles of irreligion are destructive of society and pernicious to all regular and salutary discipline in literary institutions, it is also ordered that if any student shall avow or propagate principles subversive of religion or morals he shall be liable to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

Sec. 7. All the students are required on Sundays to abstain from their usual exercises and diversions, and from playing on instruments of music, except when employed in performing those pieces which are designed for religious worship or other solemn occasions.

Chap. IV.

OF MISDEMEANORS AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

Sec. 1. If any student shall be found guilty of blasphemy, robbery, duelling, fornication, forgery, or any

such atrocious crime, or if he shall knowingly and willfully aid, assist, counsel, advise or provoke any other student to the commission of any of the offences above mentioned; or combine, confederate or agree with any person to conceal or prevent the discovery of the said offenses, or either of them, he shall be admonished, suspended or expelled.

Sec. 2. All the students are strictly forbidden to play at cards, or any unlawful game; to use profane or obscene language; to strike or insult any person; to associate with persons of known bad character; to attend at places of vain and idle sports; to visit taverns without liberty; to appear in indecent dress, or in woman's apparel; to lie, steal, get drunk, or be guilty of other gross immoralities. If any student shall transgress in any of these respects he shall be punished by fine not less than fifty cents nor more than three dollars, or by admonition, rustication or expulsion.

Sec. 3. No student shall keep in his room any kind of firearms, or gunpowder, nor fire any in or near the College, in any manner whatever; and if any student shall violate this law he shall be liable to a fine of one dollar or to be admonished, rusticated or expelled.

Sec. 4. If any student shall wilfully insult or strike any of the Officers of College, or break their windows, he shall be rusticated or expelled.

Sec. 5. All the students are strictly forbidden to play on any instrument of music in the hours of study, on the penalty of ten cents for every offence.

Sec. 6. If any student shall refuse to open his door when required by a member of the Faculty he shall be liable to a fine of one dollar; and an Instructor, when he shall think it necessary, may lawfully break open any room in College into which he is refused admittance, at the expence of the person or persons so refusing, and may examine in such manner as he shall judge proper everything in said room. The Officers of College have also power to examine any room in which they have reason to apprehend that anything is unlawfully concealed, and if any student shall oppose or refuse such examination his conduct shall be considered as an evidence of his guilt and he shall be liable to such punishment as the case may require.

Sec. 7. The President, Professors and Tutors may require suitable assistance from any student or students

for the maintenance of good order and for the preservation of the College property, and if any one so required shall refuse or neglect to give his assistance it shall be considered as a high misdemeanor and punished by admonition, suspension, rustication or expulsion.

Sec. 8. If any student shall refuse to give evidence respecting the violation of any of the College laws, when required by a member of the Faculty, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar, or to be admonished or suspended.

Sec. 9. No student is permitted to make a practice of entertaining company in his room, especially in the hours of study.

Sec. 10. All students are strictly forbidden, without previous liberty obtained of a member of the Faculty, to bring any spirituous liquor into College, or cause it to be brought in, on the penalty of one dollar for every offence; and if any student by bringing into College spirituous liquor shall be the occasion of riotous conduct and tumult he shall be liable to admonition or suspension.

Sec. 11. If any student shall make any festival entertainment in the College or in the city of Schenectady, or engage or take part in anything of the kind, without liberty previously obtained of the President, he shall be punished by a fine not less than one dollar nor more than three.

Sec. 12. All students are strictly forbidden to make indecent noises in the College or from the College windows; to throw anything against or over the College edifice, in the entries or down the stairs; if any one shall transgress in these respects he shall be liable to fine, admonition or suspension.

Sec. 13. If any student shall break open any door in College or shall injure the locks on any of the doors, or do any damage to the edifice, he shall pay the expence of the necessary repairs and be liable to a fine equal to the amount.

Sec. 14. All the students are required to be peculiarly careful respecting fire, especially when they are obliged to go from their rooms, or in carrying it through the entries. If any student shall smoke a pipe or segar in any part of the College, except in his own room, he shall for every offence be fined twelve cents.

Sec. 15. All students are forbidden to enter the chapel

except at the time of devotional and collegiate exercises, unless by permission from an Officer of Instruction.

Sec. 16. The students are required to show all due respect to their superiors, especially to the Regents, Trustees, President, Professors and Tutors; and whenever they pass by them to take off their hats in a decent manner; and are required to do the same when they speak to a Trustee or member of the Faculty, or are spoken to by them. Every student who shall violate this law shall be liable to a fine of six cents or to private admonition.

Sec. 17. Whenever any of the students or all of them are assembled in any room or apartment with an Officer or Officers of College they are forbidden to go out without liberty. This law relates more immediately to the chapel, dining hall, philosophy chamber and recitation room; and if any student shall violate it he shall be liable to be fined six cents for every offence.

Sec. 18. No member of an under class may go into the chapel or dining hall without stopping at the door and looking round to observe whether any of the class or classes above him are coming from any part of the College, and it shall be the duty of all the students to do the same respecting their superiors, and to wait, unless permitted to go forward by a wave of the hand from the superior.

Sec. 19. All the students are required to observe the strictest order according to their respective classes in going out of the chapel and dining hall. The Senior class shall go out first after the Officers and the other classes in succession, according to their standing. After the devotional exercises in the chapel are finished all the students are required to continue standing in their several places until the Officers have retired. And when any Regent, Trustee or Officer of College shall enter the chapel before the exercises are begun, or any room where a class or number of students are assembled, it shall be the duty of all the students to rise from their seats in a respectful manner. Any student who shall violate this law shall be liable to punishment by fine or admonition, as the case may require.

Sec. 20. If any student shall insult or abuse another by reproachful language or disrespectful behaviour he

shall be fined, admonished or obliged to confess his fault and promise good behaviour for the future.

Sec. 21. No student is permitted to wear his hat within the College walls on the penalty of six cents for every offence.

Sec. 22. If any students shall enter into combination to oppose the authority of College or to impede the operation of the laws they shall be liable to be punished by fine, admonition, rustication or expulsion, and if any student shall express a determination not to submit to the laws he shall be immediately suspended until he shall make a written acknowledgment of his fault and promise of due obedience.

Sec. 23. Information of every expulsion which may take place shall be communicated by the President to all other Colleges in the United States. And the parent or guardian of every student who may be publicly admonished, suspended or expelled shall also be notified of the same, and a copy of the proceedings in each case shall be transmitted to such guardian or parent.

Chap. V.

OF VACATION AND ABSENCE.

Sec. 1. There shall be three vacations in each year. The first shall begin on commencement day and continue six weeks. The second shall begin on the second Wednesday in September and continue three weeks. The third shall begin on the Monday preceding Christmas and shall continue three weeks.

Sec. 2. The students are all required to return to the College at the close of each vacation, under the penalty of twenty-five cents for every night's absence.

Sec. 3. No excuse shall be admitted for any considerable time of absence during study term, excepting in case of sickness or for other special reasons, of which proper certificates shall be presented.

Sec. 4. Every student before he leaves College at the beginning of each vacation is required to leave the key of his room with the President or one of the Tutors, with a label attached to it, inscribed with his name and the number of his room. Every one who neglects to comply with this law shall be liable to be fined twenty-five cents.

Sec. 5. No student shall go from the College in the hours of study to transact any business in the city or

for the purpose of diversion or exercise without special liberty obtained of an Officer of Instruction.

Sec. 6. If any student who occupies a room in College shall presume to lodge out of it without liberty he shall be liable to be fined for every offence fifty cents.

Sec. 7. No persons except the Professors, Tutors and the Steward or Butler of the College shall reside in the College during the vacations without liberty obtained of the President. Any one who shall transgress this law shall be fined for every day's residence twelve cents, or be otherwise punished, as the Faculty shall deem proper.

Sec. 8. All the bills for commons shall be dated on the first day succeeding vacation, and no deduction shall be made except by an order from the President, in cases of necessary absence. Nor shall any deduction be made from any College bills, except those for commons, on account of vacations.

Sec. 9. All the students are amenable to the laws of this College for their moral conduct, whether present or absent.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the Steward to take particular care of the College edifice in times of vacation, and to procure every chimney in the College to be swept or burnt at least four times in each year, at the expence of the occupants, at such time as the President shall direct.

Sec. 11. If any student shall go more than a mile from the College edifice without liberty from a member of the Faculty he shall be liable to a fine of fifty cents for every offence, and double that sum if, after he has been refused liberty by one Officer, he shall apply to another, or go without liberty.

Sec. 12. The customary exercises of the College shall be suspended from the ringing or the bell on Saturday at twelve o'clock until Monday morning.

Chap. VI.

OF THE ROOMS IN COLLEGE.

Sec. 1. The rooms in which the Tutors or any other Officers of the College are to reside shall be assigned by the Trustees and President of the College. The rooms in which the students are to reside shall be assigned by the Faculty. It is expected that in the assignment of rooms particular care will be taken to place as many of the same class in the same story as circumstances will admit.

Sec. 2. The rooms in the College shall be assigned to the students at the beginning of the first term after commencement each year, and every student is required to occupy the room assigned, on the penalty of twenty-five cents each day he shall decline to occupy it, and no student shall be removed from the room assigned him for the current year except by his own request, or for bad conduct.

Sec. 3. Every student is strictly forbidden to remove out of his own room, or to occupy any other room in the College, without liberty obtained of the Faculty. Every student shall be responsible for all damages done to his room during his residence in it, except in cases where it shall appear that there was no fault or neglect on his part. All repairs of damages are to be made under the direction of the Steward and the expence charged in the quarter bills. The expence of repairing the damages done to the chapel, windows, entries or doors of the College, when the author cannot be discovered, shall be divided equally among all the students and charged in their quarter bills.

Sec. 4. No student is allowed to make any alteration in his room or fireplace without liberty from the President, and under such restrictions as he shall enjoin.

Sec. 5. When an Officer of College wishes admittance into any room he shall signify it by stamping with his foot or rapping with his cane at the door. If any student shall use these signals he shall be liable to a fine not less than fifty cents nor more than two dollars, and if he shall persist in repeating the offence he shall be liable to admonition or suspension.

Sec. 6. If any student shall allow any indecent noise in their room or any unlawful meeting of the students or other persons they shall be liable to fine, admonition or rustication.

Sec. 7. A committee shall be appointed to examine the rooms at the end of every session, to assess the damages which may be done them, which damages shall be reported in writing to the Steward and be by him charged to the occupants in their quarter bills.

Chap. VII.

OF THE LIBRARY.

Sec. 1. The eldest Tutor, in case no other appointment, shall be Librarian and shall be entitled to such compensation as the Trustees shall see fit to allow.

Sec. 2. Every book shall be lettered on the back and its place on the shelf numbered with gilded figures.

Sec. 3. There shall be an alphabetical catalogue of all the books in the library printed, divided into chapters according to the subjects treated of in the several books, and in each alcove a written catalogue of all the books placed therein.

Sec. 4. All donations to the library of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars and upwards shall be placed by themselves, and the names of the donors written over them in large gold letters. The placing of all the books is to be directed by a committee appointed by the Trustees. There shall also be an account kept of the donors of books, open to inspection.

Sec. 5. Every book delivered from the library shall have a paper cover on it, which shall be returned undefaced with the book. The Librarian shall keep an account of the person borrowing and returning, the time of doing it, the title, size, number of pages and prints or maps, if there be any, of every book, which account shall be signed by the borrower, except where any person (but a student) who is allowed by the laws to borrow books shall send an order subscribed with his name.

Sec. 6. No books shall be delivered, except to the following persons, unless by special permission from the Trustees, viz.: The Trustees of the College, all such persons as have made donations of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the Officers of Instruction, and all the students belonging to the College.

Sec. 7. The Librarian shall open the library every Friday and Saturday morning for the purpose of delivering books and receiving those which have been delivered. The students shall come to the library not more than four at a time, when sent for by the Librarian, and shall not enter beyond the Librarian's table, nor shall any student be permitted to take down any book from its place. It shall be the duty of the Freshmen to attend in alphabetical order at the library on the day for delivering books and to give such notice to the students as the Librarian shall direct.

Sec. 8. All persons who borrow books shall be responsible for the damages done to them, to be estimated by the committee of inspection appointed by the Trustees. The Librarian shall keep an exact account of all

damages of books and exhibit it quarterly to the said committee.

Sec. 9. No student shall take from the library, without special leave from the President, more than one folio at a time, which he may keep six weeks; or one quarto, which he may keep four weeks; or one octavo, which he may keep two weeks; or two duodecimos, which he may keep the same time. Every student who shall not return books as this law requires shall be fined at the discretion of the Librarian not to exceed twelve cents each week of neglect. The Librarian shall keep a list of all fines by him inflicted, and at the close of each quarter shall deliver it to the Steward, to be charged in the College bills.

Sec. 10. No person but a member of the Faculty shall be allowed to receive more than three volumes at the same time, nor shall any person be allowed to detain any book from the library more than three months, on such penalties as the committee of inspection shall see fit to inflict. No Officer of College, except by permission from the Trustees, shall take from the library, or have in his possession at the same time, more than twelve volumes.

Sec. 11. No person shall lend to another any book which he has received from the library, nor let it go from under his personal custody, under the penalty of losing the privilege of borrowing for one year.

Sec. 12. All books received by the undergraduates shall be returned to the library the week preceding each vacation, and all books borrowed by others shall be returned the week preceding the commencement.

Sec. 13. No collegiate exercises shall be performed in the library, nor shall a lamp or candle ever be carried into it.

Sec. 14. The second Tutor shall be keeper of the museum, and shall keep by him a list of all the articles in it and see that they are preserved in good order, for which he shall receive such compensation as the Trustees shall judge adequate.

Sec. 15. Each student shall be charged fifty cents in every session bill for the use of the library.

Chap. VIII.

OF THE STEWARD, COMMONS, ETC.

Section 1. The Steward appointed by the Trustees shall furnish victuals for the Tutors and such Profes-

sors as may at any time reside in College, and whose duty it shall be constantly to be in commons to preserve order, and also for all the undergraduates residing in the College, vacation times excepted.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Steward to provide three good and well prepared meals of victuals each day for all who board in commons, at such time as the Officers of College shall direct, the victuals to be prepared as is customary in common families, and the several articles, especially those for dinner, to be diversified as far as circumstances will admit.

Sec. 3. All the students at meal times are required to behave in a decent manner. Every violation of this law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding seventy-five cents, or to admonition from the senior Officer present.

Sec. 4. Every student is forbidden to take his seat at the table till a blessing be asked by one of the Officers, or to leave it except by permission until thanks be returned, on the penalty of twenty-five cents for each offence.

Sec. 5. As soon as meals are finished the students are required to leave the dining hall in an orderly manner, according to the several classes to which they belong.

Sec. 6. Every student is strictly forbidden to make any waste of provision or destruction of the table furniture, or to carry any from the hall, under such penalties as the circumstances may render necessary.

Sec. 7. The waiters, before the bell rings for meals, shall, under the direction of the Steward, take the furniture for the tables and the victuals at the kitchen and carry the same to the respective tables for which they are designated. The waiters, before they leave the hall after each meal, shall make a return in writing to the Steward of all damages done the utensils in the hall, together with the name of the person who did the same, that the expence may be charged in his quarter bill, and in all cases where those who do damage to the table furniture or in the Steward's kitchen cannot be detected, the amount shall be charged to the commoners.

Sec. 8. The Steward shall keep an accurate list of all the commoners. This list, together with a list of all those students who may be entitled to any deduction from their bills on account of unavoidable absence or absence by permission, the Steward shall lay before the

11[illegible]1

committee appointed by the Trustees for ascertaining the price of commons. When this is done the Steward shall make out the quarter bills, which shall be signed by the Treasurer. The Steward shall then deliver the bills to the students, collect the moneys and pay them to the Treasurer.

Sec. 9. The Steward shall give bonds to the Treasurer, in such amount as shall be prescribed by the Trustees, for the faithful discharge of his duty in the appropriation of all moneys he may receive from the treasury or from the students. The Steward shall make such provision for the hall as the Trustees shall direct, and each student shall, in the first Friday in each month, inform the Steward which of the articles allowed for breakfast and supper he chooses, that the Steward may provide accordingly. The provisions for the commons shall be purchased by the Steward with the College stock and be charged at first cost. He is required to keep a distinct and correct account of all the provisions consumed at the College and to exhibit that account to the committee appointed to adjust the price of commons.

Sec. 10. No student shall be put out of commons except by an order signed by the President and the senior Officers boarding in commons.

Sec. 11. No deduction shall be made from the bill of commons for any time less than one week, and all those students who may have leave of absence from commons are required to give immediate information to the Steward when they go out and when they come in. Every one who neglects to comply with this direction shall pay the full price of commons during his absence, and every one who may be unavoidably detained after vacation shall give the same information when he comes into commons, or be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 12. Students who are absent at the usual time of meals shall lose such meals unless they can render a sufficient reason for their absence.

Sec. 13. The Steward shall keep an exact account of all the furniture of the dining hall and shall exhibit it at the close of every quarter to the committee appointed to adjust the price of commons.

Sec. 14. The Steward shall cause all the rooms occupied by the Instructors or students and all the entries to be cleanly swept once every day, and all the beds to be decently made at the same time.

Sec. 15. Whereas, there may be students whose circumstances may be such as to render it proper for them to attend as waiters in the dining hall, the President is authorized to appoint so many of them as may be necessary, removeable at his discretion, the said waiters to be allowed their board in commons as a compensation for their services.

Sec. 16. The Butler shall be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to ring the bell for prayers, recitation, lectures, for all public occasions and for meals. He shall wait on the President morning and evening, or in his absence on the senior Professor, to receive directions for ringing the bell. The Butler when required shall carry messages from the President, or in his absence from the senior Professor, to all persons residing in or near the College.

Sec. 17. As a compensation for his services the Butler shall be allowed so much room in the College edifice as the Trustees shall judge necessary, and shall be permitted to sell to the students, in the hours of recreation, cider, beer, bread, butter, cheese, coffee, tea, chocolate, milk, apples and such other articles as the President shall permit, in small quantities and at a reasonable profit. The Butler is also permitted to sell to the students books and stationery. The students are forbidden to enter the butlery without liberty, or to remain there longer than is necessary. All damages done to the property of the Butler, where the authors cannot be detected, shall be equally assessed on all the students and charged in their quarter bills. The Butler shall not be removed from office except by vote of the Faculty.

Sec. 10. The Steward shall perform the services assigned to the Butler until such an officer shall be appointed.

Sec. 19. The committee appointed shall ascertain the price of commons by adding to the expenditures and damages heretofore enumerated the Steward's salary, and dividing the amount proportionately among all the commoners.

Chap. IX.

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Sec. 1. There shall be two monitors appointed quarterly by the President, one from the Junior, the other from the Sophomore class, whose duty it shall be to keep

an exact account of absence from and tardiness at prayers, the account of the monitor from the Junior class to extend to the two upper classes and that of the monitor from the Sophomore class to extend to the two lower classes; the said monitors are also to keep an account of absence and tardiness at lectures, and on the times of declamation in the chapel, and of public worship, as the President shall direct. There shall also be weekly bills of absence and tardiness at recitations in all the classes. These bills are to be kept by the members of the classes in rotation, in alphabetical order. The bills kept by the quarterly monitors shall be delivered to the President or presiding Officer every Monday morning, immediately after prayers in the chapel, when every student noted shall be punished according to law unless he shall render a sufficient excuse. The other monitors' bills shall be delivered at the last recitation in each week to the attending Officers, who shall examine and punish as the law requires. The monitors of the Junior and Sophomore classes are also to keep an account of all improper conduct in any of the students while at prayers in the chapel. If any monitor shall neglect or refuse to do his duty he shall be punished by fine, admonition or suspension, as the case may require. Should the state of the College require more monitors, the Officers of College are authorized to appoint them and give them such directions as they shall deem necessary.

Sec. 2. No class meeting shall be held without a special licence from the President, and for such purposes only as shall be expressed in the licence; nor shall any class meeting be continued by adjournment or otherwise without permission, and all class meetings held without licence shall be considered as unlawful combinations and punished accordingly.

Sec. 3. No undergraduate shall attend the instructions of any person who may undertake to teach any language, art or science in the city of Schenectady without liberty from the President, and if any one shall transgress this law he shall be liable to be fined one dollar, and if he shall persist in this offence he shall be suspended.

Sec. 4. Every student shall furnish his proportion of furniture, wood and candles in the room assigned to him during his residence in it, and if any one shall refuse or neglect to do this the amount shall be charged in

his quarter bills and paid to the student or students who have lived in the room with him.

Sec. 5. The youngest Tutor shall keep an account of all fines inflicted, and at the close of each quarter deliver it to the Steward, to be charged in the quarter bills.

Sec. 6. Every room in College shall be furnished with a pail or bucket at the expence of the occupants. The Butler shall make enquiry and report on this subject whenever judged necessary by the Officers of College.

Sec. 7. The pecuniary penalties, except for absence from College, shall not exceed six dollars per annum to any individual.

Sec. 8. As there may be offences and misdemeanors against which no special provision is made in these laws, the Officers of College are authorized in all such cases to punish in such way as shall appear reasonable and necessary. The Officers of College are to be considered as invested with a discretionary parental authority, and it is expected by the Trustees that they will constantly treat the students with mildness and moderation, governing them by applying the more honorable and generous excitements to good conduct, and that they will not, except in cases of great enormities, proceed to inflict the higher punishments until the discipline of advisory and lenient measures shall have proved ineffectual.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the students in the Freshman year to carry messages when required by the Faculty to any student of College or persons residing within the city of Schenectady.

Chap. X.

OF THE OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 1. The President, Professors and Tutors, or a majority of them, shall constitute the Faculty of the College. The President has power to govern the College and direct all matters relating to it, according to the laws enacted by the Trustees. The Professors and Tutors shall take care of the College, under the President, governing according to the laws, and shall have power to punish students by private admonition and by fine when the penalty does not exceed seventy-five cents.

Sec. 2. The President, Professors and Tutors shall devote themselves constantly, in term time, to the instruction and government of the students, as the Trustees shall order. They shall attend the devotional exer-

cises of the chapel, and the President shall perform prayers morning and evening. In his absence the other Officers shall perform in rotation.

Sec. 3. No Officer of this College may be absent from it in term time, except by permission from the President and two of the Trustees, on such conditions as they shall prescribe.

Sec. 4. The President, when he shall deem it necessary, shall convene the Professors and Tutors to advise and assist in the management of the College and execution of the laws, and it shall be their duty to declare their opinion when requested by the President.

Sec. 5. Every student who shall have incurred the punishment of expulsion, suspension or rustication shall immediately leave the College.

Sec. 6. No student shall be suspended or degraded except by a sentence of the Faculty, which shall be laid before the Trustees at their next meeting for their approbation or rejection.

Sec. 7. If any student shall commit an offence which, in the opinion of the Faculty, shall deserve expulsion, they may suspend him and shall report his offence to the Trustees at their next meeting. The Faculty shall in the meantime send a copy of such report and a notice of the time at which the Trustees are to meet to the parent, guardian or person having the immediate care of such student.

Sec. 8. When any student has been expelled, suspended or degraded, the President shall announce it in the chapel after morning or evening prayers.

Sec. 9. The Faculty are empowered to inflict all the punishments imposed by these laws in the manner herein prescribed.

Sec. 10. If any student on whom the sentence of rustication, suspension or degradation has been passed shall insult any Officer or Officers of College he shall be expelled.

Sec. 11. Whereas, it is inexpedient that any class, individual or individuals in a class should make presents to any one in the instruction and government of the College, it is expected that the President, Professors and Tutors discourage any attempt to make, and absolutely decline accepting such presents.

Sec. 12. The Professors shall deliver their lectures at such times as the President or a committee of the

Trustees appointed for that purpose shall deem most proper. Each Professor shall deliver to the students, previous to each lecture, questions, the answers to which shall involve the principal points treated of in said lecture; and the students are required, during the delivery of the lecture, to collect from it and write down answers to said questions. These shall be exhibited to the Professor.

Chap. XI.

OF COMMENCEMENT AND DEGREES.

Sec. 1. The exercises to be performed at the public commencement shall be assigned by the Faculty to the Seniors one week previous to the winter vacation; at which time they shall be dismissed till the commencement of the next session.

Sec. 2. The Seniors shall not leave the College after the final examination until the parts assigned them are prepared by them and approved by the President, and all the exercises of the commencement shall be prepared and approved at least ten days before the commencement. If any one shall neglect or refuse to prepare or perform the part assigned him he shall be liable to public admonition, and if he shall persist his degree shall not be conferred.

Sec. 3. If any candidate for a degree shall exhibit anything on the stage which has not been approved he shall be liable to admonition before the audience and to have his degree suspended for one year.

Sec. 4. All candidates for the first degree shall produce to the President a certificate from the Steward that all College demands are paid. This shall be done at least three days before the commencement. Every one who shall not comply with this law shall be liable to lose his degree, unless he can render to the President satisfactory reasons for his deficiency.

Sec. 5. Every candidate for a degree shall pay to the Steward two dollars, for the purpose of printing catalogues and theses, and four dollars to the President for graduation; and every graduate who shall wish a diploma, sealed with the College seal and signed as the Trustees shall order, may obtain it by bringing to the President a copy of the usual form written on parchment, for which he shall pay to the President a fee not less than one dollar.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of all the students to at-

tend commencement and all its arrangements in su
manner as the Trustees shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Every Bachelor, in the third year after h
first degree, if he shall have sustained a fair charact
and shall perform such exercises as may be assign
him for commencement, shall be entitled to the degr
of Master of Arts, for which he shall pay the sar
perquisites as for his first degree.

Sec. 8. Persons who have received a degree in a
other College or University may, upon proper applic
tion, be admitted *ad eundem* upon payment of the cu
tomary fees to the President.

During Dr. Maxcy's administration the College e
dently grew in popular favor, for the number of st
dents increased and signs of substantial progress we
multiplied. Despite some difficulty with the contract
the work on the new building was pushed forward, a
in 1804 was almost completed. When the Commen
ment exercises of that year were held, conditions in ge
eral seemed more favorable for the stability and i
creasing prosperity of the College than at any time sin
the granting of the charter. It was, therefore, with si
cere regret that the Trustees learned soon after of Pre
dent Maxcy's purpose to resign. The resignation w
presented at a meeting of the Board, held July 1, 18
and reluctantly accepted. The biographical sketch whi
we print will serve to show the nature of Dr. Maxcy
ability and the important place which he occupied
the educational world. After leaving Union he beca
the first President of South Carolina College and serv
that institution until his death. It was peculiarly fittir
therefore, that at the centennial celebration of the four
ing of South Carolina College, held in January, 19
the present successor of Dr. Maxcy at Union shou
present the greetings and congratulations of his C
lege and pay a grateful tribute to the memory of t
man whose name is held in lasting honor by both ins
tutions.

Jonathan Maxcy, the third President of Union C
lege, was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, on Se
tember 2, 1768, of sturdy farmer folk. In childhood
revealed such unusual talents that his parents decid
to prepare him for a professional career. He was, the
fore, sent to the Academy at Wrentham, Massachuset

presided over by the Rev. William Williams—a teacher of worth and reputation—and was there prepared for College. In 1783, at the age of fifteen, he entered Rhode Island College (now Brown University). Here he was distinguished alike for his geniality, for his native abilities, and for his assiduity and remarkable success as a student. He was graduated with the highest honors in 1787. He delivered the valedictory oration, and in addition, a poem, "On the Prospects of America," a theme upon which Dr. Maxcy often discoursed later in life, and always to good purpose.

Immediately after his graduation, Jonathan Maxcy, though then but nineteen years of age, was appointed to a Tutorship in Rhode Island College. This position he filled with marked ability for four years, winning deserved favor from the students, the Faculty and the Corporation of the College. During these years he became strongly possessed of religious zeal and united with the First Baptist Church of Providence, of which the Rev. Dr. Manning, President of Rhode Island College, was pastor. Subsequently, on April 1, 1790, Maxcy was licensed to preach by that church, and soon thereafter was invited to supply their pulpit, the Rev. Dr. Manning having resigned. He very quickly achieved distinction as a preacher, and was asked to assume the pastorate of the church. This he did on September 8, 1791, having resigned his tutorship. On the same day he was elected a Trustee and Professor of Divinity in Rhode Island College.

Mr. Maxcy's reputation soon extended beyond his own church and his own city. He became prominent not only as a preacher, but as an enlightened public man. Consequently, when President Manning died, on July 24, 1791, Jonathan Maxcy seemed the natural successor to the Presidency of Rhode Island College. He was not elected, however, until the Annual Commencement of the following year, and then as President *pro tempore*. The full title of President was probably withheld from him on account of his age, for he was not quite twenty-four years old at the time. He resigned his pastorate on September 8, 1792, and on the same day he assumed the full duties of his new office. These duties he discharged with great energy and efficiency. In 1797, at the age of twenty-nine, he was formally elected President, and in 1801 received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from

Harvard College. On April 21, 1802, he was elected President of Union College to succeed Jonathan Edwards the Younger, lately deceased, and in September he resigned the Presidency of Rhode Island College to accept the new position.

At Rhode Island College, President Maxcy had been eminently successful, both in the work of instruction—at that time an important part of a President's work—and in the work of administration. His success as an instructor is not far to seek. Though not a profound scholar in any department of human knowledge, he was a profound scholar in life. He had studied and learned the art of right living, and knew how to impart it, both by example and by precept. His own life, wholesome, strong, radiant, and notably free from all pettiness of spirit, went out to others; and he had, in addition to an upright and genial personality, a singular felicity of thought and expression. The students that came under his instruction carried off not only a vivid, abiding impression of the man Maxcy, but a goodly store of garnered wisdom put in abiding forms. In matters of discipline, furthermore, he relied on "appeals * * * made to the understanding, the magnanimity, and the conscience of his pupils," and these appeals were successful, because he stood related to his students upon terms of friendship and perfect confidence. This method of governing students was noteworthy at a time when College statute books were cumbered with laws prescribing the minutest details of conduct. Dr. Maxcy's success as an executive officer was also due to the contagion of his ripe and genial personality. His administration was an era of good feeling. These were years of great growth in spirit for the institution over which he presided; Rhode Island College attained to higher estimation and influence than it ever had before.

Over Union College, Dr. Maxcy presided only two years. During that time he "was exclusively devoted to the duties of his office and to his studies," says the Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, then a student at Union, "and he was remarkable for diligent and persevering labor." He seems to have discharged his duties as President as successfully as he had at Rhode Island College, and he was very highly esteemed as an instructor. He had in a marked degree the power of stimulating thought and discussion among the students. He paid great at-

tention, among other things, to English composition and to extemporaneous speaking. For the latter object he formed associations among the students, his instructions to them being "to avoid irrelevant speaking, or attempting to maintain by sophistry an untruth, or giving any plausibility to error, or suggesting any apology for crime." Dr. Maxcy did not, however, greatly increase his reputation either as a preacher or as an orator during his two years at Schenectady. These were, in fact, years of declining health, and it was in the hope of regaining his health that he accepted a call to be the first President of South Carolina College in July, 1804.

Dr. Maxcy continued to preside over South Carolina College until his death, in 1820. Save for one difference with the Board of Trustees, which, however, was terminated amicably, he discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all. He was highly esteemed both as an executive officer and as an educator, and he contributed much to the material and intellectual growth of the institution over which he presided in its formative years. Furthermore, he here attained to the fullness of his power as a preacher and orator. Of his Independence Day Discourse, delivered in the Chapel of South Carolina College, on Sunday, July 4, 1819, a gentleman residing in Columbia said: "I never heard anything to compare with Mr. Maxcy's sermon." This may very well have been literal truth, for it certainly is a sermon, or rather an oration, of extraordinary power.

Dr. Maxcy died on June 4, 1820, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years. He was survived by his wife, the daughter of Colonel Eseh Hopkins, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Revolutionary patriot, and by a large family of sons and daughters. His life, crowded with useful labors, had brought him distinction as an educator, a preacher and an orator, but, above all, as a man whose personality enriched the lives of others. This magnetic quality seems to have found expression in his look and manner. "In person," says the Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, "he was below the middle size, and rather thin in flesh. But his face was lighted up with a fine intellectual expression, which chiefly occupied the eye and engrossed the attention of those about him. The mind emphatically made the man. * * * He was well proportioned in his form, dignified in his appearance, and impressive in his manners. A remarkable

harmony prevailed between the movements of his person and the workings of his mind and heart. Every motion without seemed but an expression of what was working within. He wore a three-cornered cocked hat, and on all public occasions appeared in a silk cassock and bands. His complexion was light, and somewhat sallow, though a slight freshness never failed to diffuse itself over his cheek when he was moved by any of the gentler feelings. His forehead was high and open; his eye a mellow, pleasant blue; and the whole contour of his head and face, though not altogether filling up the idea of physical beauty, certainly afforded a striking image of mental power and high moral feeling."

"The Literary Remains of Jonathan Maxcy, D. D.," edited by the Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D., comprise "XV. Sermons and Discourses, V Baccalaureate Addresses, III Orations and a Lecture on Rhetoric and Criticism."

Dr. Maxcy's sermons, which, in his own time, brought him more fame than any of his other public utterances, have less of an enduring quality than any of his other works. They are a mild but closely argued exposition of Calvinism, with much insistence on future rewards, and a somewhat tacit acceptance of future punishments. They lack the vigor and the grasp of the more infernal productions of thorough-going Calvinists like the Edwardses. Probably Dr. Maxcy's fame as a preacher was due in part to his manner as a pulpit orator, which was peculiarly happy, and in part to his simplicity and clearness in thought and expression.

His orations, however, all patriotic in character, are as fresh and profitable to-day as they ever were. Free from extravagance, except in the occasional elaboration of a figure of speech, they reveal a fine, sane, prophetic comprehension of the momentous experiment in democratic government which the young American nation was beginning. He says, for example, of equality: "Let us for a moment contemplate the magical, wonder-working word, *'Equality.'* This, in the French cavalcade of death, is harnessed up behind Liberty. That fair goddess is reluctantly dragged into the train, and thrust forward, that her charms may introduce the infernal procession which troops behind her. The revolutionary demagogues of our country talk much of equality. They assure us, in their indefinite, unqualified language, that all men are equal. To ascertain whether this assertion

is true we must recur to fact and experience. Nature, so far from having made all men equal, has made them very unequal. All men have not the same strength and activity of body—all have not the same endowments and energies of mind. These are facts which speak in a language too plain not to be understood. Nature nowhere yokes up a dwarf with a giant, or a Newton with an ape. * * * Society, no less than Nature, makes great differences and inequalities among men. When the road to acquisition is equally open to all—when the laws equally protect every man's person and property—all men will not possess the same spirit of enterprise, all will not obtain accession of wealth, of learning, virtue and honor, equally extensive and important. * * * That men in the social state are equal as to certain rights—that they ought to be protected in their persons and property while they conduct themselves as good citizens—will undoubtedly be admitted. This, however, is a very different kind of equality from that which the promulgers of this pernicious doctrine intended to introduce."

Many passages like this one, full of sound sense and good understanding, might be chosen from the political orations of Jonathan Maxcy. Particularly apt are his comments on the conditions of life in America as conducive to a spirit of individual liberty, and on the natural means of transportation as favorable to the success of a democratic government over a large area. He strongly opposed the right of secession as suicidal. He does not, however, seem to have touched upon the question of slavery in his public utterances.

Quite the best of Dr. Maxcy's writings are his baccalaureate addresses. These are excellent in their kind. Direct, simple, clear, they are free from platitudes, but full of the wisdom of life, embodied in apothegms that must have stuck in the memory and furnished texts for profitable reflection in many situations in life. These baccalaureate addresses, furthermore, give us the most tangible evidence of that breadth and depth of sympathy and understanding which made Jonathan Maxcy the beloved friend and revered counselor of the many young men who came under his guidance.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE REV. DR. ELIPHALET NOTT—HIS DISCOURSE ON THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

When the Presidency became vacant by the resignation of Dr. Maxcy, the College had been in existence nine years, and, during that brief period, had been served by three men of distinguished ability. Whatever may be said of their work, and of the nature of their personal influence, the College was undoubtedly still in the experimental stage, and the hopes of its founders were but partially realized. There is, however, no evidence that the friends of the College lost heart, or thought for a moment of abandoning the cause. On the contrary, there is much that shows that with repeated discouragements came a firmer purpose and renewed efforts to make the College worthy of respect and patronage. When, for instance, the resignation of Dr. Maxcy seemed likely to increase distrust and alienate former friends, the Trustees acted promptly in electing his successor, and, by their choice, made a stronger appeal than ever before to the good will and confidence of the natural constituency of the College, for Eliphalet Nott, upon whom their choice fell, was not a stranger known only by reputation, whose acceptance of the office might be due, in part, to ignorance of actual conditions, but was himself a Trustee of the College, familiar with every detail of the management and every circumstance of its history. Moreover, he was one whose vigor of thought, clearness of judgment, and remarkable eloquence, had already attracted general attention in all the region tributary to the College. Indeed, at the time of his election, his fame had gone far beyond these local limits by reason of a single address delivered in the city of Albany, at the services held in memory of Alexander Hamilton. The whole country was deeply stirred by the tragic death of this great leader, so that the occasion offered an exceptional opportunity to appeal to the national conscience and heart. Never was such an opportunity improved with greater immediate effect, and more

far reaching results. It is generally admitted that this one discourse did more than any other utterance at the time to change the popular attitude toward duelling, and banish the murderous "code of honor" from American civilization. Complying with many requests, we incorporate the full text of this remarkable and historic sermon:

A DISCOURSE

Delivered in the North Dutch Church, in the City of Albany, occasioned by the ever to be lamented Death of General Alexander Hamilton, July 29, 1804.

By ELIPHALET NOTT, A. M.,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in said City.

II Samuel, I:19.—*How are the Mighty Fallen.*

The occasion explains the choice of my subject. A subject on which I enter in obedience to your request. You have assembled to express your elegiac sorrows, and sad and solemn weeds cover you.

Before such an audience, and on such an occasion, I enter on the duty assigned me with trembling. Do not mistake my meaning. I tremble, indeed—not, however, through fear of failing to merit your applause; for what have I to do with that when addressing the dying, and treading on the ashes of the dead—not through fear of failing, justly, to portray the character of that great man who is at once the theme of my encomium and regret: He needs not eulogy. His work is finished, and death has removed him beyond my censure, and I would fondly hope, through grace, above my praise.

You will ask then, why I tremble? I tremble to think that I am called to attack from this place a crime, the very idea of which almost freezes one with horror—a crime, too, which exists among the polite and polished orders of society, and which is accompanied with every aggravation; committed with cool deliberation—and openly in the face of day.

But I have a duty to perform. And difficult and awful as that duty is, I will not shrink from it.

Would to God my talents were adequate to the occasion. But such as they are, I devoutly proffer them to unfold the nature and counteract the influence of that barbarous custom, which, like a resistless torrent, is

undermining the foundations of civil government—breaking down the barriers of social happiness, and sweeping away virtue, talents, and domestic felicity, in its desolating course.

Another and an illustrious character—a father—a general—a statesman—the very man who stood on an eminence and without a rival, among sages and heroes, yielding to the influence of a custom which deserves our eternal reprobation, has been brought to an untimely end.

That the deaths of great and useful men should be particularly noticed, is equally the dictate of reason and revelation. The tears of Israel flowed at the decease of good Josiah, and to his memory the funeral women chanted the solemn dirge.

But neither examples nor arguments are necessary to wake the sympathies of a grateful people on such occasions. The death of public benefactors surcharges the heart, and it spontaneously disburdens itself by a flow of sorrows.

Such was the death of Washington: to embalm whose memory, and perpetuate whose deathless fame, we lent our feeble, but unnecessary services. Such, also, and more peculiarly so, has been the death of Hamilton.

The tidings of the former moved us—mournfully moved us—and we wept. The account of the latter chilled our hopes, and curdled our blood. The former died in a good old age; the latter was cut off in the midst of his usefulness. The former was a customary providence; we saw in it, if I may speak so, the finger of God, and rested in its sovereignty. The latter is not attended with this soothing circumstance.

The fall of Hamilton owes its existence to mad deliberation, and is marked by violence. The time, the place, the circumstances, are arranged with barbarous coolness. The instrument of death is levelled in daylight, and with well directed skill pointed at his heart. Alas, the event has proven that it was but too well directed. Wounded, mortally wounded, on the very spot which still smoked with the blood of a favourite son, into the arms of his indiscreet and cruel friend the father fell.

Ah, had he fallen in the course of nature; or jeopardizing his life in defense of his country, had he fallen—but he did not. He fell in single combat—pardon my

mistake—he did not fall in single combat. His noble nature refused to endanger the life of his antagonist. But he exposed his own life. This was his crime: and the sacredness of my office forbids that I should hesitate explicitly to declare it so.

He did not hesitate to declare it so himself: "My religious and moral principles are strongly opposed to duelling." These are his words before he ventured to the field of death. "I view the late transaction with sorrow and contrition." These are his words after his return.

Humiliating end of illustrious greatness,—*How are the mighty fallen!* And shall the mighty thus fall? Thus shall the noblest lives be sacrificed and the richest blood be spilt? *Tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon!*

Think not that the fatal issue of the late inhuman interview was fortuitous. No; the Hand that guides unseen the arrow of the archer, steadied and directed the arm of the duellist. And why did it thus direct it? As a solemn *memento*—as a loud and awful warning to a community where justice has slumbered—and slumbered—and slumbered—while the wife has been robbed of her partner, the mother of her hopes, and life after life rashly, and with an air of triumph, sported away.

And was there, O my God, no other sacrifice valuable enough—would the cry of no other blood reach the place of retribution and wake justice, dozing over her awful seat?

But, though justice should still slumber and retribution be delayed, we who are the ministers of that God who will judge the judges of the world, and whose malediction rests on him who does his work unfaithfully, we will not keep silence.

I feel, my brethren, how incongruous my subject is with the place I occupy.

It is humiliating; it is distressing in a Christian country, and in churches consecrated to the religion of Jesus, to be obliged to attack a crime which outstrips barbarism, and would even sink the character of a generous savage. But humiliating as it is, it is necessary.

And must we then, even for a moment, forget the elevation on which grace hath placed us, and the light which the gospel sheds around us? Must we place ourselves back in the midst of barbarism? And instead of

hearers softened to forgiveness by the love of Jesus filled with noble sentiments towards our enemies, an waiting for occasions, after the example of Divinity, t do them good—instead of such hearers, must we sup pose ourselves addressing hearts petrified to goodness incapable of Mercy, and boiling with revenge?—Must we O my God, instead of exhorting those who hear us, to g on unto perfection, adding to *virtue charity, and t charity brotherly kindness*—must we, as if surrounde by an auditory just emerging out of darkness and stil cruel and ferocious, reason to convince them that re venge is improper, and that to commit deliberate mur der, is sin?

Yes, we must do this. Repeated violations of the law and the sanctuary, which the guilty find in public senti ment, prove that it is necessary.

Withdraw therefore for a moment, ye celestial spirit —ye holy angels accustomed to hover around thes Altars, and listen to those strains of grace which here tofore have filled this *House of God.* Other subjects oc cupy us. Withdraw therefore and leave us—leave us t exhort Christian parents to restrain their vengeance, an at least to keep back their hands from blood—to exhor youth, nurtured in Christian families, not rashly to spor with life, nor lightly to wring the widow's heart wit sorrows, and fill the orphan's eye with tears.

In accomplishing the object which is before me, i will not be expected, as it is not necessary, that I shoul give a history of *Duelling.* You need not be informe that it originated in a dark and barbarous age. Th noble Roman was above it. Rome held in equal detesta tion the man who exposed his life unnecessarily, an him, who refused to expose it when the public good re quired it. Her heroes were superior to private contest They indulged no vengeance except against the enemie of their country. Their swords were not drawn unles her honour was in danger; which honour they defende with their swords not only, but shielded with thei bosoms also, and were then prodigal of their blood.

But though Greece and Rome knew nothing of *Due ling,* it exists. It exists among us; and it exists at onc the most *rash,* the most *absurd* and *guilty* practice, tha ever disgraced a Christian nation.

Guilty—Because it is a violation of the law. Wha law? The Law of God. THOU SHALT NOT KILL. Thi

prohibition was delivered by God himself, at Sinai, to the Jews. And, that it is of universal and perpetual obligation, is manifest from the nature of the crime prohibited not only, but also from the express declaration of the Christian Lawgiver, who hath recognized its justice, and added to it the sanctions of his own authority.

"Thou shalt not kill." Who? Thou, creature. I, the Creator, have given life, and thou shalt not take it away. When and under what circumstances may I not take away life? Never, and under no circumstances, without my permission.—It is obvious, that no discretion whatever is here given. The prohibition is addressed to every individual where the law of God is promulgated, and the terms made use of are express and unequivocal. So that life cannot be taken under any pretext, without incurring guilt, unless by a permission sanctioned by the same authority which sanctions the general law prohibiting it.

From this law it is granted there are exceptions. These exceptions, however, do not result from any sovereignty which one creature has over the existence of another; but from the positive appointment of that eternal Being, whose *is the world and the fullness thereof. In whose hand is the soul of every living creature, and the breath of all mankind.*

Even the authority which we claim over the lives of animals is not founded on a natural right, but on a positive grant made by the Deity himself to Noah and his sons. This grant contains our warrant for taking the lives of animals. But if we may not take the lives of animals without permission from God, much less may we the life of man, made in his image.

In what cases then has the Sovereign of life given this permission? IN RIGHTFUL WAR BY THE CIVIL MAGISTRATE; and IN NECESSARY SELF-DEFENCE. Besides these, I do not hesitate to declare, that in the oracles of God there are no other.

He therefore who takes life in any other case, under whatever pretext, takes it unwarrantably, is guilty of what the scriptures call murder, and exposes himself to the malediction of that God who is an avenger of blood, and who hath said, *At the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man—Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.*

The duellist contravenes the law of God not only, but the law of man also. To the prohibition of the former

have been added the sanctions of the latter. Life taken in a duel, by the common law, is murder. And where this is not the case, the giving and receiving of a challenge only, is by statute, considered a high misdemeanor, for which the principal and his second are declared infamous, and disfranchised for twenty years.

Under what accumulated circumstances of aggravation does the duellist jeopardize his own life, or take the life of his antagonist?

I am sensible that in a licentious age, and when laws are made to yield to the vices of those who move in the *higher circles,* this crime is called by I know not what mild and accommodating name. But before these altars; in this house of God, what is it? It is MURDER—*deliberate, aggravated,* MURDER.

If the duellist deny this, let him produce his warrant from the Author of life, for taking away from his creature the life which has been sovereignly given. If he cannot do this, beyond all controversy, he is a murderer; for murder consists in taking away life without the permission, and contrary to the prohibition of him who gave it.

Who is it then that calls the duellist to the dangerous and deadly combat? Is it God? No; on the contrary he forbids it. Is it then his country? No; she also utters her prohibitory voice. Who is it then? A man of honour. And who is this man of honour? A man perhaps whose honour is a name—who prates with polluted lips about the sacredness of character, when his own is stained with crimes, and needs but the single shade of murder to complete the dismal and sickly picture.

Every transgression of the divine law implies great guilt, because it is the transgression of infinite authority. But the crime of deliberately and lightly taking life, has peculiar aggravations. It is a crime committed against the written law not only, but also against the dictates of reason, the remonstrances of conscience, and every tender and amiable feeling of the heart.

To the unfortunate sufferer, it is the wanton violation of his most sacred rights. It snatches him from his friends and his comforts; terminates his state of trial, and precipitates him, uncalled for and perhaps unprepared, into the presence of his Judge.

You will say the duellist feels no malice. Be it so. Malice, indeed, is murder in principle. But there may

be murder in reason, and in fact, where there is no malice. Some other unwarrantable passion or principle may lead to the unlawful taking of human life.

The highwayman, who cuts the throat and rifles the pocket of the passing traveller, feels no malice. And could he, with equal ease and no greater danger of detection, have secured his booty without taking life, he would have stayed his arm over the palpitating bosom of his victim, and let the plundered suppliant pass.

Would the imputation of cowardice have been inevittable to the duellist, if a challenge had not been given or accepted? The imputation of want had been no less inevitable to the robber, if the money of the passing traveller had not been secured.

Would the duellist have been willing to have spared the life of his antagonist, if the point of honour could otherwise have been gained? So would the robber if the point of property could have been. Who can say that the motives of the one are not as urgent as the motives of the other? And the means by which both obtain the object of their wishes are the same.

Thus, according to the dictates of reason, as well as the law of God, the highwayman and the duellist stand on ground equally untenable; and support their guilty havoc of the human race by arguments equally fallacious.

Is duelling guilty? So it is.

Absurd.—It is absurd as a punishment, for it admits of no proportion to crimes: and besides, virtue and vice, guilt and innocence, are equally exposed by it, to death or suffering. As a reparation, it is still more absurd, for it makes the injured liable to a still greater injury. And as the vindication of personal character, it is absurd even beyond madness.

One man of honour, by some inadvertence, or perhaps with design, injures the sensibility of another man of honour. In perfect character the injured gentleman resents it. He challenges the offender. The offender accepts the challenge. The time is fixed. The place is agreed upon. The circumstances, with an air of solemn mania, are arranged; and the principals, with their seconds and surgeons, retire under the covert of some solitary hill, or upon the margin of some unfrequented beach, to settle this important question of honour, by stabbing or shooting at each other.

One or the other, or both the parties, fall in this polite

and gentlemanlike contest. And what does this prove? It proves that one or the other, or both of them, as the case may be, are marksmen. But it affords no evidence that either of them possess honour, probity, or talents.

It is true that he who falls in single combat, has the honour of being murdered: and he who takes his life, the honour of a murderer. Besides this, I know not of any glory which can redound to the infatuated combatants, except it be what results from having extended the circle of wretched widows, and added to the number of hapless orphans.

And yet, terminate as it will, this frantic meeting, by a kind of magic influence, entirely varnishes over a defective and smutty character; transforms vice to virtue, cowardice to courage; makes falsehood truth; guilt, innocence.—In one word, it gives a new complexion to the whole state of things. The Ethiopian changes his skin, the leopard his spot, and the debauched and treacherous —having shot away the infamy of a sorry life, comes back from the field of *perfectibility* quite regenerated, and, in the fullest sense, an honourable man. He is now fit for the company of gentlemen. He is admitted to that company, and should he again by acts of vileness stain this purity of character so nobly acquired, and should any one have the effrontery to say he has done so, again he stands ready to vindicate his honour, and by another act of homicide, to wipe away the stain which has been attached to it.

I might illustrate this article by example. I might produce instances of this mysterious transformation of character, in the sublime circles of moral refinement, furnished by the higher orders of the fashionable world, which the mere firing of pistols has produced.

But the occasion is too awful for irony.

Absurd as duelling is, were it absurd only, though we might smile at the weakness and pity the folly of its abettors, there would be no occasion for seriously attacking them—but to what has been said, I add, that duelling is *rash and presumptuous.*

Life is the gift of God, and it was never bestowed to be sported with. To each the Sovereign of the universe has marked out a sphere to move in, and assigned a part to act. This part respects ourselves not only, but others also. Each lives for the benefit of all.

As in the system of nature the sun shines, not to dis-

play its own brightness and answer its own convenience, but to warm, enlighten, and bless the world; so in the system of animated beings, there is a dependence, a correspondence, and a relation, through an infinitely extended, dying and reviving universe—*in which no man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself.* Friend is related to friend; the father to his family; the individual to community. To every member of which, having fixed his station and assigned his duty, the God of nature says, "Keep this trust—defend this post." For whom? For thy friends—thy family—thy country. And having received such a charge, and for such a purpose, to desert it is rashness and temerity.

Since the opinions of men are as they are, do you ask, how you shall avoid the imputation of cowardice, if you do not fight when you are injured? Ask your family how you will avoid the imputation of cruelty—ask your conscience how you will avoid the imputation of guilt—ask God how you will avoid his malediction, if you do? These are previous questions. Let these first be answered, and it will be easy to reply to any which may follow them.

If you only accept a challenge when you believe in your conscience that duelling is wrong, you act the coward. The dastardly fear of the world governs you. Awed by its menaces, you conceal your sentiments, appear in disguise, and act in guilty conformity to principles not your own, and that, too, in the most solemn moment, and when engaged in an act which exposes you to death.

But if it be rashness to accept, how passing rashness is it, in a sinner, to give a challenge? Does it become *him,* whose life is measured out by crimes, to be extreme to mark, and punctilious to resent, whatever is amiss in others? Must the duellist, who now disdaining to forgive, so imperiously demands satisfaction to the uttermost—must this man himself, trembling at the recollection of his offences, presently appear a suppliant before the mercy seat of God? Imagine this, and the case is not imaginary, and you cannot conceive an instance of greater inconsistency, or of more presumptuous arrogance. *Wherefore, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for vengeance is mine, I will repay it, saith the Lord.*

Do you ask, then, how you shall conduct towards your enemy who hath lightly done you wrong? If he be

hungry, feed him; if naked, clothe him; if thirsty, give him drink. Such, had you preferred your question to *Jesus Christ,* is the answer he had given you. By observing which, you will usually subdue, and always act more honourably than your enemy.

I feel, my brethren, as a minister of Jesus and a teacher of his gospel, a noble elevation on this article.

Compare the conduct of the Christian, acting in conformity to the principles of religion, and of the duellist, acting in conformity to the principles of honour, and let reason say which bears the marks of the most exalted greatness. Compare them, and let reason say which enjoys the most calm serenity of mind in time, and which is likely to receive the plaudit of his Judge in immortality.

God, from his throne, beholds not a nobler object on his footstool, than the man who loves his enemies, pities their errors, and forgives the injuries they do him. This is indeed the very spirit of the heavens. It is the image of his benignity, whose glory fills them.

To return to the subject before us—*guilty, absurd* and *rash,* as duelling is, it has its advocates. And had it not had its advocates—had not a strange preponderance of opinion been in favor of it, never, O lamentable *Hamilton,* hadst thou thus fallen, in the midst of thy days, and before thou hadst reached the zenith of thy glory.

O that I possessed the talent of eulogy, and that I might be permitted to indulge the tenderness of friendship in paying the last tribute to his memory. O that I were capable of placing this great man before you! Could I do this, I should furnish you with an argument, the most practical, the most plain, the most convincing, except that drawn from the mandate of God, that was ever furnished against duelling, that horrid practice, which has in an awful moment, robbed the world of such exalted worth.

But I cannot do this—I can only hint at the variety and exuberance of his excellence.

The MAN, on whom nature seems originally to have impressed the stamp of greatness—whose genius beamed from the retirement of collegiate life, with a radiance which dazzled, and a loveliness which charmed the eye of sages.

The HERO, called from his sequestered retreat, whose first appearance in the field, though a stripling, concil-

iated the esteem of *Washington,* our good old father. Moving by whose side, during all the perils of the revolution, our young Chieftain was a contributor to the veteran's glory, the guardian of his person, and the compartner of his toils.

The CONQUEROR, who, sparing of human blood, when victory favoured, stayed the uplifted arm, and nobly said to the vanquished enemy, "LIVE!"

The STATESMAN, the correctness of whose principles, and the strength of whose mind, are inscribed on the records of congress, and on the annals of the council chamber; whose genius impressed itself upon the *Constitution* of his country; and whose memory, the government, *illustrious fabric,* resting on this basis, will perpetuate while it lasts: and shaken by the violence of party, should it fall, which may heaven avert, his prophetic declarations will be found inscribed on its ruins.

The COUNSELLOR, who was at once the pride of the bar and the admiration of the court—whose apprehensions were quick as lightning, and whose development of truth was luminous as its path—whose argument no change of circumstances could embarrass—whose knowledge appeared intuitive; and who by a single glance, and with as much facility as the eye of the eagle passes over the landscape, surveyed the whole field of controversy—saw in what way truth might be most successfully defended, and how error must be approached. And who, without ever stopping, ever hesitating, by a rapid and manly march, led the listening judge and the fascinated juror, step by step, through a delightsome region, brightening as he advanced, till his argument rose to demonstration, and eloquence was rendered useless by conviction.

Whose talents were employed on the side of righteousness—whose voice, whether in the council-chamber, or at the bar of justice, was virtue's consolation—at whose approach oppressed humanity felt a secret rapture, and the heart of injured innocence leapt for joy.

Where *Hamilton* was—in whatever sphere he moved, the friendless had a friend, the fatherless a father, and the poor man, though unable to reward his kindness, found an advocate. It was when the rich oppressed the poor—when the powerful menaced the defenceless—when truth was disregarded, or the eternal principles of justice violated—it was on these occasions that he exerted all his strength—it was on these occa-

sions that he sometimes soared so high and shone with a radiance so transcendant, I had almost said, so "heavenly, as filled those around him with awe, and gave to him the force and authority of a prophet."

The PATRIOT, whose integrity baffled the scrutiny of inquisition—whose manly virtue never shaped itself to circumstances—who, always great, always himself, stood amidst the varying tides of party, *firm,* like the rock, which, far from land, lifts its majestic top above the waves, and remains unshaken by the storms which agitate the ocean.

The FRIEND, who knew no guile—whose bosom was transparent and deep; in the bottom of whose heart was rooted every tender and sympathetic virtue—whose various worth opposing parties acknowledged while alive, and on whose tomb they unite, with equal sympathy and grief, to heap their honours.

I know he had his failings. I see on the picture of his life, a picture rendered awful by greatness, and luminous by virtue, some dark shades. . . . On these let the tear that pities human weakness fall: on these let the veil which covers human fraility rest. . . . As a hero, as a statesman, as a patriot, he lived nobly: and would to God I could add, he nobly fell.

Unwilling to admit his error in this respect, I go back to the period of discussion. I see him resisting the threatened interview. I imagine myself present in his chamber. Various reasons, for a time, seem to hold his determination in arrest. Various and moving objects pass before him, and speak a dissuasive language.

His country, which may need his counsels to guide, and his arm to defend, utters her *veto.* The partner of his youth, already covered with weeds, and whose tears flow down into her bosom, intercedes! His babes, stretching out their little hands and pointing to a weeping mother, with lisping eloquence, but eloquence which reaches a parent's heart, cry out, "Stay—stay—dear papa, and live for us!" In the meantime the spectre of a fallen son, pale and ghastly, approaches, opens his bleeding bosom, and as the harbinger of death, points to the yawning tomb, and warns a hesitating father of the issue!

He pauses, reviews these sad objects, and reasons on the subject. I admire his magnanimity. I approve his reasoning, and I wait to hear him reject with indig-

nation the murderous proposition, and to see him spurn from his presence the presumptuous bearer of it.

But I wait in vain. It was a moment in which his great wisdom forsook him. A moment in which *Hamilton* was not himself.

He yielded to the force of an imperious custom. And yielding, he sacrificed a life in which all had an interest—and he is lost—lost to his country—lost to his family—lost to us.

For this . . . act, because he disclaims it, and was penitent, I forgive him. But there are those whom I cannot forgive.

I mean not his antagonist, over whose erring steps, if there be tears in heaven, a pious mother looks down and weeps. If he be capable of feeling, he suffers already all that humanity can suffer—suffers, and, wherever he may fly, will suffer, with the poignant recollection of having taken the life of one who was too magnanimous in return to attempt his own. Had he have known this, it must have paralyzed his arm while it pointed at so incorruptible a bosom the instrument of death. Does he know this now? His heart, if it be not adamant, must soften—if it be not ice, it must melt. . . . But on this article I forbear. Stained with blood as he is, if he be penitent, I forgive him—and if he be not, before these altars, where all of us appear as suppliants, I wish not to excite your vengeance, but rather, in behalf of an object rendered wretched and pitiable by crime, to wake your prayers.

But I have said, and I repeat it, there are those whom I cannot forgive.

I cannot forgive that minister at the altar who has hitherto forborne to remonstrate on this subject. I cannot forgive that public prosecutor who, intrusted with the duty of avenging his country's wrongs, has seen those wrongs and taken no measures to avenge them. I cannot forgive that judge upon the bench, or that governor in the chair of state, who has lightly passed over such offences. I cannot forgive the public in whose opinion the duellist finds a sanctuary. I cannot forgive you, my brethren, who, till this late hour, have been silent while successive murders were committed. No. I cannot forgive you that you have not, in common with the freemen of this state, raised your voice to the *powers that be*

and loudly and explicitly demanded an execution of your laws. Demanded this in a manner which, if it did not reach the ear of government, would at least have reached the heavens, and plead your excuse before the God that filleth them—in whose presence as I stand, I should not feel myself innocent of the blood that crieth against us, had I been silent. But I have not been silent. Many of you who hear me, are my witnesses—the walls of yonder temple, where I have heretofore addressed you, are my witnesses, how freely I have animadverted on this subject, in the presence both of those who have violated the laws, and of those whose indispensable duty it is to see the laws executed on those who violate them.

I enjoy another opportunity; and would to God, I might be permitted to approach for once the late scene of death. Would to God, I could there assemble on the one side, the disconsolate mother with her seven fatherless children—and on the other, those who administer the justice of my country. Could I do this, I would point them to these sad objects. I would entreat them, by the agonies of bereaved fondness, to listen to the widow's heartfelt groans; to mark the orphans' sighs and tears. And having done this, I would uncover the breathless corpse of *Hamilton*—I would lift from his gaping wound, his bloody *mantle*—I would hold it up to heaven before them, and I would ask, in the name of God, I would ask, whether at the sight of *it* they felt no compunction?

You will ask, perhaps, what can be done, to arrest the progress of a practice which has yet so many advocates? I answer, *nothing*—if it be the deliberate intention to do *nothing*. But if otherwise, much is within our power.

Let, then, the governor see that the laws are executed; let the council displace the man who offends against their majesty; let the courts of justice frown from their bar, as unworthy to appear before them, the murderer and his accomplices; let the people declare him unworthy of their confidence who engages in such sanguinary contests;—let this be done, and should life still be taken in single combat, then the governor, the council, the court, the people, looking up to the Avenger of sin, may say, "We are innocent—we are innocent."

Do you ask how proof can be obtained? How can it be avoided?—The parties return, hold up before our eyes the instruments of death, publish to the world the circumstances of their interview, and even, with an air of insult-

ing triumph, boast how coolly, and deliberately they proceeded in violating one of the most sacred laws of earth and heaven!

Ah! ye tragic shores of Hoboken, crimsoned with the richest blood, I tremble at the crimes you record against us—the annual register of murders which you keep and send up to God! Place of inhuman cruelty! beyond the limits of reason, of duty, and of religion, where man assumes a more barbarous nature, and ceases to be man. What poignant, lingering sorrows do thy lawless combats occasion to surviving relatives!

Ye who have hearts of pity—ye who have experienced the anguish of dissolving friendship—who have wept, and still weep over the mouldering ruins of departed kindred, ye can enter into this reflection.

O thou disconsolate widow! robbed, so cruelly robbed, and in so short a time, both of a husband and a son, what must be the plenitude of thy sufferings! Could we approach thee, gladly would we drop the tear of sympathy, and pour into thy bleeding bosom the balm of consolation! But how could we comfort her whom God hath not comforted? To his throne, let us lift up our voice and weep. O God! if thou art still the widow's husband, and the father of the fatherless—if in the fulness of thy goodness there be yet mercies in store for miserable mortals, pity, O pity this afflicted mother, and grant that her hapless orphans may find a friend, a benefactor, a father, in THEE!

On this article I have done; and may God add his blessing.

But I have still a claim upon your patience. I cannot here repress my feelings, and thus let pass the present opportunity.

How are the mighty fallen! And, regardless as we are of vulgar deaths, shall not the fall of the *mighty* affect us?

A short time since, and he who is the occasion of our sorrows, was the ornament of his country. He stood on an eminence; and glory covered him. From that eminence he has fallen—suddenly, forever, fallen. His intercourse with the living world is now ended; and those who would hereafter find him, must seek him in the grave. There, cold and lifeless, is the heart which just now was the seat of friendship. There, dim and sightless, is the eye, whose radiant and enlivening orb beamed with intel-

ligence; and there, closed forever, are those lips, on whose persuasive accents we have so often, and so lately, hung with transport!

From the darkness which rests upon his tomb, there proceeds, methinks, a light in which it is clearly seen that those gaudy objects which men pursue, are only phantoms. In this light how dimly shines the splendour of victory—how humble appears the majesty of grandeur! The bubble which seemed to have so much solidity, has burst; and we again see that all below the sun is vanity.

True, the funeral eulogy has been pronounced; the sad and solemn procession has moved; the badge of mourning has already been decreed, and presently the sculptured marble will lift up its front proud to perpetuate the name of HAMILTON, and rehearse to the passing traveller his virtues.

Just tributes of respect! And to the living useful. But to him mouldering in his narrow and humble habitation, what are they? How vain! how unavailing!

Approach, and behold—while I lift from his sepulchre its covering!—Ye admirers of his greatness; ye emulous of his talents and his fame, approach, and behold him now. How pale! How silent! No martial bands admire the adroitness of his movements: No fascinated throng weep—and melt—and tremble, at his eloquence!—Amazing change! A shroud! a coffin! a narrow, subterraneous cabin! This is all that now remains of *Hamilton!* And is this all that remains of *him?*—During a life so transitory, what lasting monument then can our fondest hopes erect?

My brethren! we stand on the borders of an *awful gulf,* which is swallowing up all things human. And is there, amidst this universal wreck, nothing stable, nothing abiding, nothing immortal, on which poor, frail, dying man, can fasten?

Ask the hero, ask the statesman, whose wisdom you have been accustomed to revere, and he will tell you. He will tell you, did I say? He has already told you, from his death-bed, and his illuminated spirit still whispers from the heavens, with well known eloquence, the solemn admonition:

"Mortals! hastening to the tomb, and once the companions of my pilgrimage, take warning and avoid my errors—Cultivate the virtues I have recommended—Choose the Saviour I have chosen—Live disinterestedly

—Live for immortality; and would you rescue anything from final dissolution, lay it up in God."

Thus speaks, methinks, our deceased benefactor, and thus he acted during his last sad hours. To the exclusion of every other concern, *religion* now claims all his thoughts.

Jesus! Jesus, is now his only hope. The friends of Jesus are his friends—the ministers of the altar his companions. While these intercede, he listens in awful silence, or in profound submission whispers his assent.

Sensible, deeply sensible of his sins, he pleads no merit of his own. He repairs to the mercy seat, and there pours out his penitential sorrows—there he solicits pardon.

Heaven, it should seem, heard and pitied the suppliant's cries. Disburdened of his sorrows, and looking up to God, he exclaims, "Grace—rich grace." "I have," said he, clasping his dying hands, and with a faltering tongue, "*I have a tender reliance on the mercy of God in Christ.*" In token of this reliance, and as an expression of his faith, he receives the holy sacrament; and having done this, his mind becomes tranquil and serene. Thus he remains, thoughtful indeed, but unruffled to the last, and meets death with an air of dignified composure, and with an eye directed to the heavens.

This last act, more than any other, sheds glory on his character. Every thing else death effaces. Religion alone abides with him on his death-bed. He dies a Christian. This is all which can be enrolled of him among the archives of eternity. This is all that can make his name great in heaven.

Let not the sneering infidel persuade you that this last act of homage to the Saviour, resulted from an enfeebled state of mental faculties, or from perturbation occasioned by the near approach of death. No; his opinions concerning the Divine Mission of *Jesus Christ*, and the validity of the holy scriptures, had long been settled, and settled after laborious investigation and extensive and deep research. These opinions were not concealed. I knew them myself. Some of you who hear me, knew them; and had his life been spared, it was his determination to have published them to the world, together with the facts and reasons on which they were founded.

At a time when skepticism, shallow and superficial indeed, but depraved and malignant, is [illegible]

pestilential vapour, and polluting by its unhallowed touch, everything divine and sacred; it is consoling to a devout mind to reflect, that the great, and the wise, and the good of all ages; those superior geniuses, whose splendid talents have elevated them almost above mortality, and placed them next in order to angelic natures—Yes, it is consoling to a devout mind to reflect, that while *dwarfish infidelity* lifts up its deformed head, and mocks, these *illustrious personages,* though living in different ages—inhabiting different countries—nurtured in different schools—destined to different pursuits—and differing on various subjects—should all, as if touched with an impulse from heaven, agree to vindicate the sacredness of Revelation, and present with one accord, their learning, their talents and their virtue, on the Gospel Altar, as an offering to Emanuel.

This is not exaggeration. Who was it, that overleaping the narrow bounds which had hitherto been set to the human mind, ranged abroad through the immensity of space, discovered and illustrated those laws by which the Deity unites, binds, and governs all things? Who was it, soaring into the sublime of astronomic science, numbered the stars of heaven, measured their spheres, and called them by their names? It was Newton. But Newton was a Christian. Newton, great as he was, received instruction from the lips, and laid his honours at the feet of *Jesus.*

Who was it, that developed the hidden combination, the component parts of bodies? Who was it, dissected the animal, examined the flower, penetrated the earth, and ranged the extent of organic nature? It was Boyle. But Boyle was a Christian.

Who was it, that lifted the veil which had for ages covered the intellectual world, analyzed the human mind. defined its powers, and reduced its operations to certain and fixed laws? It was Locke. But Locke, too, was a Christian.

What more shall I say? For time would fail me, to speak of *Hale,* learned in the law; of *Addison,* admired in the schools; of *Milton,* celebrated among the poets; and of *Washington,* immortal in the field and the cabinet. —To this catalogue of professing Christians, from among, if I may speak so, a higher order of beings, may now be added the name of ALEXANDER HAMILTON—A name which raises in the mind the idea of whatever is great,

whatever is splendid, whatever is illustrious in human nature; and which is now added to a catalogue which might be lengthened—and lengthened—and lengthened, with the names of illustrious characters, whose lives have blessed society, and whose works form a COLUMN high as heaven—a column of learning, of wisdom, and of greatness, which will stand to future ages, an *eternal monument* of the transcendent talents of the advocates of Christianity, when every fugitive leaf, from the pen of the canting infidel witlings of the day, shall be swept by the tide of time from the annals of the world, and buried with the names of their authors in oblivion.

To conclude. *How are the mighty fallen!* Fallen before the desolating hand of death. Alas! the ruins of the tomb. . . . The ruins of the tomb are an emblem of the ruins of the world. When not an individual, but an universe, already marred by sin and hastening to dissolution, shall agonize and die! Directing your thoughts from the one, fix them for a moment on the other. Anticipate the concluding scene, the final catastrophe of nature: when the Son of Man himself shall appear in the glory of his Father, and send forth judgment unto victory—The fiery desolation envelopes towns, palaces and fortresses; the heavens pass away! The earth melts! and all those magnificent productions of art, which ages, heaped on ages, have reared up, are in one awful day reduced to ashes!

Against the ruins of that day, as well as the ruins of the tomb which precede it, the gospel, in the *cross* of its great *High Priest,* offers you all a sanctuary; a sanctuary secure and abiding; a sanctuary, which no lapse of time, nor change of circumstances, can destroy. No; neither life nor death—No; neither principalities nor powers.

Every thing else is fugitive; every thing else is mutable; every thing else will fail you. But this, the *citadel* of the Christian's hopes, will never fail you. Its base is adamant. It is cemented with the richest blood. The ransomed of the Lord crowd its portals. Enbosomed in the dust which it incloses, the bodies of the redeemed "rest in hope." On its top dwells the Church of the first born, who in delightful response with the angels of light, chant redeeming love. Against this Citadel the tempest beats, and around it the storm rages, and spends its force in vain. Immortal in its nature, and incapable of change,

it stands, and stands firm, amidst the ruins of a mouldering world, and endures forever.

Thither fly, ye prisoners of hope!—that when earth, air, elements, shall have passed away, secure of existence and felicity, you may join with saints in glory, to perpetuate the song which lingered on the faltering tongue of HAMILTON, "*Grace—rich Grace.*"

God grant us this honour: Then shall the measure of our joy be full, and to his name shall be the glory in *Christ*.—Amen.

CHAPTER IX.

THE STORY OF VIGOROUS GROWTH—ADMINISTRATION OF THE REV. DR. ELIPHALET NOTT.

Dr. Nott was formally elected President of Union College on August 24th, 1804, but the office had been informally tendered to him on July 1st of that year, when the Trustees met to act upon Dr. Maxcy's resignation. This is sufficient to indicate the spontaneity of the choice. His services as Trustee had, evidently, convinced his associates on the Board of his unusual qualifications for leadership, so that at the first opportunity they sought to make him the administrative head of the College. He hesitated to accept the position for reasons which he expressed in the following letter written to several of his friends, whose advice he sought:

"Albany, August, 1804.

"Dear Sir: The object of this letter is to request your advice in a matter of no inconsiderable importance. At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union College, it appeared to be the prevailing wish of the members present to commit the care of the institution, after the removal of Dr. Maxcy, to myself.

"As no one of the board had conferred with me on this subject previous to the day of meeting, and as a refusal in case of appointment might tend to injure the institution, my friends obtained a postponement of the election for three weeks, that I might have an opportunity to reflect on the subject, to take advice, and to declare that I would not accept the appointment if such should be my determination previous to the election.

"Should I thus declare myself, it is not unlikely that the Rev. Mr. ——— will be elected.

"If I know my own heart, to be useful is my great object. I think I am willing to go and to be wherever my Master directs. The questions to be decided are, whether it is prudent, at my time of life (thirty-one years), and with my inexperience, to accept a trust so important, and engage in duties so arduous; whether the prospect

if usefulness is greater than in my present situation, and so much greater as to justify a removal from a people with whom I have lived for several years in harmony, among whom my labors appear in some measure to have been blessed, with whom rests the dust of a beloved partner, and to whom I am united by the strongest and tenderest ties. Into this account must be taken the state of my health, which has often, and for some time past, been such as to induce a serious apprehension that I should be obliged to resign my present charge and seek a situation favorable to exercise, which might furnish, at least, a partial respite from public speaking. Thus situated, I have thought it my duty to pause and consider.

"Soliciting an interest in your advice and in your prayers, I am, with much esteem and respect, yours truly, ELIPHALET NOTT."

Whether as the result of the advice given in reply to this letter, or acting upon his own independent judgment, Dr. Nott very soon intimated to his fellow Trustees his willingness to assume the responsibilities of the Presidency, and a meeting was promptly called to take the necessary action. He entered at once upon his duties, and thus began a career which is without a parallel in the American educational world. For sixty-two years the name of Dr. Eliphalet Nott was but another name for Union College, and the far reaching fame of Union College was but a reflection of the fame of its great President. Within the limits of this work it is impossible to give a complete history of Dr. Nott's administration. We must content ourselves, therefore, with a general review, which, for convenience, we divide into three parts; the first covering the period from 1804 to 1820, the second covering the period from 1820 to 1845, and the last covering the period from 1845 to his death in 1866.

There is nothing in the minutes of the Trustees to indicate that Dr. Nott was ever formally installed as President of Union College. Each of his predecessors had been requested to deliver an inaugural address, and while it is possible, even in the absence of any record of the fact, that such a request was made of him and complied with, it is not improbable that the formality was omitted. There is no doubt, however, that, with or without the customary installation exercises, he assumed the full responsibilities of the presidential office immediately

after his election, for we discover a vigorous aggressive movement in the affairs of the College, evidently due to his official activity. This is best shown by citing some of the acts of the Board of Trustees at a single meeting held in July, 1805, or within a year after Dr. Nott's election.

July 16, 1805. The Treasurer was empowered to sign bonds and mortgages, and power of attorney was granted him. A committee was appointed to sell the President's house. President Nott and Mr. Meier were made a committee to purchase lands north of the College yard. The Treasurer was directed to apply to the Comptroller of the State for the loan of $13,600. A committee was appointed to consider the erection of additional buildings. Additional laws for the College government were adopted. A committee was appointed to audit the various accounts of the College, and look after miscellaneous matters. Andrew Yates was appointed Professor of the College at a salary of $850. Silas Wood was appointed a Professor at the same salary. A resolution was passed requiring Professors and Tutors during term time to remain as much as possible in the College edifice and to board in common. The regular date for the Annual Commencement was fixed as the fourth Wednesday in August in every year. It was resolved that an application be made to the Regents for an amendment of the charter in conformity with the last clause of the Act of Legislature entitled, "An Act for the Endowment of Union College," passed the 30th day of March last. The President was directed to affix the seal of the corporation to this application, and a committee consisting of the President and Messrs. Henry and Beers was appointed to present it to the Regents.

Such a record speaks of new hope and courage, implying a strong hand in control. There is no suggestion of doubt as to the future, no intimation of discouraging weakness. This may be accounted for, in part, by the success of an effort to secure an appropriation from the State. Frequent appeals had been made to the Legislature in former years, and small amounts had been secured to meet the most urgent needs of the College. In 1805, however, the Legislature was induced to pass an act designed to place at the disposal of the College $80,000, a larger sum than all previous contributions combined. This favorable action reflected the zeal and per-

suasive eloquence of the newly elected President, who appealed to the Legislature upon his own responsibility, since the Trustees refused to sanction the application because so many former attempts had failed. The story of the passage of this bill is of unusual interest, and fortunately is told by Dr. Nott himself, as follows:

"The election of the present incumbent, in 1804, was soon after the Republican triumph in the State. The College, at the time, being greatly embarrassed, it was proposed by the President to apply to the Legislature for aid. This the Trustees declined doing, on the ground that such an application would, if made, be useless. The President, therefore, made application on his own responsibility; and, as provision for collegiate instruction must be vain, unless the masses were educated from which the College must receive its pupils to educate, it was deemed expedient that provision for both objects should be made at the same session. Morgan Lewis, who was then Governor of the State, was induced to send to the Legislature a special message in favor of these objects.

"This movement in favor of Common Schools was looked on with disfavor in many of the counties where the Hollanders were in ascendency, and by the representatives from some of them was violently opposed.

"Among the most active and powerful opposers of the bill for the appropriation of the avails of the public lands for the support of Common Schools, was Stephen Lush, Esq., a member of the Assembly from the city of Albany. Mr. Lush was a lawyer of eminence, and possessed great popular eloquence. The most able advocates of this bill in the Assembly were William W. Van Ness, afterwards Judge Van Ness, from Columbia county, and General Joseph Kirkland, from Oneida county, an enlightened and able man. All these gentlemen, though taking opposite sides in relation to the appropriation for Common Schools, were in favor of the endowment of Union College.

"Both these bills were introduced in the Assembly early in the session; they progressed together, as the session advanced, but neither became a law till near the close of it.

"Judge Peck, a Senator from Otsego county, was a great friend of the Common School bill. But, doubting

the sincerity of the President of the College in his professed interest in Common Schools, the session was far advanced before his doubts were so far overcome as to admit of bringing the friends of these two interests to act in concert. This, however, was finally effected, and the influence in favor of education became, in the Assembly, the controlling interest of the session.

"The original project was, to dispose of all the public lands, and to apply the interest of the avails, as fast as sales were made, to the immediate furtherance of Common School education. And so powerful was the interest in favor of this measure that it could have been carried by a large majority, in that Assembly. But in the Senate it was otherwise; Judge Peck, therefore, thought it wise to compromise for a part, only, of the public lands.

"The fate of the bill was doubtful in the Senate. Many of the Senators were opposed to providing, at the public expense, for Common School education. Among those who doubted the expediency of the measure, was the Hon. Abraham Van Vechten, of Albany, a Senator of great influence. But, perceiving that a powerful interest had been created in favor of the measure, and believing it to be temporary only, he said to the President of Union College, 'You, and your friends, have got up such an excitement in favor of Common Schools, that it is, perhaps, necessary to do something for them. Now, if you will consent to have that bill so amended, that no money shall be distributed till the annual income of the lands sold shall amount to $50,000, we will pass the bill through the Senate.' Adding, that 'long before that period arrives, however, we shall repeal the law.'

"This proposition was agreed to, and the bill was so amended, and passed. And though many counties declined acting upon it, still it grew in favor. Neither party dared to attack it. In a short time it became a matter of strife between the parties, to show which was its most devoted friend; and, on the revision of the constitution, so universal was the opinion of the people in its favor, that a provision for its perpetuity was inserted in the constitution, and it thus became, and has since continued to be, a part of the organic law of the State of New York.

"During the passage of the bill for the endowment of Union College, some incidents occurred which it may not, perhaps, be improper to record.

"The Legislature, at the time, was Democratic, or Anti-Federal, as it was usually called. Several of the principal advocates of the College endowment, as well as of the contemplated provision for Common Schools, were Federalists, and some of them violent partisans. This was particularly the case with W. W. Van Ness, afterwards Judge Van Ness, and General Joseph Kirkland, to both of whom our Schools and Colleges are greatly indebted. These gentlemen roomed together, and were charged with the care of both of these bills. They were both particular friends of the President of Union College; and, being overwhelmed with business, they had said to him, 'We have not time to pay much attention to the College bill, but if you will present us, from time to time, with an outline of the facts and arguments bearing on the subject, we will cheerfully advocate the same, in all its stages, through the Assembly.'

"As these gentlemen were of different politics from the majority of the house of which they were members, the President of the College urged on them the necessity, for the sake of accomplishing a great public good, of conciliating the party to which they were opposed, and of avoiding in debate, or in their intercourse with individuals, anything that might tend to weaken their influence. They promised to do so, at least till the College bill and the Common School bill were disposed of. It so happened, however, that these bills were not disposed of till near the close of the session. True to this arrangement, these gentlemen, particularly Mr. Van Ness, who was the chief speaker, adopted the most conciliating manners; conversing not only familiarly with, but offering his tobacco box with the same courtesy to friends and foes alike, and treating in the most respectful manner his opponents in debate. Sometimes, however, vexed at what was said by the opposite party, he became impatient of the restraint imposed on him, and, under the influence of this impatience, he one day said to the President, 'I wish this bill of yours was disposed of: I want to retort on some of those abusive and incorrigible Democrats.' The President replied, 'You cannot do this till my bill is passed, and it will be wise for you not to do it afterwards.' The delay which took place in the passing of the bill in question, and the perseverance in the conciliatory manner adopted, and the persuasive and powerful eloquence which Mr. Van Ness possessed, gradually gained

upon the house, till he acquired a prevailing influence over it. Perceiving this himself, he, one day, said to the President, 'I find this advice of yours so salutary, that, though I am not bound to follow it after your bill is passed, I am inclined to think I shall continue to act in conformity to it.' And he did continue to act in conformity to it, through life. And all who remember him will recollect how controlling his influence ultimately became, as well with those who differed as with those who agreed with him in politics.

"On one occasion, having made a somewhat less elaborate and impressive speech than he was accustomed to make, when discussing the merits of the College appropriation, he said playfully, in reply to a remark made at a party at which he was present in the evening, that 'the President of the College had been at his room, and undertook to show him that, if this bill passed, it never would thereafter cost anybody anything to educate their sons at College, and that he so presented the facts and arguments that went to establish this position, that he himself thought he saw the connection between the proposition and the proof of its truth, and that he could make the House see it. But that when he rose in his place to do so, those facts and arguments had entirely escaped him, and he could not, for his life, recollect one of them; which was the reason of the brevity and seeming inappropriateness of his morning speech, and the apparent want of connection between his premises and his conclusion.'

"During the pending of the College bill, and which, on a certain Monday, was to come up immediately after the discussion of the School bill, the friends of the College bill being unwilling that it should be discussed in the absence of Mr. Van Ness, who had gone to Hudson and had not returned at the opening of the House, Mr. Stephen Lush was asked by the President of the College, if he would not extend his speech upon the School bill, so that the College bill might not be taken up till Mr. Van Ness arrived. To this request he replied, 'Yes, and I will speak all day if necessary.' And he did speak a great part of the day, and doubtless would have redeemed his pledge for the entire day without inconvenience, such was his facility of speaking, had not Mr. Van Ness rendered it unnecessary by presenting himself in the Assembly Chamber.

"Though the application on behalf of the College on this occasion was only for $45,000, since the grant made was to be raised by lottery, and since lotteries had already been granted for several years to come, the grant was increased to $80,000, to provide for the interest on the $45,000 immediately required till the same could be raised or provided for. The balance, if any, was to be appropriated to the aiding of indigent students."

No one can read the account without realizing that final success was due almost wholly to Dr. Nott himself. His ability, tact, and persistency are finely illustrated in the story.

The full text of the bill is given here, since from almost every point of view it is of peculiar interest.

AN ACT

FOR THE ENDOWMENT OF UNION COLLEGE.

Passed March 30, 1805.

Whereas the trustees of Union College, have, by their petition presented to the legislature, represented that a plan of education and government has been lately adopted in the said college different from that which was originally intended, and which in its consequences affords the most flattering prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness; that such plan will unavoidably require the erection of additional buildings, and an increased number of professors, but that the present funds of the said college are wholly inadequate. And whereas it appears to the legislature that by a liberal endowment of seminaries of learning, science and literature, the surest basis of the liberty, prosperity and happiness of the people will be promoted: Therefore,

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That there shall be raised, by four successive lotteries, the sum of eighty thousand dollars: that is to say, the sum of twenty thousand dollars by each lottery, with an addition of ten per cent. on such sum for the expenses accruing thereon.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That Charles D. Cooper, George Merchant and Benjamin De Witt, of the county of Albany, Peter A. Schenck, of the city and county of New-York, and Stephen Thorn, of the county of Washington, or the survivors or survivor of them shall be and they are hereby appointed managers of the said lotteries, and as such, they or a majority of them shall

have power to adopt such schemes, and to manage the said lotteries in such manner as to them, or the major part of them, may appear proper, and may sell or cause to be sold the tickets in any part of this state.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said managers, shall, before he takes upon himself the management of the said lotteries, enter into a bond to the people of this state, with such sureties as to the comptroller of this state, for the time being, shall approve of, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and honest discharge of the duties required of him by this act, and for rendering a just and true account of all their proceedings at the next session of the legislature after the drawing of each of the said lotteries.

§ 4. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said managers shall, as often as he shall receive five hundred dollars from the sale of tickets, deposit the same in one or other of the banks established in this state for safe keeping; and no part of the money, so deposited, shall be drawn out, except by a check for that purpose, signed by a majority of said managers, for the payment of prizes previously drawn in any of the aforesaid lotteries, and the purposes mentioned in this act.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the said managers to commence the sale of the tickets in either of the said lotteries until the drawing of the last lottery authorized by the act, entitled "An act making provision for improving Hudson's river, below the city of Albany, and for other purposes," passed the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall have commenced: *Provided,* the commencement of the drawing of the said lottery is not delayed after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, and that the said lotteries authorized by this act, shall respectively be drawn, without delay, in the city of Albany or New-York, after the sale of the tickets.

§ 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the managers aforesaid, after the drawing of each of the said lotteries, shall forthwith pay to the trustees of Union College aforesaid, the net amount or avails thereof, after deducting therefrom the reasonable expenses for drawing and conducting the same, the account whereof to be audited and allowed by the comptroller of this state.

§ 7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may

be lawful for the said trustees, to apply a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars of the said monies, so by them to be received, towards the erection of such additional edifices, for the accommodation of the students in the said college, as they shall deem proper.

§ 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the said trustees shall and they are hereby directed and required to cause the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, as soon as may be after the same shall be received, to be placed at interest on approved landed security, or to be invested in public stock, in such manner as they, the said trustees, by and with the consent and approbation of the person administering the government of this state, for the time being, or the chancellor of this state, for the time being, to be signified in writing, under their hands, shall think fit, so as that the interest thereof shall be payable annually.

§ 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the annual income which shall accrue from the said sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, shall for ever *hereafter* be applied solely and exclusively for the support of such professorships as are or may be instituted in the said college; and that it shall not be lawful for the said trustees, or their successors, at any time, for ever hereafter, to lessen the said principal sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or to appropriate the same or any part thereof to or for any use or purpose whatsoever; and the said trustees shall annually exhibit to the legislature a just, true and circumstantial account of their proceedings, in relation to the disposition and application of the interest that shall accrue from the said principal sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and how the said principal sum is invested, or to whom, and on what security placed at interest.

§ 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the said trustees shall, and they are hereby required to cause the residue of the monies arising from said lotteries, to be vested in the same manner as aforesaid, on the same conditions and under the same restrictions; and one half of the avails of which to be laid out by the trustees in establishing and maintaining for ever a classical library, from which library all the students in the seminary shall be furnished with books which they are required to study, subject to such regulations as the board of trustees shall prescribe, paying for the use of the same one dollar and fifty cents per quarter.

§ 11. *And be it further enacted,* That all indigent students, who shall make it appear to the faculty of the college, that they are embarrassed for want of pecuniary resources, shall, during good behaviour, be furnished, free of expense, with the books necessary for pursuing their education.

§ 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the remaining half of the avails of the residue above mentioned, shall be for ever appropriated towards defraying the expenses of such indigent scholars as may be, from time to time, pursuing their education in said seminary.

§ 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of the aforesaid lotteries is upon the express condition and stipulation, that the said trustees of Union College, shall make application, under their common seal, to the regents of the university of this state, for an amendment of the charter of said college, so as to reduce the whole number of trustees to twenty-one, and so as to constitute the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, the secretary, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general, and surveyor-general of this state respectively, for the time being, ex-officio, trustees of said college; as also for the said regents to fill all vacancies of the said trustees, from time to time, which shall take place; and the said regents are hereby authorized, empowered and directed on such application, to amend the charter of said college accordingly, anything contained in this act, entitled "An act to institute an university in this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned," notwithstanding. The reduction of the number of the trustees of said college to be produced by the vacancies which, from time to time, occur by resignation, by death, by removal out of the state or otherwise, which vacancies shall not be filled till the number of trustees, exclusive of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and the other officers of state above mentioned, shall be reduced to ten.

Session Laws, 1805—Page 110.

The fact that the money thus appropriated was to be raised by a lottery will occasion no surprise to those who recognize the ethical progress of the last hundred years. At that time, no objection was raised to this method of securing funds for public institutions. Almost every one of the older Colleges accepted, without question, money realized from a lottery grant. We record the fact with-

out entering upon any discussion of the principles involved, although we need not hesitate to express our gratitude that the moral sense of the nation has been quickened, in this direction at least, and that, to-day, what was regarded with complacency by the founders of this Republic, is condemned as essentially wrong in principle and demoralizing in practice. In 1805, and, indeed, much later in the century, lotteries were sanctioned by law and encouraged by the church. We can imagine, therefore, the unalloyed satisfaction with which the friends of Union College welcomed the legislative act which gave the College at least $80,000 for its work.

The preamble of the bill is worthy of notice, since it refers to a change in the administration of the College, calling for increased expenditures, but promising largely increased usefulness. Here, again, we see the hand of the new President. His official life evidently began with a radical departure from the previous educational policy. The nature of the change is best told in his own words. Writing to his brother soon after his assumption of the Presidency, he says:

"Dear Brother: You have before this been informed of my removal from Albany, and have doubtless indulged in some reflections on the difficulties and dangers of such a procedure. It is, however, past, and numbered among those painful events of which I can never think without sorrow. What a changing, uncertain world this is. The varying scene confuses me. I hardly know whether the part I seem to act, the blessings in which I seem to participate, and the sorrows I am called to suffer, be a dream or a reality. My situation is more pleasant and agreeable than I expected. Its pleasantness, however, springs not from society, for I participate in none, but is that of the passing traveller.

"What is before me I know not. My prospects of usefulness are extending, but those of my happiness are sadly clouded. I thank God that I have enough to do. Were it otherwise, I fear I should be less contented than I am, and I am now far, far too little so.

"Our College, under the new system, is increasing fast in numbers, and perhaps it would not be extravagant to say, in respectability. Some of our Professors are men of the highest standing, and the system we have adopted cannot fail to excite the attention and command the ap-

probation of the public. Our students, like those of the Moravian schools, are to be entirely separated from the great world. The President is to lodge in College, and board in common with his family, as are all the other officers of the Faculty. Each class belongs to the family of the officer who instructs them; and in our dining hall is preserved all the decorum, ceremony, and politeness of refined domestic life. Not the least disorder is allowed in or about the edifice. From prayers, from church, from recitation, such a thing as absence is unknown. The week is completely filled up with collegiate, the Sabbath with religious, exercises. On the latter day no student ever goes from the yard except to church, and, even then, he walks with his Professor in procession, sits with him, and with him returns. Perhaps no College has ever furnished such complete security to the manners and morals of youth, or a course more likely to ensure a thorough education. Strangers visit us with interest, and leave us, astonished at the order, punctuality, and diligence which prevail. By the new arrangement, board has been reduced from $2.50 to $1.45 per week, and we expect a still further reduction. An establishment of this kind for boys, in this country, is new, and I flatter myself (if the Legislature will grant about one hundred thousand dollars more to carry it fully into effect, which, from the interest the leading characters are taking in it, there is reason to believe they will do) it will be attended with the most extensive and salutary consequences. I say extensive, for I suppose other parents feel a solicitude similar to what I feel, and I should not hesitate to send a son to the ends of the United States, to place him in that state of security, and in the enjoyment of those advantages, which our youth enjoy.

"Wishing you every blessing, I am,

"Affectionately yours,

"E. Nott."

The aims and methods here described were indeed novel, at least for America, being in effect reactionary, reverting to the Old World monastic system, and one is no less surprised that such a policy should have commended itself to the members of the Legislature, than that it should have been advocated and established by Dr. Nott. It was essentially un-American, and contrary to the spirit of the man who became the foremost champion of larger

liberty in student life,—the enemy of all coercive mea ures. The adoption of this policy evidently marked temporary and transitional stage in the development the great educator. The policy itself, however, was d tinctive enough to attract wide attention, and gave Uni College a reputation, which, at the time, was not witho practical value. This artificial and repressive syste of education did not continue long, although it was nev definitely and publicly abandoned, but gradually t change was wrought which made Union College the re resentative of the largest liberty under law, embodyi in its government, to an exceptional degree, the princi of moral suasion.

CHAPTER X.

CLOSE OF FIRST PERIOD—THE NEW COLLEGE SITE AND BUILDINGS.

It may have been with a purpose of securing greater seclusion for his students that Dr. Nott began almost at once to prepare for a removal of the College to a new site. It seems more probable, however, that he foresaw the growth of the College, or, at least, planned deliberately to provide for possible growth, for it was one of his most marked characteristics to anticipate the future. This was the sign of his genius as an administrator and an educator. He looked ahead, and not that alone, he went ahead, fearlessly and confidently. Appreciating the value of a commanding location and the importance of an adequate material equipment, he boldly advocated, as early as July, 1806, the acquisition of a new tract of land to become, in time, the College site. It is evident that he even then saw the possibilities of the hill east of the city, although it was nothing more than a stretch of woodland, cut by ravines and strewn with rocks. At all events, we find that he soon began to purchase this land, using his personal credit until such time as the Trustees could assume the obligations. In this way he secured some two hundred fifty acres, which, in 1812, became the property of the College. Then the work of transformation was begun. It was Dr. Nott's policy to employ the best available men for any task. This was another sign of his administrative ability. When, therefore, he undertook the work of rebuilding the College on a large scale, with beautiful surroundings, he engaged the services of the most eminent landscape architect then in America, Jacques Rameé, a French engineer, who had been employed by the national government to plan fortifications and public works. M. Rameé prepared an elaborate plan, which included not only the artistic treatment of the grounds, but also the grouping of the buildings, and even the designs of the buildings. This accounts for the fact often noted that Union College alone, among our older institutions of learning, with the exception of

the University of Virginia, shows the early adoption of a consistent and comprehensive plan, and that the characteristic features of this plan are essentially foreign.

There is a suggestion of an old world convent or monastery in both the architecture and arrangement of the buildings. The original plan, bearing the date of 1813 and the signature of Jacques Rameé, was discovered in Paris as recently as 1890 by William E. Benjamin, a graduate of the College in the class of 1880, who secured it and brought it to America, where it came into the possession of R. C. Alexander, of the class of '80, a Trustee of the College, and by him was presented to the College.

This new undertaking called for a large amount of money, and, although the College had no funds available for the purpose, the President and Trustees went boldly forward. Their hope was still in the State Legislature, and in 1814 another bill was introduced, calling for a further lottery grant of $200,000. All the future of the College depended upon the success of this measure, and Dr. Nott threw himself with characteristic energy into the work of securing its passage. Again we have the story from his own pen:

"By this act, $30,000 was granted for the payment of debts already contracted, $100,000 for the erection of buildings, $20,000 for Library and apparatus, and $50,000 for the aid of indigent students.

"This last appropriation owed its existence in no small degree to the influence of Hon. Judge William Duer, then a young man and a member of the Assembly. The other principal advocates of the bill were Elisha Williams, of Hudson, who took charge of it, and David B. Ogden, of New York. Many others spoke in its favor, and the vote in the Assembly on its final passage was almost unanimous.

"In the Senate the Hon. Martin Van Buren, since President of the United States, took charge of this bill; and, owing to his influence, more than to that of any other Senator, it was carried through the Senate, also by a very large majority. Senators Wilkin, Radcliff and Yates and others gave it their active support. General Root was its uniform and violent opponent; but, notwithstanding his opposition, there were in the Senate but seven votes against it on its final passage.

"There were some circumstances attending the progress and final passage of this bill that it may not be improper to record.

"At the time this bill passed the Senate that body had two daily sessions. In passing through the Senate this bill was amended, and the bill with the amendments was sent back to the other House for its consideration—and, having been acted on by that House, was sent back to the Senate during its afternoon session. On that day a dinner was given by the steamboat interest, to which many of the friends of the bill were invited. The President of Union College, who had also been invited, apprehensive that some advantage might be taken by the enemies of the bill in the afternoon session, should it be returned during that session, declined the invitation given him. The event showed that his apprehensions were not without cause, for, on the assembling of the Senate in the afternoon, it was found that every opponent of the bill was present, whereas many of its friends were absent at the dinner. And no sooner was this bill returned from the Senate than General Root moved the postponement of the consideration of the same till the month of May, before which time it was known the Legislature would adjourn.

"None of the prominent speakers friendly to the bill were present. The President of the College, however, succeeded in getting several individuals to make short speeches against the motion. In the meantime a messenger was sent to the place where the dinner was given to inform the friends of the bill there of the danger to which it was, by this unusual proceeding, exposed, and to call them to its rescue. The Senators to whom the appeal was made had the magnanimity to respond to this call, and, leaving their unfinished repast, hastened to the Senate chamber, gave their votes, and, having thus secured the passage of the bill one day sooner than it would otherwise have been passed, returned (with unimpaired appetites, it is presumed) to resume the places they had left at the dinner table.

"During the progress of this bill through the House Judge Platt, one of the Trustees of Hamilton College, wrote to the President of Union College that he was very unwilling to embarrass the application of Union College to the Legislature for aid, but that Hamilton College was in great want, and that $30,000 would be of more aid to

the institution then than at any future time; and, if it were possible to add a clause to the bill before the Assembly for this additional amount, it would be regarded as a special favor. The President replied that the cause in which he was engaged was a common cause, and that it would give him as much pleasure to be instrumental in aiding Hamilton as Union College, and that the request made in behalf of Hamilton College should be attended to.

"In like manner an application was made in behalf of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was in a like manner acceded to, and a clause providing therefor incorporated in the bill.

"Though a powerful interest had been concentrated in both Houses in favor of doing something during the present session for the promotion of science in the Empire State, there were enemies to the measure, both in and out of the Legislature.

"Some of these individuals were known to have suggested to the friends of Columbia College, then at Albany, that, since grants were likely to be made to Union and Hamilton Colleges, it would be a good time for Columbia College to present its claims. Hence, when these claims were afterward presented many of the friends of Union College, believing that this movement had been made with a view not to aid Columbia College, but to defeat the whole bill in question, opposed the incorporating of the claims of Columbia College, at so late an hour, in the same bill with the claims of the other colleges, and tried to induce the President of Union College to coöperate with them in their opposition. This he declined doing, but said, on the contrary, with respect to the application from Columbia College, as he had already said with respect to that from Hamilton College, that the cause was a common one and that it would give him pleasure to have the claims of Columbia College provided for in his bill, together with the claims of other Colleges, and a clause providing therefor was accordingly inserted in said bill.

"When it became known that the application of Columbia College was approved of by the President of Union College, the same individuals who suggested that application now became more opposed than ever to the entire bill. And as the Rev. Dr. Mason, so justly celebrated for learning and eloquence, who came to Albany

for the purpose of advocating the claims of Columbia College, was personally offensive, on account of his politics, to certain individuals, he having been a decided Federalist and in the habit of freely discussing political questions during Mr. Jefferson's administration, it was thought advisable that he should withdraw from Albany, and it was agreed between him and the President of Union College that the interests of both institutions should be committed to the latter. In conformity to this agreement the President of Union College took the entire charge of the claims of all the institutions during the successive stages of the bill till it finally became a law on the 13th day of April, 1814."

But the passage of the bill did not mean immediate financial relief. The management of the lottery was for a long time unsuccessful. It is unnecessary to go into the details of the story. The important fact is that finally Dr. Nott took upon himself the burden of management and succeeded in realizing the whole amount, including the sums named for Hamilton College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Asbury Church, which sums were paid by him to these institutions. It is true that many complications arose in connection with his administration of this trust which led to serious charges, but in the end Dr. Nott's honesty and honor were fully vindicated, and he received high praise for the remarkable ability which he had shown in dealing with the large financial interests involved.

The new buildings were sufficiently advanced in 1814 to permit of their use for College purposes, but work on the grounds was not completed until several years later. With the occupation of the new site the College gained in dignity and relative importance, and thereafter its growth was rapid and substantial.

The year 1820, which has been chosen, somewhat arbitrarily, we confess, to mark the close of the first period of development under the Presidency of Dr. Nott, found the College in full possession of its new home, with a record of great achievement under most discouraging conditions, with a steadily growing reputation and a rapidly increasing patronage. Already the fame of the President was beginning to attract students, not only from distant parts of the country, but also from other Colleges, so that the College, which but fifteen years be-

fore had been almost too insignificant to be taken into account among the higher institutions of learning, had begun to be recognized as an important and an aggressive force in the educational world.

The first class (1805) graduated under Dr. Nott numbered thirteen. The class of 1814 (the year of the removal) numbered forty-two, and in 1820 the number had increased to sixty-five. In this class of 1820 were representatives from twelve States besides New York, including four of the New England States and five Southern States, showing the wider range of influence which the College was gaining. Something may be learned also of the kind of men drawn to the College, and the nature of the education they received, from the fact that among the members of this class were William H. Seward, Governor of New York and United States Senator and Secretary of State; Laurens P. Hickok, who in 1866 succeeded to the Presidency of Union College and was regarded as one of the foremost metaphysicians in America; William Kent, who became the leading jurist in New York State; and Tayler Lewis, one of the greatest scholars and profoundest thinkers of his age. Among the students in earlier classes were such men as John C. Spencer, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas C. Brownell, Bishop of Connecticut and President of Trinity College; Adam Empie, President of William and Mary College; Thomas De Witt, Senior Pastor of the Collegiate Church, New York City; Gideon Hawley, Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; Alfred Conkling, United States Minister; Samuel A. Foote, Judge of the Court of Appeals; John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home"; Francis Wayland, President of Brown University; George Upfold, Bishop of Indiana; Richard M. Blatchford, United States Minister; John McLean, President of Princeton; Nathaniel P. Talmadge, United States Senator and Governor of Wisconsin; Sidney Breese, United States Senator; George W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey; Augustus S. Porter, United States Senator; Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania; James A. Bayard, United States Senator.

These names, with many more that might be added, give some idea of the nature of the training which Union College offered in the early years of Dr. Nott's administration.

CHAPTER XI.

THE PERIOD FROM 1820 TO 1845—THE CURRICULUM—COLLEGE GOVERNMENT—INTERCOLLEGIATE RELATIONS.

This period of twenty-five years was marked by almost uninterrupted progress, and witnessed the full development of Dr. Nott's distinctive educational policies. His personality continued to be the most powerful influence making for the increasing prosperity of the College. He compelled attention; he commanded confidence; he inspired affection; he evoked enthusiasm. His students never wearied of talking about him. Stories abounded illustrating his wit and his wisdom in the class-room; his understanding of human nature, especially student nature; his originality and ready tact in dealing with trying situations; his kindness, his forbearance, his generosity in all his relations with "his sons," as he called his students. These stories lost nothing by repetition, and served all the purposes of vigorous advertising, so that the President of Union College became widely known by name and reputation. But, in addition to his personal qualities, his educational policies attracted attention. These policies were not formulated with a shrewd purpose, as some charged, to give Union a distinctive character, thus gaining a certain kind of popular favor, but were essentially a reflection of Dr. Nott himself, an expression of his own convictions and of his own natural inclinations. These policies may be grouped under three heads, as they concern: (1) The Curriculum; (2) College Government; (3) Intercollegiate Relations.

THE CURRICULUM.

In the early part of the Nineteenth Century, American Colleges were still modeled after the English type, which emphasized the study of the ancient languages, mathematics and metaphysics. The superior educational value of these studies was considered established beyond question. An educated man was necessarily one who

was familiar with Latin and Greek authors in the original, and was trained in subtle reasoning, and in the rhetorical arts. It cannot be denied that this system of education produced men of vigorous thought and speech, and seemed to meet the demands of higher civilization. But a new era was dawning, marked by in-

The "Nott Stove."

creasing interest in the natural world—an era of discoveries and inventions destined to revolutionize the world of activities, and change the outward conditions of life. The genius of this new era was represented by the word "Science," which began to take on new meaning, defining almost exclusively the knowledge of physical forces. With this awakening of interest in the natural world came a demand for what was regarded as

a more practical system of education. The demand was not voiced by many, but it was felt, and was certain sooner or later to find expression in the ambitions of youth.

Dr. Nott was in full sympathy with this new spirit of scientific enquiry, not only because he could discern the signs of the times, but also, and chiefly, because he himself was deeply interested in scientific problems. He gave early and practical support to Robert Fulton in his experiments with steam navigation, and a little later became absorbed in his own investigations in connection with the combustion of anthracite coal. The records of the Patent Department in Washington bear abundant witness to his inventive genius. The first self-feeding base-burning coal stove was one of the results of his patient and intelligent labors. The "Nott Stove," which he not only invented but manufactured, came into general use. One of the earliest models of this stove is still preserved at the College, and was sent as an interesting exhibit to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

This strong scientific bent of the President of Union naturally affected his theories of education. It has never been seriously claimed that he was a profound scholar in the traditional sense. He was a student of men and of nature, rather than of books. Above all, he was a man of affairs, intensely interested in the practical problems of life; and, since his personality was the dominating influence in the College, it was inevitable that emphasis should be placed upon the practical as distinguished from the scholastic features of education. His attitude was clearly defined in conversation with Tayler Lewis, the erudite Professor of Greek in the College, who many years later recorded the substance if not the exact language of these friendly interviews:

"When I first came to Union College as a teacher, it was a pleasure to converse with this revered instructor on these aspects of education. 'You are fond of Greek,' he would say to me. 'It is a noble study, and may it ever retain its place in our colleges. I care less for Greek than you do, and less for books, generally, as a means of educational discipline. But a college must have a wide curriculum, to be varied or enlarged as

circumstances may demand. All kinds of men and minds are needed. Make the boys as fond of Greek as you can. If you can infuse into their minds a love of the old literature, and of the old philosophy, that is the very purpose for which we have called you here. Go on; ride your own hobby, but do it becomingly; do not rail, as you are sometimes inclined to do, at the practical, the utilitarian, the scientific, but make as much as you please of your own department, and I will give you all the aid in my power.' Such was the spirit, and such the substance of his friendly counsel. He had the same feeling toward the other more speculative or philosophical departments. To make men of energy, 'men of action,' was his favorite idea. But books, philosophy, literary culture, even the scholastic logic, could they receive due attention, or could the time be given them, would make them still stronger, besides the intrinsic value that such studies possessed in themselves, or as entering into the soul's intellectual furniture."

For many years Dr. Nott was content to leave the old curriculum unchanged, depending apparently upon his own influence and the influence of individual Professors to awaken interest in the study of the natural sciences which had a place in that curriculum; but the time came when he felt justified in departing so far from tradition as to introduce a separate and distinct course of instruction, substituting modern languages for the ancient, and giving the place of prominence to subjects which he regarded as more immediately practical. This new course was announced in 1828, and at once provoked sharp criticism. Other Colleges felt that the foundations of sound learning were being shaken, and arrayed themselves, almost without exception, against such revolutionary theories. The opposition, however, reacted in favor of Union, not only because it served to keep the name of the College before the public, but because the very ideas which were so openly condemned commended themselves to many. The result was a large increase in patronage and a widespread conviction that Union was a College for the times. Dr. Nott was in reality the pioneer in modern educational progress, and there is scarcely a College today that

has not followed the course which he blazed more than three-quarters of a century ago.

COLLEGE GOVERNMENT.

Scarcely less important, certainly no less disturbing, was the change in College discipline which soon became one of the distinctive features of Union College. The old system had been harsh and unsympathetic, coercive, and repressive in spirit, arbitrary and extreme in its penalties—the prolific source of unrest among students, leading often to open rebellion. Questions of discipline consumed much of the time and energy of administrative officers, and were regarded of the first importance. One has but to read the elaborate code adopted by every College one hundred years ago to realize that the life of the student was hedged about with restrictions, many of them petty and exasperating, well fitted to incite to disobedience. It is of course not fair to judge the old order by that which now obtains in the College world. The times were different. Certain principles of government then generally accepted have since been repudiated. Other standards of conduct prevailed, but human nature was the same, and youth resented interference with its liberty. Hence the constant friction between students and the Faculty. The conditions called for relief, and Dr. Nott again led the way. He substituted personal influence for official power, appeals to reason and affection for the commands of authority. We would not intimate that other Presidents had never attempted such substitutions, but Dr. Nott adopted it definitely and finally, as a fixed policy of administration, and held persistently to it through all the long years of his official life. His aim and method can best be told in his own words taken from an address which he delivered in 1854 upon the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration of his Presidency:

"When the present incumbent of the Presidency of Union College was elected the government was administered by the Faculty, and on the same principles, in the main, that had in previous times characterized the government of most of the New England Colleges. The number of students was small. Suspensions and expulsions had been frequent. Much inconvenience and perplexity

had been occasioned to the Trustees, as well as to the Faculty, by irregularities becoming more and more numerous in spite of the most constant judicial scrutiny.

"During the first year or two after the election of the present President, no change was attempted. The Faculty met and sat as a court, arraigned offenders, examined witnesses and passed judgment, with all the solemnity and formality of a civil tribunal. This occupied much time and occasioned much perplexity. Besides this, it was found practically to array the students against the Faculty, to prevent mutual confidence, and to provoke rather than deter from transgression.

"At length one of the Professors of the College came to an issue with a student on the question of his right to illuminate his room on a certain occasion. The student would not retreat and was therefore expelled. His father appealed to the Board of Trustees, which the charter of the College gave him a right to do, and, after the College had been disturbed by the discussion of the question for six months, the student was restored to his standing.

"The President then determined never again to convene the Faculty on a question of discipline, and though fifty years have elapsed he has never done so. After the announcement of this determination, he proposed to the Board to fit up rooms in the College in which he might reside with his family, and thus personally take charge of the government of the institution. He was told by the Trustees that he would not be able to live in the College a month and, though they reluctantly consented that he should be permitted to try the experiment, insisted that it should be at the least practical expense, as it was not possible that it should succeed. For the last half century, however, it has succeeded. Nor has he in the meantime, nor has a member of the institution.

"The government of the College in the meantime has been paternal, adapted to the age, temper and constitution of its members. Whenever an individual has been found offending in conduct, or delinquent in study, he has been sent for and treated as nearly as possible as a parent would treat a child under similar circumstances. His most intimate companions have been led to take an interest in his behalf. If a member of a Society, that Society has been appealed to, and every influence at command brought to bear upon him. These efforts per-

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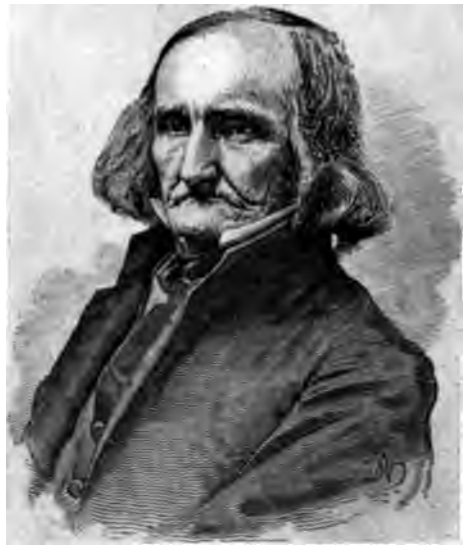

Prof. Taylor Lewis, D. D., LL. D.

severed in have almost always proved successful. When this has not been the case, the parent or guardian has been requested to withdraw his son or ward.

"In this way the relation of the delinquent to the institution is terminated privately, and with the least possible injury on either side, whilst he is left at liberty to complete his education elsewhere, which is sometimes happily done with entire success, and always with the entire approbation, often by the advice and with the assistance of the College which he leaves.

"Little reliance has been placed on appeals to the principle of fear. Emulation has been appealed to, and to an extent that has sometimes proved injurious. But latterly, moral and religious instruction, the sense of honor, and the love of knowledge have been principally relied on; whilst the chief concern has been to teach the young men to bring themselves under the rule of inward principle rather than that of outward fear or restraint."

The policy here outlined was so distinctive and exceptional and, withal, so reasonable, that it attracted general attention and served to commend the College to many anxious parents. It may be questioned whether such a method of government would have been successful had it been generally adopted, since so much depended upon the personality of the President. Dr. Nott seemed to have all the qualities needed to vindicate his theory. This whole question is so admirably discussed by Dr. Tayler Lewis, in a letter written but a few years before his death, that we gladly reprint his argument:

"Schenectady, December 20, 1873.

"My Dear Sir: What you say in respect to Dr. Nott's government is true in fact. Such was the man, and such the course pursued by him during his long administration, extending to the unexampled term of sixty-two years. But the question still remains, Was it the right course? I mean, right in itself—right in respect to general practice, without the safeguards arising from Dr. Nott's warm heart, as well as his peculiar temperament and character? With him it was a most undoubted success. Would it have been so in the hands of others? It used to be said that Dr. Nott's mode of ruling a College would make it difficult for anyone that might follow him. There was truth in this, and it was felt by his

immediate successor, Dr. Laurens P. Hickok. This gentleman resembled him in mildness and amiability, though without what might be called his personal magnetism, while presenting a marked contrast in other aspects of character. Dr. Hickok might fairly be called a man of action, as well as of contemplation; he was a lover of right, or righteousness, in its purest sense; a lover of law, as well as of the individuals who were under its jurisdiction; but he was best known as a profound philosophical thinker. His great kindness of disposition would have led him cheerfully to follow the disciplinary method that had been so long and so clearly marked out by his predecessor, even had he not been required to conform to it by an express resolution of the Trustees, passed in conformity with a provision of the trust-deed you have mentioned, and which secured to the College its largest fund. The personal qualities referred to in Dr. H., his long and familiar acquaintance, both as student and as associate, with Dr. Nott's way, his cordial assent to it in its main features, would doubtless have secured a successful administration, had he not soon resigned his office from a strong personal desire to devote himself more completely to his cherished philosophical studies. With one an entire stranger to the College and its previous management, the successorship to such a leader might have been hazardous.

"Another cause which secured its favorable working in the hands of Dr. Nott was the co-operation, for so many years, of Bishop Alonzo Potter, his son-in-law and most intimate friend. The two men were very unlike, and yet the harmony between them, as is often the case with dissimilar characters, was perfect. A most thorough confidence in the truthfulness and moral principle of the one was equally balanced by a like confidence in the wisdom, the sagacity and, more than all, the paternal affection of the other. It was this last trait that, more than anything else, rendered successful in the hands of Dr. Nott a method of College government that, with others, might have been a dangerous failure. Viewed by itself, and as it has been sometimes described without qualification, it is certainly open to many objections. Dr. Nott has been represented as appealing solely, or in the main, to the feeling of self-respect. There is, however, a great difference between using this as a governing, or as an aiding principle; between employing it in a hollow, arti-

ficial way, or as a method of directing the mind to the true moral worth—as something to be gained or lost. The unqualified doctrine of self-respect, as often presented by mere humanitarian reformers, has suspicious features. Have we a right thus unqualifiedly to tell a young man to respect himself when he has been doing wrong? Is that the first and most fitting frame of mind required of him? Are not humility, self-distrust, repentance—penance, even, in some salutary sense—duties that take precedence? The two instructions may, indeed, be combined. The sense of sin and vileness may be rendered more keen by a consideration of moral dignity, or 'spirit worthiness,' to use Dr. Hickok's favorite phrase, which they have contravened, or put in jeopardy. It may thus be well to point young men to a potential spiritual value in themselves as marred and degraded by the offence—a true self-respect which they must strive to *recover;* but this must be done by wary speech, and, above all, there must be with it a loving heart, or there is danger of covering up that true view of allegiance to God and the right which is so apt to be lost sight of in such a process of disciplinary instruction. The young man has indeed offended *against himself;* but the Scripture presents a higher idea, and uses a higher language. 'Against Thee, Thee only, have I *sinned;*' it is 'in Thy sight that I have done evil.' This is the feeling primarily to be awakened. And then it may be added: I have wronged my own soul; I have lost the approval of conscience, or, in other words, my true self-respect. Thoughts like these, coming in their proper places, are not only right, but may intensify the higher and purer feeling. It is easy to see, however, that in unskillful hands, or as prompted by a mere finessing spirit, or by nothing higher than a shrewd ethical sagacity, all such talk of self-respect may be but the worst of spiritual poisons. There is reason to believe that the most incurable mischief may be wrought by men who would imitate Dr. Nott without the possession of that personal quality which, with him, was the great security for the good, and the effectual antidote for the evil connected with such a mode of moral discipline. The mere managing, or finessing process on which some pride themselves, as containing the great secret of ease and success in educational government, has for one of its greatest evils its contagious nature. With no higher principle of grace or morals to counteract it, it passes

readily from the teacher to the taught, perpetuating itself, and, it may be, in a geometrical progression. It furnishes the argument mainly used by those who are opposed to corporal punishment, or any severe discipline in our common schools. 'See,' say they, 'how easily we get along without that *relic of barbarism*. We praise a boy, we make him think well of himself and that makes him behave himself; we tell him that he may one day become President of the United States.' It is wonderful, say they, how this operates; how easy, too, it makes things. True, but at what an expense, it may be, of moral principle in after life! I am not unqualifiedly condemning this appeal to self-respect. As used by Dr. Nott it was a different thing from those imitations, or rather caricatures of it. I am enabled to say this from intimate acquaintance with the man. We sometimes conversed upon the subject after I became a member of the Faculty, more than twenty years ago. I held the more conservative ideas, as they seemed to me, of paramount authority, inflexible penalty, unyielding law. *Ideas*, I may call them, since I had no experience like his own, and no practical participation in the government of the College, which was wholly autocratic. He would say to me, in substance: As a theory, your doctrine is right. It contains principles that should never be lost sight of, where they are truly applicable. It is thus applicable to the army, to the city, to the State. But the College is a family, and its government should be parental. These young students are my children. I am to them in place of a father. I feel as such toward them, and not simply as their governor, or their official head. Thus regarded, the paternal rule was, with him, no sham. Wise indeed was he in its administration, but it was no finessing, such as I have described it as practised in other cases. It may have sometimes presented that appearance to outside observers, and thus brought upon him that charge of 'management' to which you refer. Such a feeling, too, did sometimes exist in the College, and so far, it may be conceded, there was connected with this paternal discipline an almost unavoidable evil. The good boys, of whom I was one—having no College misdemeanors, slight or serious, to boast of—could hardly help feeling, sometimes, that the Doctor was partial to 'the wilder fellows;' that he rather liked them, in fact, and took more pains with them than with the other and more

exemplary members of the College. Out of this grew that idea of management which some carried with them into the world, though any unfavorable feeling that might have thence arisen was cured in all of us who had familiar intercourse with him in after life. It was, after all, as I look back to it, but the self-righteousness of the more orderly sheep, who felt like charging the shepherd with partiality because he did not notice them in their secure bookish pastures, but went so much after the straggling ones in the wilderness. Or it was like the murmuring of the well-behaved elder brother, who said: 'I serve thee faithfully, I have never broken thy commandment,' when he was breaking the very heart of the law in his envy of the pains taken to welcome back the returning prodigal.

"This was the real secret of success in Dr. Nott's 'management.' It was his deep sincerity. He may have prided himself upon his skill, especially when he saw it productive of such desirable results. It was a natural trait in his character, as you have intimated, to be fond of doing things cleverly and effectually. It is but justice, however, to say that, in his dealings with students, this desire was wholly subordinate to a purer aim. Love was predominant; hence, a resort to anything rather than summary justice or speedy excommunication. Artifices may be innocent. Even if verging toward the very borders of the truthful, better to exceed a little 'in the wisdom of the serpent' than to fail in 'the tenderness of the dove.' I call to mind an expression of his that was very frequent: "I cannot bear to give up that boy," he would say; and the feeling with which it was said showed the deep parental heart, sanctifying, as it were, every mode of effort for the recovery of the youthful wanderer. It was the knowledge of this that made Dr. Nott's students love him so in after life. It was this, especially, which made him almost an object of worship to those who were conscious that he had saved them from moral shipwreck, or hopeless spiritual ruin.

"When every known means within his power had failed and he felt it due to parents to advise the withdrawal of their son from College, even then there followed him this 'love that never faileth.' As he says himself, in the semi-centennial discourse to which you refer, instead of insisting upon their exclusion from other Colleges, he not only permitted but used means for facilitat-

ing their admission, not by concealment, but by a frank statement of the case to the authorities of the other institutions. He might do better elsewhere; a change may benefit him by the disruption of evil associations; if we have failed, others may be more successful in the use of means for his redemption—this was the style of reasoning constantly employed. *Give him another chance.* Such was the noble language habitual to him on these occasions. He felt no jealousy when other Colleges received one who had failed at Union, and he would never allow himself to be censured for a reverse proceedings of a similar kind.

"I have thus endeavored to give both sides to the question respecting Dr. Nott's general policy, stating fairly the objections to it, and the evils to which such a course might lead in other hands. In one respect, however, I must say that, whatever name we may give to it, Dr. Nott 'managed' better than any President, or any Faculty, I ever heard of. Every once in a while there comes a report of what are called rebellions in some of our Colleges. Some special grievance is alleged. There is a class rising. Very bold and determined resolutions are passed. Our omniscient newspapers take it up. Some favor the students, others give good advice to the Faculty to stand firm and not suffer wholesome discipline to be relaxed or overborne. The institution is threatened with ruin. There is, at first, a great manifestation of spirit on both sides. The authorities cannot give up the obnoxious study, or the obnoxious ordinance. The students are required to yield. There is, in fact, the show of submission, sometimes; but it too often happens that they gain the substantial victory in the end. They are ostensibly brought to obey, but it is with the understanding that, in return for this appearance of deference to authority, the offensive regulation is to be repealed after a season, or modified, or made optional in its observance, or something less stringent introduced in its stead. Now Dr. Nott, accommodating and discipline-relaxing as some were disposed to think him, never yielded to a College rebellion. He always conquered it, put it down completely and by the most effectual measures. This he accomplished by that legitimate 'management' which his sagacity, his keen perception of character and of the best modes of dealing with men or boys enabled him successfully to practise. A few of

the boldest he would immediately and without parley send home to their parents. This prompt *in terrorem* process prepared the way for dealing more effectually with the timid and irresolute. While all were expecting some fearful blow, some universal sweep of dismission, he would be "managing" with them privately. He had studied every individual in the class and could readily decide as to the kind of moral artillery that could be brought to bear on each. He knew exactly how to adapt himself to the fears of the cowardly, the bluster of the vain, the moral or religious principle of the conscientious. He would do this all alone, discarding all meetings or resolutions of the Faculty, which he viewed as simply empty counterblasts to the similar proceedings of the students, and calculated rather to strengthen them in their course. Very soon the bold resolvers would find their counsels all divided. Irresolution would be everywhere betraying itself. Those who were abashed by the thought that they themselves were the only ones who had shown symptoms of yielding, received encouragement in *duty,* as they were pleased to regard it, by finding others in the same dutiful predicament. Mutual distrust—a good thing among wrong-doers—relaxed all the nerves of the conspiracy; the *esprit de corps* was lost, and, when the stronger ones found everything thus going to wreck, they consulted their fancied honor, and soothed its hurt in so fair a plea for yielding. In short, Dr. Nott always broke them up, and so strong became the opinion of his being irresistible in this way that rebellions and conspiracies in Union College became of very rare occurrence. No other institution of its age has had so few of them. Our old files of newspapers may be searched in vain for such occurrences, yielding, as they generally do, some of the most spicy items of general interest."

It was perhaps inevitable that Dr. Nott's disciplinary theories should affect the relations between Union and other Colleges, and this leads us to speak of the third direction in which his policy was distinctive and original.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RELATIONS.

It had become an unwritten law in the early history of American Colleges that each institution should respect the disciplinary action of every other institution, so that

a student who was under discipline in one College found it impossible to enter another. Within reasonable limits, this intercollegiate comity was right and necessary, but occasions frequently arose when it worked injustice and serious harm. As already asserted, the code of almost every College was needlessly repressive, seeking to regulate all the details of undergraduate life. There was little recognition of any distinction between mischief and malice, youthful folly and essential wickedness. It was enough that a student had transgressed a known College rule. That made him guilty of disobedience, which was the sin that could not be condoned. Theoretically, disobedience is disobedience whether the offence is committed against a rule of propriety or a great moral law, and the authority back of all rules must vindicate itself or lose respect. Following this theory, Colleges imposed severe penalties for many offences without moral coloring save that which inheres in any disregard of authority. As a result many students, essentially high minded, but fun loving and with exuberant spirits, found themselves forced out of College for comparatively harmless pranks, or for misdemeanors that today would pass unnoticed. This raised a really serious question. Must College authority be maintained at such great cost to individuals whose offences, whatever else might be said of them, did not indicate a vicious nature? Dr. Nott met this question squarely by refusing to recognize the binding force of the unwritten law which required one College to respect the disciplinary action of another College, whatever the nature of the offence. In other words, he broke away from the restraints of intercollegiate comity as then understood, and admitted to Union students under the bane of other institutions. For this he was severely denounced, and opprobrious names were applied to the College.

It is certain, however, that his bold policy, despite the criticism which it provoked, led to a gradual but complete change in the attitude of College authorities toward minor offences, so that today few students are placed under discipline save for acts which compromise their moral character. Under these changed conditions it is no longer necessary for any College, in the interests of fair play, to disregard the claims of courtesy in its relations with other Colleges.

It should not be thought that Dr. Nott was lenient

toward all offenders, nor that he failed altogether to recognize the rights of other Colleges. He refused absolutely to condone open rebellion on the part of students. Organized revolt against College authority was much more common then than it is now, and, whenever it occurred, he gave his support to the constituted authority. This is clearly shown in a most interesting letter which he wrote in 1830 to his son-in-law, Dr. Alonzo Potter, then living in Boston:

"REV. A. POTTER:

"MY DEAR SIR: As it is our time of examination, I have only a moment to write. How persons in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island know so much more of our affairs than we do of theirs, I cannot tell. We write no newspaper puffs—we send abroad no agents—we do not even print a pamphlet catalogue. We remain quiet. We speak evil of no other College, and try to mind our own affairs. The *why* is as unaccountable as the *how*. I cannot imagine the reason why there should be occasion, year after year, to say anything about us, true or false. If we had even, in any case, during the troubles in other Colleges, counteracted their plans, or given shelter to what they call their rebels, there might be a *reason,* if not a justification, for this repeated complaint. But it is a truth that, though always applied to, we have always refused young men *revolting* from government elsewhere. And in the recent case of the Yale revolters, though they have been readily received in several institutions around, and though numbers have applied to us for admission, we have, as usual, declined receiving them, and thus given our influence to Yale in time of difficulty—an influence that may have been of little use to them, but still that ought, at least, to have secured us against complaint.

"As to our admissions we must, of course, be the judges of what our state of society requires, and what it will bear. If the Colleges in New England require more or less, I have no complaint to make. I have only one thing to say, that we are yearly receiving students from them, students of unimpeached standing, who do not take rank here as I should expect, if their classes are so much in advance of ours. We are, however, I admit, doing not so well as I could wish; not so well as we

ought to do. I hope our friends in the East are doing better. But, whether better or worse, one thing is certain, that, in more respects than one, they speak ill of us without cause, and the only consoling circumstance about it is that it is without cause.

"Yours sincerely,

"E. NOTT."

We may well conclude our presentation of this much discussed feature of Dr. Nott's administration by quoting again from Dr. Tayler Lewis:

"Obloquy has been cast upon Union for its alleged course in receiving students dismissed from other Colleges, contrary to what had grown to be a kind of common law. Expulsion, it was said, created this ban, though mere dismission, or some forms of it, might fall short of such a disqualification. The difference was not clearly fixed, but Dr. Nott always avoided the more formal exclusion, on account of its being supposed to cause this hopeless bar. Students, however, who had been sent away from other Colleges, were sometimes received into the classes of Union. Here he stood firm. No cry of 'Botany Bay'—to use some of the classical language which the charge gave rise to on the part of others—ever moved him an inch from his fixed and well-reasoned determination. The classes at Union, during his administration, were always large. Such foreign additions were too inconsiderable to warrant the imputation of any other motive in receiving them than one of principle, whether well or ill grounded. This principle was the same with that adhered to in the reverse circumstances: No young man should be deprived of the opportunity of *trying again.* As long as the institution against which he had offended was willing to give him such a chance, or to receive him back on any terms, there was to be no interfering. When she was done with him, or declared herself hopeless of effecting his reformation, or doing him any good, her claim, as well as her power, was exhausted, and she had no right to control the young man in any way, or to dictate to others what they might or might not do in relation to him. As well might certain members of the medical profession combine to cast odium on any one who received a patient whom they had given up. *Let him try*

again. The very change, bringing him into new associations, with a new reputation to win, might be his salvation. Such was Dr. Nott's position, such was his reasoning, and he would never yield it. No clamor, no literary vindictiveness, strangely intolerant as it sometimes is, no fear of unpopularity, ever moved this 'time-serving man,' as some called him, from the ground on which he had so unalterably fixed himself. There were times when the Faculty were disposed to remonstrate with him. It was not pleasant to be called 'Botany Bay' by any who regarded themselves as the classical purists of the land. He was advised to reject some students to whom the College from which they came had refused to give the regular credentials of dismission. Dr. Nott's decision was to treat the case as an original one, to listen to the statement of the applicant, to treat with all due consideration what might be alleged against him, to ask for him a rehearing and a restoration, and, if that were deemed inadmissible, under the circumstances, then, according to his own best judgment, to receive him to a new probation. In all such cases, when his mind was once made up, he would play the autocrat most magnificently. The young man is not to be given up; *let him try again.* This was all he would say to objections urged against such a proceeding. The expelling College may have been right in the course it has taken, but it has no right to place any one under a ban which shall exclude him from all hopes of education.

"It may be fairly admitted that there is another view of this matter, and that it is entitled to attention. The general interests of education, it might be said, demanded such common law, or common understanding, that a student sent away from one American College should find no admission in another. It was good to have something that might be deemed effectual as a last restraint. Dr. Nott was willing to admit that, to a certain extent, there was justice in such reasoning. As he affirms, in a letter to Bishop Potter, then residing at Boston (and in reply to a statement of such charges made against him in New England), he generally adhered to the rule, though he would not regard it as absolute and inflexible. He would treat other Colleges with all the courtesy that was their due; he would frankly consult them in any case that might arise; he would give due weight to any remonstrance. In one

thing he never failed, and that was to support their authority in every instance of open rebellion. When he acted faithfully in all these respects, then would he follow his own best judgment. Something, he would still maintain, was due to the applicant. He did not, however, receive such a one as matter of course, although not regarding himself bound by the former proceedings in the case, as *ipso facto* final and conclusive against him. A mere breach of College rules, even though accompanied by some degree of confessed contumacy, would not justify universal and hopeless exclusion. Each special case was to be decided by itself. A Brainerd, he would say, had once been expelled from Yale College for offences like these. If, however, he found on examination that there was something very bad in the case, some special depravity of character beyond contempt of College rules, then, whatsoever might be his commiseration for the individual, he would not allow his strong passion for the recovery of such a one to outweigh the fear of danger to those already under his charge, or the hazard of moral contagion that might be introduced.

"My object, as yours, is to depict the man as he was. His general reasoning may sometimes have been wrong, or he may have erred in applying it to particular cases; but his motives were noble; there was nothing sordid about him, nothing time-serving, nothing that could be called unfair. He rejoiced in the success of all our Colleges, and he was the last man to seek to build up, by any underhand means, the institution over which he presided, or to increase its numbers at the expense of others. My own connection with the College as a graduate, as one intimately familiar with its history, and, of later years, as a member of its Faculty, warrants me in indignantly repelling any such imputation upon Dr. Nott, or upon the institution of which he was so long the honored head."

CHAPTER XII.

GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The outline which we have now presented of Dr. Nott's policies shows to some extent the distinctive place which Union held seventy-five years ago among American Colleges. It was far in advance of other institutions in the assertion and practical application of principles now generally recognized as reasonable and right. For thus daring to be independent and progressive it paid the penalty of misrepresentation and abuse, but it gained the reward of popular support, so that for many years its graduating classes were the largest in the country. Moreover, it won eventually the approval of the whole College world, as one institution after another followed in the path which Union had marked out.

In at least one other particular besides those already mentioned, Union's position gave offence, but was at the same time prophetic of a far-reaching influence in College life. We refer to the early recognition of the

GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES.

With the exception of the Phi Beta Kappa, which, however, resembles the other College fraternities only in name, the oldest of these fraternities were founded at Union. Although they are today accepted, not only, but welcomed by most College authorities, they were at first almost universally regarded as pernicious in their influence, destructive of the higher aims of education, and therefore to be opposed vigorously. A large part of the history of College discipline in America between the year 1825 and the outbreak of the Civil War will be found to be connected with the efforts to suppress these fraternities. The one element of secrecy was doubtless responsible for most of this persistent antagonism. To account for this we have but to remember that, in the early part of the last century, political and religious feeling had been aroused against oath-bound societies. The crusade which followed was bitter and

unreasoning. Any organization that met behind closed doors was condemned offhand. The very fact that its proceedings were unknown, and could not be known, left the imagination free to act, and, in the abnormal condition of the public mind, imagination pictured every form of iniquity as hiding in the darkness of the secret chamber. Because College fraternities were oath-bound and secret, they fell under the general condemnation. "If their purposes were good, if their deeds were not evil, why should they seek darkness rather than light?" The very question was equivalent to a judgment against them. With full persuasion, therefore, of the righteousness of their cause, College authorities sought to stamp out the student organizations that concealed their true nature under the convenient cover of Greek words whose initial letter only was given to the world.

The single exception to the policy of suppression was found at Union College, where the secret fraternity idea first came to expression. In 1825 Kappa Alpha was organized, to be followed quickly by Sigma Phi in 1827, and Delta Phi in 1828. Five years later, or in 1833, Psi Upsilon was founded; then, in 1847, Theta Delta Chi. Whatever may have been the character of these fraternities at the beginning (and of others founded elsewhere), they are now firmly established as important and, in general, helpful factors in College life. It is possible, and even probable, that in many instances their spirit, if not their organic form, has been essentially changed in the progress of years. Be this as it may, they found at Union a congenial home from the first, while in almost every other College they were for many years antagonized. This accounts in part for the relatively large number of students coming to Union from other Colleges during the period of the most violent agitation against secret societies. Members of College fraternities generally were given the alternative of leaving the fraternity or leaving College. Many who chose to leave College turned naturally to Union, where larger liberty was accorded. They were often men of strong character and serious purpose, as their course at Union subsequently proved. Such a man, for instance, as the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture in President Cleveland's cabinet, was one of twelve who left Michigan University and came to Union, rather than yield their fraternity allegiance. Mr. Morton once said

Delta Phi House.
Sigma Phi Place.

Kappa Alpha Lodge.
Beta Theta Pi House.

that his associates in this act were among the best men in the University, every one of whom gained distinction in after life.

Enough has been said to show the important connection which Union sustained to the fraternity system which has become one of the distinctive features of American College life. In this, as in other and more important interests, she took the initiative and marked the course which, with scarcely any exception, her sister Colleges have since followed. The parent chapter of each of the fraternities founded at Union, excepting Theta Delta Chi, is still maintained, and, in addition, chapters of five other fraternities founded elsewhere have been established, namely, Delta Upsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Gamma Delta, and Phi Delta Theta. The present attitude of the College toward these fraternities is shown by the fact that building sites on the campus are offered to them without cost. Five chapter homes have already been built, and it is probable that within a few years each fraternity will have a home on the College grounds.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Long before the advent of the so-called Greek letter fraternities, Literary Societies with Greek names existed at Union as at most other Colleges. The history of these societies is interesting as showing the much greater prominence given in former days to distinctively literary exercises. The members of these Societies were required to present essays and orations and engage in formal debates. The training and experience thus afforded were of practical value in developing men of ability in the rhetorical and forensic theaters. It is to be regretted that these Societies have now lost much of their former usefulness, and in many instances have only a name to live. Responsibility for the change has often been laid at the door of the Greek letter fraternities. Back of all other causes, however, lies the increasing lack of interest in rhetorical exercises, due in part to interest in other forms of intellectual activity and in part to the growth of athletic interests. The aims and ideals of education have changed so completely in recent years that it is no longer possible to hold students to the forms and methods of self-culture that obtained with their fathers. There are, however, some indications

Chi Psi Lodge.
Alpha Delta Phi House.

of a revived sense of the value of correct and forceful writing and speaking, and we may hope for a partial return, at least, of the interest which once found expression in the support of the "Literary Societies" of our Colleges.

The Societies which exerted the greatest influence at Union, and which were especially vigorous in the period of which we are writing, were the Philomathean and the Adelphic. From time to time others were organized, notably the Delphian, which began in 1819 and was designed especially for Southern students. But these two maintained their pre-eminence and gained a reputation and a vitality which have kept them alive to the present. Their anniversary exercises were among the great events of the College year. Their various offices were honors eagerly sought, and, according to tradition, the elections were occasions for the exercise of much "practical politics," when rival candidates sought support by all the methods known and followed in the political world. The very excitement attending these elections indicates the large place which the Societies held in the thought and life of the students. The Philomathean was the older, having been organized by the students of the Academy two years before the Academy was merged into the College, but the Adelphic, though lacking the prestige of priority of establishment, having been organized in 1796, quickly gained a vigor which made it an equal competitor for popular favor. That these Societies were regarded with approval by the College authorities is evident from the fact that, when the new buildings were erected in 1814, rooms were especially constructed for them, and for many years the Philomathean had its home in the south end of South College and the Adelphic in the north end of North College. The spacious rooms thus provided were elaborately furnished and each became in time a treasure house of memorials of famous members. Each Society began early to collect a library, which after 1814 was kept in a separate room adjoining the large Assembly Hall. These libraries grew until each numbered several thousand volumes, and the assigned space became too small. As interest in the Societies waned, the libraries were used less and less, so that a few years ago it was thought best for the preservation and proper care of the books to incorporate them with the College Library. Since 1894 the Societies have held

a joint debate annually under the stimulus of prizes given by George F. Allison, of the class of '85, and the Hon. Wallace T. Foote, of the class of '84. Under the conditions fixed by the donors of these prizes, no one can compete in the joint debate who has not engaged in at least ten of his Society debates during the year. This provision was intended to quicken interest in the weekly meetings of the Societies and has not been without good results. The annual debate, which is held on or near Washington's birthday, has become, in connection with certain social events, one of the attractive features of the winter term.

We add a brief historical sketch of the Philomathean Society, since that is the older and its records have been more carefully preserved. It may be said, however, of the Adelphic that from the time of its founding it has been a worthy rival, and that it has upon its almuni roll names no less distinguished for achievement in the arts and sciences and in the public service than those which give honor to its older sister.

THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY.

On Thursday, October 17, 1793, Benjamin Romayne, Jr., John B. Romeyn, Henry F. Yates, Moses I. Cantine, Levi H. Palmer, Adrian C. Van Slyck, Cornelius D. Schemerhorn, Thomas Romeyn, Jr., and Peter C. Veeder, "students in the Academy of Schenectady, having considered the propriety and utility of forming themselves into a society for the promoting of useful and ornamental knowledge, such as composition, speaking and reading, and such other useful exercises as shall from time to time be appointed, agreed to institute a society to be called the Calliopean Society." They agreed, also, that the Society should meet weekly; they outlined a form of organization, and they "appointed a committee to form an Instrument of Subscription and a System of Laws and Regulations for the government of the Society." On the following Wednesday officers were elected and an Instrument of Subscription and a System of Laws and Regulations adopted. The original draft of this Instrument, or constitution, is not extant, but from a draft dated 1799, doubtless unaltered as regards the objects of the Society, it appears that these objects were "the acquirement of literary knowledge, the promotion of virtue and the cultivation of social harmony

and friendship." The literary exercises included at first declamations, compositions, and the reading and criticism of English authors; later, formal and *extempore* debating were added. The proceedings of the Society were secret; on November 13, 1794, a member was fined 1s 6d "for reading his composition to a person who was not a member of the Society, and thus injuring its reputation."

The founders of the Calliopean Society were probably mere boys; if so, they were possessed of the high seriousness and maturity which so often surprise us in the records of the American boy of an earlier generation, when life was less complicated, and, therefore, easier to grasp. Certainly the boys of the Calliopean Society conducted themselves with wonderful decorum and intelligence, as the minutes of their meetings prove. The literary duties were exacting; the members of the Society were chosen with great care; and, at first, all but the Secretary were required to take part in each meeting. "The promotion of virtue and the cultivation of social harmony and friendship" were active objects; neglect of duty, breaches of decorum and immoral conduct were punished by "fines, admonition, suspensions, disgraceful dismissions and expulsions." Thus it appears that the Society, like the Phi Beta Kappa Society, was, in its origin, something more than a literary society. In spirit it was much nearer like a fraternity.

Debating was added to the literary exercises at the meeting of March 20, 1794, when it was "Ordered: That there be an *ex tempore* disputation every stated meeting of the Society, and that its subject be made known by the Secretary the evening previous to its discussion.

"That every member of the Society, except the President, shall be obliged when called upon to speak upon the debate not less than once or more than three times without express leave from the President, under the penalty of a sum not less than 4d or exceeding 1s, to be determined by a majority present.

"That one-half of the members be placed on one side of the question and the other half on the other side, to be ranged in such a manner as the President shall think most proper * * *.

"That upon the close of the debate every member shall have the liberty to remark upon the grammar, pro-

nunciation and gesture, &c., of each other, in the same manner as any other exercise."

At the same meeting the Society disputed the question: "Whether Britain be justifiable in waging war against France." The next subject for disputation was: "Whether gallanting the ladies be advantageous for students." It passed in the affirmative. Thence to "Whether an elective or hereditary monarchy be preferable." Agreed to. Thence to "Whether a republican or monarchical government be preferable." Agreed to. Thence to "Whether a spendthrift or a miser be most disadvantageous to society." Thence to "the dead languages," "the liberty of the press," "the advisability of waging war with Great Britain," "the desirability of ladies making overtures for marriage," "capital punishment," "slavery," "whether an old maid does not deserve the sympathy of every generous mind," "emancipation," "standing armies," "immigration," "whether Schenectady be a proper place for a college," "whether it be proper for students to take tea frequently with the ladies," "the theater," "lotteries," "duels," "the exportation of the Africans," and so on. These subjects are interesting, sometimes for their boyishness, oftener for their seriousness, and as an index to the topics of the time. Formally prepared debates, or "forensic disputations," were later added to the literary exercises. It also became the custom for the President to open each meeting with an oration or "harangue."

Meantime the Society had been gathering a library, which began with an order for "a set of Spectators" at the meeting of October 30, 1793. By gift and purchase this library grew to the large collection of books which was transferred to the Union College Library in 1886. These books were much read, and often—though not always intelligently—commented upon in the margins; but it may perhaps be assumed that, as is usually the case, the more intelligent readers were not commentators.

At a meeting held on September 3, 1795—a few months after the founding of Union College—the Calliopean Society was reorganized as the Philomathean Society. The effect of this reorganization was to associate the Society with the College rather than the Academy. Otherwise the change was hardly more than formal. The membership remained the same, the meetings continued to be

conducted in the same manner, and probably the constitution and the laws were only slightly altered. There was no break in the existence or identity of the organization.

The rapid growth in the strength of the Philomathean Society with regard to the objects for which it was founded, and especially its growth in institutional character, may best be shown by citations from the first minute books. On December 10, 1795, it was "Ordered: That the Society wear a badge on all such times as they shall think proper, that the color be light blue, and that the members wear it on the left arm." On March 26, 1796, the proper times for wearing the badge were determined to be "on all collegiate examinations or public speakings, on the Independence of the United States of America and on the anniversary of the Society." A badge of mourning was worn for thirty days after the death of an active or graduate member. On January 7, 1796, it was proposed to add to the constitution articles providing for the appropriate celebration of the anniversary of the Society, and of the anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America. These proposals were later enacted. The anniversary of the Society continued to be celebrated by public exercises for many years. The public celebration of Independence Day was discontinued by a vote, passed March 14, 1812. On February 18, 1796, it was "Ordered: That there be a standing committee * * * appointed to inspect the morals of the Society." This committee was afterward superseded by a censor, who should be elected and should choose three councillors to act with him. Decorum was rigidly insisted upon; two members were fined at the meeting of November 25, 1796, for whispering during the exercises. Minutes showing the care taken to guard the secrecy of the transactions of the Society are of somewhat frequent occurrence. On February 25, 1796, it was "Ordered: That the old papers from which the Constitution and Laws and Orders were transcribed should be burned, which was accordingly done"; on July 7, 1796, "Mr. Cleveland requested a dismission from the Society, and it was accordingly granted upon his giving a certificate to keep in profound secrecy the transactions of the Society"; on October 25, 1804, in accordance with an order of the Faculty forbidding "any Literary Society to meet during study hours, unless the offi-

cers of the College were acquainted with all its proceedings and allowed to control its internal regulations," the Society changed its day of meeting from Thursday to Saturday. This was done to preserve "the degree of independence, particularly in * * * internal government, * * * absolutely necessary to the well being of the Philamothean Society"; but nothing in the action was intended "as any way derogating from that respect for the officers and obedience to the laws of the College which we shall always be proud to evince. All we wish is to conduct our Society in the manner we have done for years, and which experience has demonstrated to be beneficial to our literary pursuits."

The first meeting place of the Philomatheans was "Society Hall," in the Academy building. In the spring of 1805, shortly after the completion of West College, they began to meet in "College Hall," in the new building. On October 12, 1816, they appointed a committee to solicit funds for the furnishing of a new hall in South College, then in course of erection. This new hall was furnished and ready for occupancy in the spring of 1818. On taking possession of these quarters the Society passed resolutions to the effect that none but members should be admitted to them and that, upon meeting days, the President should keep the door of the hall closed until a quorum had assembled in the adjoining room. The library, meantime, was increasing rapidly. Appropriations for the purchase of books were made each term, the one voted on November 21, 1818, amounting to three hundred dollars. The Society owned about three thousand volumes in 1848. The rigidity of discipline was maintained and even increased; in 1817 the Society passed an order that the names of members expelled should be published in one of the city papers.

The Philomathean Society grew with the College in prosperity and influence. Perhaps the most noteworthy event in its history was the so-called Semi-Centennial Anniversary, held in the fifty-fifth year of its existence, on the occasion of the First Semi-Centennial Celebration of Union College. At a meeting of the Society, held on January 29, 1848, a committee was appointed "to fix upon a day for the semi-centennial celebration, * * * and also to procure an Orator and Poet for the occasion." The day subsequently fixed upon was July 25, 1848; the orator procured was the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D.,

at that time President of the University of New York City, and later of Michigan University; and the poet, Alfred B. Street, A. M., of Albany. The chairman of the committee of invitation was Professor Isaac W. Jackson. The celebration began with a reception in the hall at 10 o'clock on the morning of July 25. The President of the Society, R. W. Dunham, gave the address of welcome on behalf of the undergraduate members, and Joel B. Nott, '17, responded on behalf of the Alumni. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed in front of South College by Professor Jackson, the Chief Marshal of the day, and proceeded to the Dutch Reformed Church, where the literary exercises were held. The poem was noteworthy and the oration especially so. After the exercises the Society proceeded to the Eagle Hotel, where the dinner was held. However the Eagle Hotel may have catered to the body, the intellectual repast was certainly a rich one. Among those that responded to toasts were the Rev. Joseph Sweetman, of the class of 1797—the first class graduated from the College—the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter (on behalf of the Adelphic Society), the Rev. John Todd, the Rev. J. T. Headley, the Hon. John C. Spencer, and the Rev. Henry P. Tappan. At the conclusion of the dinner a semi-centennial contribution to the library was voted. "The memorable enjoyments of the day were succeeded in the evening by the no less acceptable pleasures of a soiree." A full account of the celebration was published by the Society, and it is a worthy memorial, a strong witness to the power of the Philomathean Society in "the acquirement of knowledge, the promotion of virtue and the cultivation of social harmony and friendship"; and in all that was said and done quite as much emphasis was laid on the fraternal character of the Society as on any other one thing.

The subsequent years of the vigorous period of the Philomathean Society were uneventfully eventful. The Society prospered in all its activities. It long retained a certain measure of secrecy, and retained its fraternal character longer. The custom of holding public exercises and of engaging distinguished orators and lecturers was continued. Additions were constantly made to the library. Diplomas were awarded to members on graduation and were highly esteemed. The records of the Society show that it kept abreast of the questions of the

day: in particular, every phase of the great issue between the North and the South was debated in Philomathean Hall, as was every other burning political question. So, too, the war-time records show the progress of the great national struggle; some of the adjournments even are eloquent, as, for instance, this one: "So many members being absent on account of military operations, further business was dispensed with. Society adjourned."

The unremittingly active period of the Philomathean and the Adelphic as well did not continue more than a decade after the war. Since then their existence has been somewhat spasmodic. There have been periods of a considerable revival of interest, while at other times the Societies have had hardly more than the form of life.

We have traced the development of the policies and institutions which contributed directly to the great reputation and usefulness of Union College more than half a century ago. The period from 1820 to 1845 served to accentuate all that was distinctive about the College, and during this period the graduates of Union began to attain the prominence in professional and public life which has ever since been recognized as especially characteristic of Union Alumni in general. It has been for many years a common remark that the training received at Union seemed to be especially practical, fitting men for successful leadership. This was due directly to the influence of Dr. Nott. What has been said of his educational policies is sufficient to indicate the breadth of his thought and the quality of his courage. But he was no mere theorist. He had a great share of worldly wisdom, and in his lectures to seniors was accustomed to discuss all questions which would concern them afterward as citizens and men of affairs. Knowledge was of little value to him unless it could be applied to the conduct of life. His talks were, therefore, intensely practical, and few that heard them failed to be influenced by them. There were few men in his generation who had such a thorough understanding of human nature, and still fewer who had such ability to guide and inspire the thought of others. His students have always said that the best part of their College course was the President's familiar talks upon every-day subjects. His interests were so broad, his spirit was so catholic, that it could truly be said, "Noth-

ing that concerned man was foreign to him." It was natural, therefore, that the students of Union should go forth with a store of practical knowledge not usually gained in College. It was almost inevitable that many of them should enter public or political life, and so pronounced was their success that Union was called a training school for politicians. Whether this is regarded as a reflection upon the College or not, it is certain that special emphasis was given to governmental questions and the responsibilities of citizenship. This was in perfect accord with the spirit and aims of the men who founded the College, as shown in the story of its origin. Indeed, the College would have failed to fulfill the mission upon which it was sent had it not magnified the State and inspired its students to serve governmental interests.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As illustrating some of the methods employed in the training of students for public life, we cite the unique custom long followed of organizing the two upper classes in imitation of the Congress of the United States—the Juniors as the House of Representatives, and the Seniors as the Senate. This mock Congress was made in time a part of the regular curriculum, and was under the direction of the Professor of Rhetoric, who became Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. The students in each class chose the States which they would represent, and were expected to speak and vote for their States on all legislative questions. The proceedings were conducted under parliamentary rules, interpreted and enforced by the presiding officer. One can readily appreciate the benefits of the training thus secured, and the honorable ambition that would often be aroused to engage some day in the real work of legislation. It is difficult to conceive of a better method of awakening intelligent interest in governmental questions, and gaining familiarity with legislative proceedings. In view of the great importance of the legislative functions of government, and the need of training the most broadly educated and the ablest of our young men for service in this field, it were well if every College followed the example set many years ago by Union.

CHAPTER XIII.

FIRST SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The end of the first half-century of the life of the College was fittingly celebrated in 1845, and an account of the proceedings of this celebration will close our review of the period which brought the College into national prominence and established its position as one of the foremost institutions of learning in America. Criticism had not ceased. There were still many who had no words of praise to speak, to whom the College appeared as a disintegrating and destructive force, but its very success was a sufficient answer to much of the hostile comment, especially as that success was measured not so much by its financial and numerical strength as by the character and ability of its graduates. It became evident that there was some influence at Union that inspired young men with worthy aims, and fitted them for honorable achievement. By that test, policies that had been questioned or unhesitatingly condemned were vindicated and popular favor won. No better instance could be afforded of the triumph of a cause represented by one man of vigorous thought, independent judgment and aggressive spirit.

The First Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Union College was held July 22, 1845, and the proceedings were published in a volume compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Alumni.

This notable event had its inception at a meeting of graduates of the College, held July 25, 1843, two years prior. The Rev. Joseph Sweetman was called to the chair, and Professor John Foster was appointed secretary. Thomas Palmer offered the following preamble and resolution, which were seconded by John A. Lott, of Flatbush, Long Island, and passed:

"WHEREAS, The space of half a century will have nearly elapsed before the next Annual Commencement, since the incorporation of the College; and whereas, the expiration of such a period affords a fit occasion for re-

viewing the past history of the institution, and commemorating the services of those among its patrons and alumni who have been called away by death; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That twenty gentlemen, one from each of the first twenty graduating classes, be selected as a committee to consider and report upon the time most proper for such celebration, and to suggest such arrangements as may, in their estimation, be deemed best adapted to give interest and useful effect to the occasion."

The names of the committee appointed under the authority of the foregoing resolution may properly be quoted in this narrative. They were as follows: Rev. Joseph Sweetman, Charlton, Saratoga county, Class of 1797; Rev. Reuben Sears, New Scotland, Albany county, Class of 1798; Hon. George Savage, Salem, Washington county, Class of 1799; Hon. Gerrit Y. Lansing, Albany, Class of 1800; Evert A. Banker, New York, Class of 1801; James Van Schoonhoven, Esq., Troy, Class of 1802; Thomas Dunlap, M. D., Schenectady, Class of 1803; Right Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D., LL. D., Hartford, Connecticut, Class of 1804; Rev. John Reed, D. D., Poughkeepsie, Class of 1805; Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Class of 1806; T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., LL. D., Albany, Class of 1807; Marcus T. Reynolds, Esq., Albany, Class of 1808; Gideon Hawley, LL. D., Albany, Class of 1809; Samuel W. Jones, Esq., Schenectady, Class of 1810; John Paine, Esq., Troy, Class of 1811; Stephen Cambreling, Esq., New York, Class of 1812; Lebbeus Booth, Esq., Ballston Spa, Class of 1813; Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Providence, Rhode Island, Class of 1814; Richard M. Blatchford, Esq., New York, Class of 1815; Hon. John W. Edmonds, New York, Class of 1816.

The committee above named organized by appointing Rev. Reuben Sears chairman, and Gideon Hawley secretary. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted reciting "That the expiration of the first half-century of the corporate existence of Union College ought to be celebrated by two public addresses, to be delivered before the Alumni of the College, on the day next before the Annual Commencement of the College, to be held in July, 1845. That one of the said addresses be delivered by a Graduate to be selected from one of the Senior Graduating Classes of the College, and the other

by a Graduate to be selected from one of the Junior Classes." A circular invitation to attend the Anniversary was sent out to all graduates. At a subsequent meeting of the committee of arrangements, a letter was addressed to the Mayor and Members of the Common Council of the City of Schenectady, inviting their presence. This met with a cordial response, the Common Council adopting resolutions declaring it "becoming in the magistrates of a free people to testify their interest in seminaries founded for the promotion of science and the dissemination of knowledge," and that "this Board, in addition to this general obligation, is desirous of manifesting the especial interest it feels in an institution of which our provident predecessors laid the foundation, and which contributes so essentially to the reputation of our city." The Council also voted to attend in a body, and appointed a committee, of which the Mayor was chairman, to act in concert with a committee of citizens and with the local committee of graduates in giving welcome to visitors on the occasion provided for.

Semi-Centennial Day, July 22, 1845, was perhaps the most notable date in the annals of Schenectady, down to that time, the entire community entering heartily into the spirit of the occasion, all cordially conspiring to make it enjoyable to the many visitors from far and near. At eight o'clock in the morning the College graduates assembled "in great numbers," so runs the record, on the green in front of the West College, where they were "hospitably received" by Hon. John I. DeGraff, Mayor of Schenectady, who, in behalf of the corporation and citizens, delivered a welcoming address, in the course of which he said: "The lapse of half a century since the foundation of the College has afforded ample time to demonstrate, and has not failed to show, that this institution has realized the anticipations of its founders in producing a class of men, extending and embellishing the fields of literature, and sustaining all the other diversified duties of civilized society, with a prominence and distinction owing mainly to the impulse which she imparted. Allow us to exult before you, who form the groundwork and justification of our eulogy, in the wisdom and foresight of the men who, fifty years ago, directed the affairs of this city, then an unincorporated village; they had anticipated most of the other towns in the State in founding and endowing an Academy."

The speaker also paid a fervent tribute to the worth of the distinguished teacher who for more than forty years had presided over the institution, and to his corps of assistants. A feeling response was made by Rev. Cornelius C. Cuyler, D. D., Class of 1806, who, in a closing apostrophe to his *Alma Mater*, said: "May her prosperity and usefulness increase with her years; and when her dutiful children shall return to celebrate a similar occasion (few, very few, even of the youngest of those now present may expect to be here), may they find our highest expectations and most ardent wishes for her future prosperity, usefulness and glory, more than realized."

Immediately after these introductory ceremonies, a procession was formed and proceeded to the Reformed Dutch Church in the following order:

1. Undergraduates.
2. The President of the College, Senior Orator and Chaplain.
3. Former Trustees and Founders of the College.
4. Regents of the University.
5. Trustees of the College and their guests.
6. Corporation of the City of Schenectady.
7. Corporation of the City of Troy.
8. Graduates by classes, commencing with the class of 1797. Each class bore a beautiful banner, marked with the year of its graduation.
9. Others guests.

Having entered the church, the exercises were introduced by the singing of an ode by Maria E. Brooks, widow of James G. Brooks, Class of 1818, followed by President Nott with a fervent invocation.

The formal introductory address was by Rev. Joseph Sweetman. After epitomizing the history of the founding of the College, and its career, he paid tribute to its instructors, and particularly to those at that time in service. Depicting the purposes of an educational institution, he dwelt upon the influences which its Alumni were to carry out into the world, and said:

"Among the literary institutions of our State, Union College of right holds a conspicuous place, and must exert an extended and an effective influence. She is yearly sending forth, over all the land, her scores of Alumni. These mingle with our population, share in

the various grades of instruction, and participate in all the offices of Church and State. Such a body, constantly accumulating, must carry with it great weight, and exert a mighty influence in forming the minds and controlling the habits of those with whom it mingles in the affairs of life. This is the wide field in which the Alumni enter and spread over its various sections; here they abide, and their manner of life must tell on the interests of society. If it be kind, humane and benevolent, improvement will follow; rough places become smooth; a highway be prepared for the conveyance of knowledge; the bond of brotherly love acquire renewed strength, and order and harmony prevail. Then would the value of life itself be enhanced, its sorrows mitigated, its comforts multiplied; then might we hope the night of darkness, crime and misery would pass away, and truth, virtue and piety bring on the day, and show the world the habitation of man's best enjoyment, the accomplished end of human association.

"Happy consummation! Who would not deem it a privilege to share in its accomplishment? Let us, then, brother Alumni, act consistently with the law of our being—the law which binds us to our fellow-men—and we shall share in the blessedness both of giving and receiving the best portion Providence has allotted to man in the present life. Our own interest forever blends with the general interest, the common good, and will be augmented or diminished as that shall rise or fall.

"I am happy in the proof that the Alumni of Union College are not behind their cotemporaries in social affections. Amongst others, once of our number, who have finished their course and gone to their reward, the names of Silliman and Kirby, Miller and McLeod, Monteith and Brown, are not forgotten. They were social and affectionate, carried with them the light of truth, and blessed the circles in which they moved. Some of you knew them and loved them, and they were worthy to be beloved. Others not less deserving remain to share in the labors of benevolence and aid in advancing the interests of humanity.

"Receive the tribute of thanks due for your indulgence, and I ask you to reciprocate with me in kind affections and the sympathies of friendship. I am here a remnant of the very infancy of Union College; my strength is weakness, my day is closing, the shades of

night are coming. I withdraw, leaving with you my best wishes. God speed you in everything lovely, amiable and praiseworthy. And now I release your attention in the language of inspiration, 'Let brotherly love continue'; 'Be kindly affectioned one to another'; 'Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep.' "

The principal address was by the Rev. Alonzo Potter, long an ornament to the instructional corps of the College, and whose distinction it was in this same year (1845) to be elected to the Protestant Episcopal bishopric of Pennsylvania, this Anniversary day marking the close of his official connection with the College. Mr. Potter's address had for its introduction thoughts which are as weighty today as they were when he uttered them:

"Man has but a short time to live on the earth, but he has sentiments and aspirations that prompt him to give an ideal extension to his existence here—to lengthen out his narrow span. Through deeds the memory of which he hopes will survive him; through societies, natural or artificial, with which he allies himself; through influences which will live and operate long after he is in his grave, he anticipates a species of earthly immortality. Nor is he content with thus taking bonds of the future. His aspirations lead him to connect himself with the past; to live over the years allotted to preceding generations. Hence the profound interest with which he dwells on the events of history; hence the pride with which he claims kindred with families, churches, or nations that have been long and honorably known; and hence the enthusiasm with which, on a day like this, he renews his bonds of fellowship with *Alma Mater*, and claims part in an institution that has lived through one lengthened term of years—that is destined, he trusts, to live forever. The past has sent down its influences on him—he is to send down his influences on the future. By connecting himself with both, through a society or body corporate that never dies, he seems to vindicate the dignity of his nature. He indulges the hope, the fond desire, for a deathless existence, which, forming one of his noblest instincts, points at the same time, with solemn significance, to reversions of weal or woe that await him after death."

In this excellent address Mr. Potter depicted at length

the career of the College, "deeply interesting for what she is, as compared with what she was; yet more interesting for what she may be, as compared with what she is." In sketching the events of the fifty years then past, he recalled the fact that of the two hundred and thirty-one benefactors of the College who subscribed the first fund for its endowment, not more than four or five were now living; of the fifteen who, in March, 1795, put their names to the written application on which the Regents of the University granted the charter, the youngest alone yet survived—Abraham Van Ingen, of Schenectady; of the twenty-four persons named in that charter as the first Trustees, there was but one survivor—Hon. James Cochran; there was no survivor left of the Trustees who first met to organize the College; three of its four Presidents were numbered with the dead, as were nine of its twenty-one Professors, and ten of its thirty-five Tutors. The speaker spoke feelingly of the dead, naming many eminent Alumni. Turning to the living, he answered his own question, "What has our College done for mankind?" by pointing to the surviving two thousand graduates representing her in every part of our Republic and in far distant lands; to three of the New England States in which were leading Colleges or Universities under the presidency of scholars and divines who were educated at Union, and in every one of which States were men occupying leading or most useful positions in professional and active life, who claimed the same maternity. "In India, in China, at Constantinople, at Jerusalem, in the islands of the Pacific, are devoted missionaries of the Cross, whose high enthusiasm dates in some instances from our halls. In every part of our own country, in the Valley of the Mississippi, the Southern Atlantic States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, some of the most honored Presidents and Professors in Colleges and Theological Seminaries are fellow-graduates of ours; and it may be doubted whether there is a district fifty miles square between this and the Rocky Mountains, inhabited by white men, in which some of our number may not be found an active resident. More than a thousand members of the legal profession, six hundred clergymen, four hundred physicians, and two hundred and fifty teachers in academies and schools, are or have been laboring, some in affluence and distinction, others in

obscurity, but a large portion, as facts would testify, usefully and honorably."

Turning from these statistics, the speaker thus referred to the influence of the College in the formation of character, and in his utterances will be recognized the lofty animus which actuated these old teachers of the past, an animus which, it may well be said, was carried into all the succeeding days of the institution. He said:

"Were I called upon to designate the more specific services which have been rendered here to the cause of learning and religion, I should point not so much to what has been done as to what has been attempted. They who have been actors in these scenes, and who remember how far their performance falls behind the bright ideals of earlier and more sanguine years, can speak on such subjects only with diffidence, and with painful dissatisfaction at the retrospect of their best efforts. That they have desired and labored to do something for education and learning, for science and religion, they should not be ashamed to say. Education they have striven to advance both by inspiring zeal in its behalf and also by setting before the youth, in their teaching and discipline, such methods as in their judgment were best calculated to develope thought, enlarge enquiry and lay the basis of lasting habits of self-control and self-improvement. Philosophy, in the true sense of the term, they have earnestly tried to advance, not by teaching systems merely, but by laboring in humble imitation of the greatest of uninspired sages, Socrates, to inculcate and cherish the comprehensive and truthful spirit of all real philosophy, whether physical or metaphysical.* And on the altar of

*In the printed text of this address, Mr. Potter says in a footnote: "The author cannot deny himself the pleasure of naming three works belonging to the higher philosophy, which have been put forth by graduates of Union, and which seem to him to illustrate fairly the independent yet modest tone of philosophizing which has been cultivated in this place. He refers to the 'Elements of Moral Science,' of President Wayland; the 'Elements of Logic and an Essay on the Liberty of the Will,' by Dr. H. P. Tappan; and the 'Theology of Plato,' by Professor Lewis. It would be more than presumptuous to claim for the College the distinguished merit of these works, but, when it is considered that the text books studied by their authors while undergraduates were Paley and Stewart, it will appear at least probable that they acquired something more and better than any particular system of Psychology or Ethics. The author refers to the subject, in this connection, with the more freedom, because he was in no way connected with the philosophical training of either of the gentlemen named in this note."

our common Christianity it has been their ambition to lay such offerings as would lead the young to reverence its truths and obey its laws, as would induce them to couple fervent loyalty to their own opinions with a forbearance not less fervent toward those whose opinions may be different; as would imbue them, in fine, with that true charity which withholds not dark frowns from vice and moral obliquity, yet looks with toleration on the erring and the prejudiced. May I add that, in endeavoring to give a practical cast to their teachings, they have been animated by a desire so happily expressed in these words of Bacon; 'That,' saith he in his 'Advancement of Learning,' 'will indeed dignify and exalt knowledge, if contemplation and action may be more nearly and strongly conjoined and united together than they have been, a conjunction like unto that of the two highest planets—Saturn, the planet of rest and contemplation; and Jupiter, the planet of civil society and action.' "

Speaking in respect to the future of the College, Prof. Potter continued:

"I would not overlook the directing Providence of God, nor the mighty force of those under-currents in human affairs which, though undiscernible by us, yet often determine the course of the great tide. But, after all, man's agency is also mighty, and they who would behold great results waiting on their efforts must count nothing impossible which is right. Speaking, then, in presence of her Alumni, I do not hesitate to avow my conviction that the future of their *Alma Mater* is mainly in their hands. Educated men are the appropriate guardians and supervisors, as they are likely to be the generous benefactors, of our higher seminaries; and of all educated men the most natural and efficient supporters of a College are its own children. If we, then, my friends, will but rally round our common mother—if we will but consider ourselves as charged with the care of her interests and her fame, on us will devolve the momentous privilege as well as responsibility of determining her character and destiny.

"In order to render any institution both good and progressive, we should bear in mind the essential conditions of all excellence. On the one hand, there must be a deep sense of existing defects, with an earnest purpose to correct them. 'Nothing will be effected,' says one (New-

man, in his 'Introduction to Huber on the English Universities') 'worth having, either by an individual or a body of men, unless there is a constant aspiration after higher and higher perfection; unless, therefore, there is a keen sense of our own failings, utterly excluding self-complacency.' On the other hand, we must consider that to be moored on the great stream of human progress—as Lord Bacon complained was the case with the Universities of his time—clinging even to abuses, if they are hallowed by age, or upheld by indolence and self-interest,—this is not the only nor perhaps the greatest danger of Colleges in a country where they are dependent mainly on popular support, and are directed chiefly by active, practical minds. As reformers we cannot be reminded too often that institutions intended to be permanent really improve in proportion as they combine the progressive and conservative spirits wisely together; in proportion as they anxiously preserve all that is good, while they labor patiently and untiringly to eradicate all that is evil. We should remember, too, that seminaries of learning in a country must have a certain assimilation with its social and political system, and hence that all attempts to transplant them in their peculiarities from one nation to another will prove to be abortive. We must remember, in fine, how insensible but active and powerful influences silently incorporate themselves with every establishment—entering, as it were, into its inner life, forming part of its idiosyncracy; and that all these must be respected when we would either supply the system with aliment or treat it for disease.

"He, then, who would labor well and wisely for the honor and advancement of a College must keep these conditions of progress clearly in view. He should also set before his mind the nature and end of all education, and especially of that which it is the province of Colleges and Universities to bestow. That it is the object of all education to rear up minds of a large and comprehensive spirit, full of reverence for the right and the true, bent alike on self-improvement and the improvement of the world, is a fact never to be forgotten. We should consider that we educate men not to be pliant creatures of outward influence, but to be armed with a force and independence that can breast itself against the despotism of public opinion, against the capricious tyranny of fashion and the exactions of party and of passion. We edu-

cate them that they may be thoughtful and active, yet contented—equal to enterprises of great pith and moment if duty calls, but ready, also, when God so wills, to take their peaceful and unhonored way through the sheltered vales of life. Hitherto we have trained our children too much as if what the world calls success were the grand end of life and the most important boon that education can grant. Too often we have forgotten that all this vulgar and outward success can never fill up the vast desires of the heart. 'God gave meat,' we are told, 'to Israel for their lusts,' when they were so intent upon it, but he sent leanness into their souls. It is always so. He who struggles hard for worldly honors or riches may have his reward. Probably he will, if his skill be at all proportioned to his efforts. But then he discovers, too late, that it is not in all these to slake the burning thirst within. 'The mind is its own place, and it can make a hell of heaven, a heaven of hell.' It is not what we eat and drink and wear, it is not the texture of the carpets on which we tread or the pomp and circumstance with which we move forth or the sweet incense that comes up from the fickle voices of the multitude that can make us feel permanently that 'all is well with us.' No! The soul must be touched and tuned to finer issues. It must feel that there is a happiness higher and dearer than any that can be bought with money, or won in the strifes and heart-burning rivalries of the fashionable or ambitious. It must have pondered well and wisely that saying of the wise man, 'he that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city.' It must know how to poise itself on its own convictions of truth and duty, and stand undismayed, though the people rage and the kings of earth imagine a vain thing. Then, though called to pass through fierce trials; though pain, or penury, or disgrace be its portion, it shall feel more true joy than Caesar amidst the plaudits of the populace, or with a senate at his heels. Aye, and it shall have more true success. Galileo succeeded, though inquisitions denounced and the world scorned. Ridley and Latimer succeeded, though they died by fires of martyrdom, for those fires shot an unquenchable light over all England. The Apostles of our faith, like Him whose name they bore, triumphed even in their hour of shame, and sealed in blood their best victory—a victory over themselves.

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"But what is the precise object of collegiate education; what the mission to which, especially in this, our own land, and in the nineteenth century, Colleges should feel themselves called? The time has passed when men must resort to the halls of Universities in order to get knowledge. With a teeming press, abounding libraries, improved schools and habits of self-culture, much can be learned everywhere; and in special seminaries devoted to art, science or letters, more perhaps of a given subject can be gained than in College. But where, except within the walls of a good College, can young men imbued with a taste, some for one branch of liberal culture, some for another, be so brought together that their several views and tastes shall be enlarged, and a comprehensive, catholic spirit of scholarship be engendered—a spirit that pursues enthusiastically its own chosen path, yet respects and appreciates those who may travel by other roads? Where else can we keep alive a reverence for the learning of the past, combined with a taste for the science and literature of the present, so that the old and the new learning, as they have been sometimes called, shall not be at war; so that the speculative and elegant culture of earlier days shall not come into violent and fatal collision with the positive and practical science of our own time? Where else can we fuse, and, as it were, crystallize into one great and beautiful whole, a love for letters, a reverence for theology, a wise interest in philosophy, a devoted zeal for advancing and beneficent physical science? And then, again, through what other agency can we train and educate men with whom, as they move forth, ardent but unfriended spirits that are generously and laboriously toiling, in solitude, after the blessings of knowledge and self-culture, can measure themselves—men who will form a high standard, short of which no studious, thoughtful, aspiring mind will be willing to fall?

"So with moral and social culture. We can make energetic, practical men elsewhere; elsewhere we can infuse public spirit and a fervid Christian philanthropy. But where, except in seminaries devoted to a high general cultivation, can we avoid the danger of making partial, one-sided or bigoted actors in the great world of social and religious progress? Where else can we teach the young that lesson so often forgotten, that it is not the

exclusive privilege of any one principle, or any one agency, to exalt and bless the world; that in order to the strength, stability and improvement of our times, we need the united aid of good laws, upheld by good morals, of enlarged and wide-spread education, of prevailing temperance, of a refined and elegant culture, of free and universal industry—the whole to be crowned and hallowed, animated and informed, by the living light of Christ's Gospel? 'Whatever the world may opine,' says Erasmus, 'he who hath not meditated much on God, the Human Mind and the *Summum Bonum,* may possibly make a thriving Earthworm, but will most indubitably make a blundering Patriot, and a sorry Statesman.' "

In concluding Dr. Potter made an eloquent appeal to the assembled students:

"You, who shall be permitted to live through the intervening period and come to another great jubilee, who shall then find that your youth has become age, your impetuosity gray-haired experience, and your overflowing vigor and self-confidence a chastened sense of weakness and decay, see to it that you are then able to report well of yourselves and of your *Alma Mater.* Be able to point to the substantial tokens of good will that she has received at your hands, and thus to the hundreds of young men that will surround you with affectionate respect and reverence, be able to say, in terms more expressive and eloquent than speech, *Go thou and do likewise.* Tell them from us—we send our message forward fifty years—tell them that we pass on to them the torch of knowledge, the fires burning bright on Christian altars, the spirit yet unquenchable of American patriotism. Tell them that we bid them guard the sacred trust with unslumbering vigilance; we charge them that they do valiantly for the truth, for their country and for God. We charge them that they forget not this guardian of their youth; that they make her third semi-centennary better and nobler than even the second or the first; that they raise yet higher this memorial of the faith and patriotic zeal of their brethren and fathers; and that, when at length they go to rest beneath the shadows of the grave, they leave behind them fragrant honored names which 'the world will not willingly let die.'

"Honored Parent! Heretofore you have been the abode of religious toleration: may you be so still. Thus

far you have been the nursery of free spirits, of a comprehensive and large-minded but reverent philosophy: thus may it always be. Here has parental kindness and forbearance ever tempered the exercise of authority, and a wakeful parental vigilance been applied to the forming of youthful character. Be it never otherwise, and, when the term of fifty years has again rolled away and your children and your children's children, even to the fifth and sixth generation, shall come back to celebrate your praise and write up your first centennial records, may it be found that this is then the home of brave and true men—of men braver, truer, holier than we; that better and wiser spirits have risen to direct your counsels, and that a higher scholarship and a deeper sanctity are sending from these shrines rich blessings on the world."

After the conclusion of the exercises in the church, the procession reformed and marched to the dining pavilion erected under the shadow of a beautiful grove in rear of the College, and prepared for the accommodation of one thousand persons. After the dinner the formal exercises were introduced by the singing of an ode written by Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of the Class of 1837.

John C. Spencer, Esq., who presided, delivered an introductory address, in which he paid due tribute to the men who were the founders and early teachers of Union College. Referring to the name of the institution, he said: "Its name, Union, expresses the principles of its foundation, the union of all sects and denominations, not only of pupils, but of teachers; and thus it has always had Professors belonging to each of the important Christian and Protestant communions in our country, who have been able to enforce constantly and steadily the essential truths of the gospel without being involved in the controversial points of the different denominations. Without undertaking to question the correctness of some other institutions, in which, from peculiar circumstances, a different system has prevailed, we may at least point to the perfect harmony, the entire absence of religious animosity, which has ever characterized the Faculty of this College, as a triumphant proof that general catholic feeling has not entirely left the world, and that, under the guidance of practical good sense, it can subsist and flourish and increase and expand, even among those

whose daily intercourse must make them well acquainted with their points of difference. What an illustrious example is thus furnished of Christian charity, and what a rebuke is thus administered to intolerance and bigotry!"

Other speakers were as follows, each speaking in response to a sentiment announced by the chairman: Hon. Archibald L. Linn, Class of 1820, "The City and Citizens of Schenectady, whose munificence laid the foundation of Union College;" John V. L. Pruyn, Esq., one of the Regents of the University, "The Regents of the University—the source of the chartered privileges of Union College, and the constituted guardians of the education of the youth of our State;" Rev. Mark Tucker, D. D., Class of 1814, "The first, the early and the present Trustees of Union College."

Chancellor Walworth gave the following sentiment: "Our venerated and venerable President, who understands the true secret of governing his students by teaching them to govern themselves." To this Dr. Nott responded as follows:

"Not a graduate of Union College myself, I had not anticipated that it would be desired that I should take any active part in the exercises of this day; and the state of my health might seem, even now, to forbid my attempting to do so. Being assured, however, that many of my former pupils had come together, expecting to hear, on this occasion, the voice, at least, which they had so often heard before, but which they could never expect again to hear, I could not find it in my heart to remain silent; and yet, in yielding to an impulse of nature, I can only offer up, in your behalf, the prayers I have already offered, and repeat counsels which I have previously given.

"With the feelings of a parent bidding adieu to his sons, when entering on the world, I have been long familiar. Never before have I occupied the place of a father surrounded by his children and his children's children, whom, after a lapse of years, some unusual occasion had reassembled to give and receive the welcome salutation.

"My children, with me life is waning to its close. With you it is in the bloom of youth, or perhaps the sere of manhood; a few only are beginning to trench on the confines of age. But all of us alike must soon die; and,

having but a single life to live, who would not live wisely, usefully, and so as to meet the final plaudit of his judge?

"Preceding generations bequeathed to us a noble inheritance, and shall we not add something to that inheritance ere it be bequeathed to the generations who shall come after us?

"Though individuals die, institutions live. By improving the character and extending the usefulness of such as are to be charged with the education of youth, we confer benefits that may extend to distant regions, and be enjoyed by following generations.

"The revival of learning has done much for the human race. But the revival of no learning has operated so benignly on mankind as that of the Bible.

"Time was when priests only were capable of reading that heaven-inspired volume, and when few priests, even, had ever seen more than brief and partial extracts from it. Now its entire text is stereotyped in different languages, and the press, in many a land, is throwing off new copies of it, while many an agent is employed in scattering those copies wide as the race of man is scattered. And is it to be believed that this sacred, life-giving book is to be read by the millions who inhabit the earth, and yet those millions continue to groan in bondage and grovel in ignorance? Where has the Bible ever entered and arts, and science, and freedom, and morals not followed in its train? To the Bible science owes a mighty debt, which the friends of science should neither be reluctant to acknowledge nor slack to repay. Nor is it on account of the aid the Bible affords to other sciences only, but also on account of that science which it alone teaches, that we are called upon to array ourselves among its advocates.

"The advance of political economy may relieve the sufferings, multiply the comforts and ameliorate the condition of the human family. The advance of physical science may increase the efficacy of remedies, diminish the inveteracy of diseases, and prolong the duration of the life of man. Still death will not be the less terrible, because it will not be the less inevitable on that account.

"The grave is, and, in despite of all our efforts will continue to be, man's final resting place. No elixir that will render him immortal remains to be discovered. Nor is there any hope that chemistry, in its progress, will re-

verse the process of final dissolution and recompose the ashes of the urn. After all, it is the Bible only that meets the wants and furnishes a remedy for the miseries of man. Its sublimer chemistry, dissipating our childish fears, reveals a process by which the desolations of a thousand generations shall in a moment be repaired, and heaven enriched with new forms of beauty, reproduced, immortal, from the ruins of the sepulchre.

"Never before have I so deeply felt the responsibility of the office I have so long sustained as now, surrounded as I am by so many and so effective agents, heretofore sent forth from this seat of science to act on the destinies of man. Such an occasion has never occurred here before; and, though it will again occur, I shall not witness it—many of you who hear me will not witness it. Then, another fifty years having sped away, other teachers will preside in yonder lecture-room, other pupils listen to their instruction, and other Alumni assembled, perhaps, on this spot, and beneath some outspread canvas, exchange the fraternal salutation, and surround the festal board. Some of you, ye younger members of this joyous brotherhood, may be present, but I shall not be with you. Be it even so; the will of the Lord be done. It is a consolation to be permitted to live in the lives of those who shall live after us. This world would present a more gloomy aspect than it does were the race to perish with us. But so it is not to be. In the mysterious plans of Providence, though the individual dies, the race continues. In this continual flow of being, this perpetual series of life and death, we have our appointed place. For this let us be thankful. With this let us be content, and act well our parts, 'How long or short to Heaven permit.'

"The assumption is as false as degrading, that we live only for ourselves. This is true of no man, especially of no educated man. You have not been distinguished by talents and privileges merely for your own sakes, but for the sake also of those in whose behalf these treasures of learning and influence have been committed to your trust. Educated men are stewards merely on a larger scale. They are signalized that in them the ignorant may find instructors, and the defenseless defenders; that the profligate may be awed by their frown and the country shielded by their virtue and their valour.

"I have been young and now am old, and, in the review of the past and the prospect of the future, I declare

to you, beloved pupils, were it permitted to me to live my life over again, I would, by the help of God, from the very outset, live better. Yes, from the outset I would frown upon vice; I would favor virtue, and lend my influence to advance whatever would exalt and adorn human nature, alleviate human misery and contribute to render the world I lived in like the Heaven to which I aspired, the residence of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport away their hour in the sunbeams of the morning; even during that brief period I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than creep the earth and lick the dust with the reptile, and, having done so, bed my body with my memory in the gutter. However short my part, I would prefer to act it well, that I might resign the existence given me without compunction and without disgrace.

"But how much stronger does the argument conclude in favor of virtue if man is, as the Bible declares him to be, the heir of an endless life. The skeptic may sneer, the atheist scoff, but, after all, there is a God; we are accountable; and the term of being on which we have entered will never end. It is this that renders present action so grand and awful. No portion of existence claims such high regards as the present, for none involves such hazards. It is here on this little planet, and during this momentary life, that eternity is staked and heaven won or lost.

"What more shall I say? The salutations and adieus of this semi-centennial ended, we shall separate, but not forever. In a few years many of us shall meet again; in one brief century, all of us. Where? Beyond the grave and on the borders of that untraveled country whence no message is sent back to earth, and from whose bourne no traveler returns. You will live and act when he who addresses you will neither be known or numbered among the living. Soon the cold earth will press upon this bosom. This voice, silent in death, will cease to warn the wanderer or soothe the sufferer; nor will this arm, stiffened and nerveless in the grave, ever again be raised to wipe away the tears of orphanage or to distribute to the suffering poor the bread of charity.

"Anxious for the welfare of those who shall live after

us, to you, beloved pupils, who remain behind, we commit these objects; and we charge you, by the love of man, by the hope of heaven, to see that the poor have benefactors, the oppressed advocates, the Saviour of sinners disciples, and the God of heaven worshipers, so long as you shall remain upon the earth. More than this; not content with obeying God and benefiting man yourselves, endeavor to impart to other minds the same high purpose, to be by them again imparted; that thus the Institution in which you were educated may become the source and center of an influence which shall continue to extend itself till it reaches the extremities of the world, and, descending down along the line of following generations, shall continue to bear upon the destinies of mankind till Christ's second coming. And should I, O triumphant hope, be so blessed as to enter those mansions of grace prepared for the redeemed of all nations, see you, that the spirits of the dying, as they ascend up to join me, bring with them tidings of your faith and patience and labors of love, let me hear, by every sainted messenger, by every returning angel, of something you have done, are doing or are purposing to do, for the glory of God and the good of man. Yes, cause it to be known on earth and told in heaven that other Brainerds have arisen to preach the gospel, other Hales to expound the law, other Howards to cheer the prisoner in his dungeon, and other Granville Sharpes to raise their voice in behalf of the down-trodden slave; nor falter in your course, nor feel that your work, as redeemed and educated men, is done, until the reign of Messiah is established, pain and sin banished from a renovated world, and virtue and happiness rendered universal."

To the reader of this narrative will doubtless come the same reflections as have come to the writer. The words of the venerable speaker, awesome as well as inspiring, moved the distinguished man who followed him (Governor Wright) to say that he (Dr. Nott) spoke "in a voice showing to us that his physical energies are in a measure impaired, with a frame plainly marking the heavy hand of Time upon it, but with a gushing fullness and freshness of the heart, richer than youth, richer than strength, and richer than anything which can be a man's, but the confident hope of an eternal youth which so

ardently animated that full heart." Many since then have been the orations delivered before the Alumni and friends of Old Union, orations of masterly literary worth, and delivered with the dramatic force of the accomplished orator, but we may well believe that never on such occasion were hearers so profoundly moved as those who listened to the venerable President's touching words of fatherly admonition, tender solicitude, and, withal, of fervent hope.

Yet were there other pregnant utterances upon this First Semi-Centennial Celebration. The Rev. Cyrus Mason, D. D., of the Class of 1824, distinguished teacher and theologian, spoke of the University of the City of New York as "a daughter of Union College. The same policy that has been taught our legislators by the fathers of this College prepared the way for the State patronage of the University, by which it has been and is liberally sustained in the career it is pursuing." The Right Rev. George W. Doane, of the Class of 1818, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, and founder of St. Mary's Seminary for Young Ladies, made an earnest appeal for the higher education of females. The Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, of the same church, and Provisional Bishop of New York, spoke as an Alumnus of Harvard and extended his greetings and congratulations. Isaiah Townsend, Class of 1831, spoke at length upon the conditions which led to the founding of Union College. Vice-President and Senior Professor Potter, whose formal address was delivered at an earlier hour of the day, was called upon to respond to the sentiment, "Professor Potter, Vice-President and Senior Professor, and the other Professors of the College—able and faithful coadjutors in labors whose results extend into eternity," and in reply spoke feelingly of the fact that he this day ceased to be connected with the College as an officer and teacher (by reason of his election to a bishopric), and now became simply one of its Alumni, but said that he retained every iota of fervent desire for the prosperity and advancement of the institution that he had ever entertained when engaged in its active service. Hon. N. S. Benton, State Superintendent of Common Schools, expressed his appreciation of the aid extended by graduates of Union College to the cause of popular education. The Rev. Gardner B. Perry, Class of 1804, spoke at length on the advantages of the Com-

mon School and Collegiate systems. Hon. William W. Campbell, Class of 1827, was called upon to respond to the sentiment, "A perfected education, a well directed life, the best evidence of a lesson well got," but had been called away to attend to his duties as orator of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and his place was supplied by Professor Reed, who paid feeling tribute to Dr. Nott, under whose pastoral and tutorial influence he had become a church member and obtained the rudiments of a classical education. Hon. Hiram P. Hunt, Class of 1816, spoke in patriotic vein in response to the sentiment, "Our Country, our Whole Country, and its Glorious Constitution." Other speakers were: The Rev. Mr. Stockton, of Philadelphia, on the influence of the Bible, and J. Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., late State Historical Agent to Europe. The published proceedings of the celebration also contain remarks by the Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, D. D., Class of 1817; and the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., Class of 1825. Congratulatory letters were read from Governor William H. Seward, Class of 1820, and Rev. Professor Proudfit, D. D., Class of 1822.

Notable features of this celebration were the numerous odes written for the occasion, and which were sung to familiar airs: "Awake the song," by Maria E. Brooks; "Time urges on its rapid tide," by Alfred M. Street, Class of 1841; "Come from earth's sorrowing tears," by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, Class of 1837; "Mother, once more we meet," by the Rev. John W. Brown, Class of 1832; "Shade of each ever passing year," by Mrs. James Hall; "Ode to Alma Mater," and "Swell high the festal song today," both by the Rev. John W. Brown. An ode in Latin, "Stabit futuris gloria Collegii," was read by its author, Professor I. L. Tellkamp, of Columbia College.

CHAPTER XIV.

DR. NOTT'S PRACTICAL WISDOM.

So much has been said by us and by others of the practical nature of the instruction given by Dr. Nott that it seems especially fitting to present some illustrations. These are taken from a student's notes of lectures delivered to the Senior class in connection with the study of "Kame's Elements of Criticism." Much was doubtless said that was not recorded, but the selected abstracts from the notes show, to some extent at least, the range of subjects discussed and the quality of Dr. Nott's wisdom. The narrative has been written as follows by Professor John I. Bennett:

That Dr. Nott knew men and developed men, needs no disputing; the consistent testimony of hundreds of disciples is both argument and proof positive of the fact. He was not only President of Union College, but, like Socrates, a professor of "human wisdom." Like Socrates, he taught young men to know themselves, to know their neighbors, and, in the light of this twofold knowledge, to work forward toward "the issues of life." Were any proof of this required beyond "the testimony of three witnesses," or of three hundred times three, the extraordinary success of Dr. Nott's graduates in the public careers toward which he impelled them would constitute that proof. But we are sometimes curious to know how he achieved his results. Tribute to him, as a rule, takes the form of an unwavering, enthusiastic and convincing acknowledgment of a great debt, but an acknowledgment without any precise reckoning up of the items. Yet a moment of reflection shows clearly enough what the items were. In the first place, Dr. Nott exemplified to his students the successful man of affairs in the larger world, the accomplisher of purposes, the wise and potent counsellor of the wise. His own achievements and the manner of them, and his part in the achievements of others, were known and admired. He was a great figure in the young nation, and his greatness was not based on ambiguous oracles, but upon obvious qualities of practi-

cal wisdom. These same qualities he displayed in his dealings with his students, whether as adviser or disciplinarian, or teacher, or executive. He could recognize a difficulty, meet it, and solve it with promptness, tact, decision, courage and certainty. Examples could be cited in abundance to show how he turned wrath to good will, sloth to industry, waywardness to sobriety, folly to good sense. He knew men—young and old—well; and on the basis of his knowledge of them he dealt with them, influenced them, and in some cases even molded them. He had also the apothegmatic wisdom of a Franklin; he could throw out phrases and sentences which clung to memory, germinated in thoughts and impulses, and developed into action. The power of such proverbial wisdom is not easy to estimate, but it is doubtless great. The wise word, always remembered and often thought of, is likely to become incarnate. And then there was Dr. Nott's formal instruction in the class-room, of which much has been said and more should be said.

Dr. Nott believed, and by example taught, that a knowledge of life should be got not from books, but from men. Typically, he was "a man of one book." That one book was the book of experience and of observation, summarized in his own reflections—a book not printed, but fully composed and digested. Printed books he read, and carefully; but what he read he accepted or rejected by the tests of his own wise book of life. The book, however, from which he took the texts for his formal teachings on the conduct of life was Kames' "Elements of Criticism," which he taught to the Senior class. The "Elements of Criticism"—still widely known and formerly widely read and studied—was an attempt to derive the principles of appreciation of the fine arts from an analysis of the human mind, particularly of its emotional qualities. Dr. Nott used it as a book of texts for his discourses on the fine art of living—that is, of applied human nature. And we have other means than mere hearsay of knowing what the method and substance of Dr. Nott's teaching on Kames were. The College library is fortunate in the possession of a notebook entitled "Instructions Delivered to the Senior Class in Union College, Schenectady, in 1828-29, by the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., President. Copied from notes taken by William Soul and Henry Baldwin, Jun., members of said class." This notebook, though meager in parts, is

in parts ample enough to give a clear revelation of Dr. Nott, the teacher.

It is apparent from William Soul's notes that Dr. Nott cared very little for the curiosities and ornaments of knowledge. Knowledge, to his thinking, was of value to a man only in so far as that man confirmed it by his own observation and experience, applied it in his own life, and thus made it a part of his own being. And he held the same view with regard to books. "What is it," he says, "that some one else has thought and written and you have read without thinking? The time you have thus spent is almost lost." His advice to his students, therefore, was that they read but few books and that they keep re-reading them until the knowledge in them had been transformed into power. Dr. Nott would have agreed with Socrates that "the unexamined life is not worth living," but he could not, like Socrates, have devoted the greater part of his life to the examination of himself and others, much less to the study of books. The examination and the study, after all, were not an end in themselves, but a test to determine one's fitness to do some work in the world. A "cloistered life," or one "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," would have seemed to him mere failure. Hamlet may have interested him, but surely did not compel his admiration. As an observer he is curious, shrewd and catholic, and as an adviser, honest, practical and sagacious. He keeps his feet on the ground and his head on his shoulders. His large imagination, which enabled him to understand the signs of the times and to prophesy the course of events, he did not much display in the class-room, being content there to impart the elementary lesson of seeking knowledge at first hand and near at hand. But the hard-headed and matter-of-fact quality of Dr. Nott's teaching may best be shown by quoting some of his own words of instruction.

A frequent contention of Dr. Nott's, as true to the facts of human nature as it is disappointing to our self-esteem, is that men are not governed so much by their reason as by their feelings. The recognition of this truth he rightly considered fundamental in education, and he comments upon it with some reiteration. Kames, in speaking of the emotions and passions, says: "The actions of brute creatures are generally directed by instinct, meaning blind impulses or desire, without any

view to consequences. Man is framed to be governed by reason; he commonly acts with deliberation in order to bring about some desirable end, and in that case his actions are means employed to bring about the end desired." Dr. Nott, recognizing the entire inadequacy and disproportion of this statement, comments upon it as follows: "Man seldom acts from reason. You might enumerate in your own mind in a moment all the acts you have done from reason in a year. You must not go into the world supposing that men are governed by reason. If you proceed to deal with them on this supposition you will assuredly fail. If you go into a man's room and converse with him coolly, you will find him very rational. But let some little excitement arise; where then is your reason? You will never find men in a body governed by reason. Men are more rational in retirement; but in society, feeling rules all. In a small class, now, a few students might be very rational; but where the class is so large there is less reason, and if there were a thousand here there would be no reason at all." This view is frank and not flattering, but it is substantially true. Dr. Nott recognized, as too few teachers have done, that the education of the feelings is the most important, as it is the most difficult, part of education. Speaking again on the same theme, he says: "You may find individuals who are sage and rational. These you may expect to convince by some reasoning. But the masses of men are never thus to be moved. Men in society are only to be moved by feeling. A turbulent passion, once set in motion, communicates from breast to breast, like a fire in a city from house to house, till the whole is in a flame. Hence it is much more easy to raise an excitement in the city than in the country."

On this theme of the communication of feelings he also has much to say. He thus comments upon the New England singing schools: "But in New England the power of song is wonderfully displayed. Singing schools have been established there for many years. It inclines the people decidedly toward matrimony. The people of New England generally marry young and many marry for love. If you should enquire, you would find that half the matches proceeded from attachments formed at singing school. If a set of wary parents should see their children assembled at the age of thirteen to con-

tinue together till twenty-one, they would say at once, 'Why, this will never do; they will all fall in love.' And so they would, inevitably. To these singing schools is owing the surprising increase of population in New England. In fact, marriage there is universal. You would not find an old bachelor, except here and there one from other countries, throughout the whole community. In this State it is far otherwise. I could reckon up fifty within the circle of my acquaintance. You may say the same of the Southern States. The wary politicians watch the song-singing with an attentive eye, well knowing what an arm of power it is. If I had it in my power to direct the making of songs in any country, I could do just as I pleased with the people." Herein Dr. Nott recognizes two emotional forces which the masters of emotion—religious revivalists, for instance—understand so well: music and a crowd.

Commenting upon Kames' statement that "slight connections do not produce communications of passions except in two cases, anger and a group," Dr. Nott says: "Anger is communicated to objects through the most slight relations. Suppose a case: If one of this class should go into town and have a fracas with some of the townspeople, should the whole town get irritated against him, and should you go into town, you would in all probability get you heads broke for no other reason than that you belong to the same seminary, though collected from all parts of the world. If you knew philosophy, you would stay at home for a few days until the tumult and fray had subsided. Even a smaller relation would be sufficient to cause the communication of anger; even that of being a foreigner would be sufficient." The concreteness and immediacy of the illustration which Dr. Nott here uses are characteristic.

The idea of the communication of emotions is again brought out in Dr. Nott's comments upon Kames' assertion that sympathetic emotion "is raised in the spectator, or in a reader, by virtuous actions of every kind, and by no others." "There is also," says the Doctor, "sympathetic emotion of vice. When you begin to feel the influence of communicated passions, and the workings of desire for those guilty pleasures and indulgences of which your companions partake, and yet feel hesitation about the consequences, remember that it is the voice of conscience which warns you from the gulf of

vice. Were Lord Kames' doctrine true that we participated in virtuous emotions only, we might with perfect security live on without fear of contagion, in the most intimate haunts of vice. But, young gentlemen, it is not true. If you would preserve your virtue pure, you must flee from the company of the polluted as from the infection of the most foul disease." This comment is likewise a good instance of Dr. Nott's directness and practicality in advice on matters of daily conduct; he speaks without quibble or qualification, and therefore with authority.

In his talk on popular assemblies, he speaks again of the communication of feeling, illustrating at the same time his views of the irrationality of the crowd, and the comparative rationality of the individual. He says: "Now, if you have occasion to address a popular assembly, especially if they are highly excited and angry, you may be unable by addressing the whole to move them, or engage their serious attention, or make them follow your train of reasoning. But if you call a single individual by name, and address yourself to him alone, his attention will be secured. You will then move him, and soon the whole assembly. There was, a few years ago, a disturbance between the townspeople and the students. A quarrel first commenced in town between two or three students and as many young men from town. The alarm spread like wildfire through both College and town. The students, upon the first news of the alarm, having armed themselves and rushed to the assistance of their fellows, soon dispersed all who had assembled. The students then returned to College. The citizens, enraged at what they considered to be a violation of their rights, collected in great numbers before the gate of the College grounds. Nearly all the inhabitants of the city had turned out; at least there were two or three thousand persons. I was at the gate endeavoring to keep the people at bay, but could do nothing to move them for some time, it being so dark that I could not distinguish the features of any individual; and the confusion was such that I could not distinguish a single familiar voice. At last, after I had tried to find out somebody whom I knew, well knowing that this would answer my purpose, I heard some one call out 'Yaup Ostrander.' The name I never heard before; but this made no difference. All that I wanted

was to address myself to some one person so as to secure his attention. I was then certain that I could move the whole multitude. 'Yaup Ostrander,' said I, 'hear a word of reason. It is so dark that we cannot tell friends from foes. It is much better to wait till morning, when we can see, and then I will call on you and see whether we can't settle the matter. If not, you have your remedy then as well as now, and you will run no risk of hurting your friends.' 'Zounds!' said the man, 'the President is right. Let us leave this matter till morning, and we'll then have our revenge more sure, and with less danger to ourselves. Huzza, boys! Let us go.' The mob moved off simultaneously, huzzaing as they went. The next day, according to promise. I called on the man whom I had addressed, but I found him to be a villain just escaped from prison. Now this was and turned out as I expected; it made no difference what person I addressed. You may rely on this principle in every case. If you have to address a multitude, and you do not know how to awake and fix their attention as a body, if you call one by name, and fix his attention, you will persuade him, and the feeling will communicate from him to the whole."

The important principle that the feelings are educable—a principle to which too little attention has hitherto been paid in our educational institutions—is brought out in Dr. Nott's talk on Fear. "Some," he says, "appear to be naturally cowards; but nothing is more easy than to make men brave. In the War of 1812 the standing army, though composed of the offscourings of the people, became, as soon as disciplined in the service, perfectly dauntless, and would march fearlessly up to the cannon's mouth. The militia, on the contrary, though composed of far more worthy people, would run away at the first discharge. Probably all men have some degree of timidity, but bravery is very soon acquired. Charles XII is known to have frequently put thousands of Russians to flight with a few Swedes. With five or six thousand he would at any time overcome and rout forty or fifty thousand Russians, and in Turkey he drove all before him. How different is the Russian now! Statesmen and officers of genius know that they can make any people brave. No Russian will now run, or even waver, and their officers know that in them they have an immovable phalanx; they may be overpowered,

or cut to pieces, but they cannot be otherwise conquered. The Spanish nation furnishes another instance of liability of change in the matter of courage from brave men to cowards. Were we tried, perhaps not a single brave man would be found among us."

A talk of Dr. Nott's on Memory is noteworthy for its autobiographic interest, as well as for its method of familiar illustration. He says: "I agree with Gall and Spurzheim. They make a man possess different kinds of memory, and different organs for them. Now, I have always had a good memory for facts; I seldom forget a fact which I wish to remember; but forms I seldom recollect. Now, there is a man in town whom some of you know—'Old Kelly.' There is not, perhaps, a fact or circumstance that has happened since he was born which he does not recollect. He can tell you in an instant any chapter and verse he has ever read, or anything which has been told him, by whom, and in what place. He is an excellent book of reference; but he is a man of no great scope of intellect. Now, I have never known any of my students by name; but at one period, when I paid attention to it, I knew every one by his walk. If I saw him standing at a distance, I might not at first know him; but no sooner did he move than I knew him. In the class, I have always known a student by his number, though perhaps there is not another person in College that does."

Autobiographic also, in fact though not in form, is the Doctor's shrewd comment on the theme that "Slight impediments increase desire, insurmountable ones overcome it." He says: "Many mistakes have been made by Faculties of Colleges in consequence of ignorance of this principle, or inattention to it. Frequently boys have requested some foolish thing of little consequence, and being put off with a half-hesitating 'No,' have been the more excited, and sometimes wrought to a perfect frenzy about a thing which was, at the outset, not worth twopence one way or the other." And this remark of the Doctor's, by the way, like others on the government of students, is delightfully frank; he was willing to show others how to play his trumps, but kept on winning with them just the same.

The following remarks on Kames' view of scanning show the judicial attitude of Dr. Nott toward the opinions of others; they were not valid for him, unless,

upon an examination of the evidence, he could give them his own verdict.

"When I first came to reside at College," he says, "I taught Homer and Virgil. I was perfectly convinced that this philosophy of Kames could not possibly be right. But, to get at the truth of the matter with certainty, I determined to analyze the verse itself, knowing that, whatever the philosophy might be, it could thus be ascertained. I therefore went through the whole of the Iliad and the Aeneid, and analyzed every line. The conclusion that I came to was as I expected—that Kames' philosophy is good for nothing. Do poets mind any of his Lordship's rules? No. This philosophy is very complicated, but the actual practice is not so at all; for it is very plain that the poets understand their own verse better than any of us, yet none of them mind a single of these rules."

Interesting for its good sense and good taste is Dr. Nott's remark on Kames' statement that "the only rule that can be given for directing the pronunciation is to sound the words in such a manner as to imitate the things they signify." Dr. Nott said: "This chapter on imitation is entirely useless; at some future period I will show how utterly Kames' analogies fail. But the worst thing in his rules is, that his *ore rotundo* pronunciation is not correct philosophy or in good taste; but it has become very general in the United States, and perhaps everywhere else. It was not formerly approved of by men of sense, but it is now to a considerable extent, though common sense would dictate that the tones ought to be governed by the passion, and not formed on imitation of the thing spoken of. For example, the new cant way that preachers use in describing a thunderstorm or the Day of Judgment, is truly ridiculous."

Terse and sensible likewise is this comment on Unity of Style: "The scene must not be changed. Kames says: 'There must not be more than one idea in a sentence'; but there cannot be a sentence without more than one idea, strictly speaking. But, in the sense in which our author uses the term, there ought not to be more than one idea in any oration; that is, there must be unity in every composition. Fasten the one important idea upon your hearer, and send him home; otherwise, the impression is weakened. Those who read

Demosthenes will find out how unique he is, especially in the Philippics; nothing but what concerns Philip is admitted. Sermons, in general, are bad. There is a complaint that ministers generally preach pretty nearly the same things over and over. Now most orations we hear are mere encyclopedias; if a man takes a text, what business has he to do with anything else? The greatest fault in American writers is want of unity. A sermon should have a single subject. One might preach a sermon on repentance without ever using the term, and this is the sermon that would make the hearers penitent. Some would do nothing else but explain the term and the nature of repentance; this is keeping the hearers in logic and criticism."

These excerpts are enough to reveal a teacher of singular mental activity and acumen, of great shrewdness and sagacity, and, above all, of eminent practicality. Dr. Nott was not afraid to place success before his pupils as an ideal. If, in so doing, he ran the risk of being thought sordid, he escaped being actually thought so. He knew, as all men of power do, that life is expression, and that the unexpressed life is a life not lived. A "mute, inglorious Milton" would not have pleased him; he would have thought it the business of a Milton to find out what song he could sing, and to sing it. That was his attitude toward his students; he helped them to find out what figure they could cut in the world, and then to cut it. Because of his skill in this kind of midwifery, he played the largest part that any teacher can play—a part in the lives of his students.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

The enthusiastic and inspiring Semi-Centennial Celebration was followed at once by an enlargement of the educational opportunities offered at Union, and here again we find the College taking the initiative. Notwithstanding, the progress made by scientific enquiry since the beginning of the century, and the rapidly increasing importance of the study of applied science, no College had proposed to introduce a purely technical course. Even the so-called Scientific Course at Union, begun as we have seen in 1828, lacked the essential features of distinctively technical instruction. The demand for such instruction had led to the founding of a few separate schools, which, whatever the quality of their work, failed to take rank with the literary and classical Colleges, and were commonly regarded as little more than trade schools. The time had not come when they would be given the dignity and standing of a legitimate place in the College world. It was, therefore, a radical departure, but in keeping with all its history, when Union established, in 1845, an Engineering Course, giving it the sanction of its name and the support of its prestige, making it, in fact, one of the regular College courses, under the same corporate control, and fostered by the same interests as the older and established courses.

With his customary wisdom, Dr. Nott sought the best available man to place at the head of this new department, and no better choice could have been made than his selection of William M. Gillespie. Professor Gillespie's name is known today throughout the engineering world as one of the great leaders of a former generation. His text-books came into general use, and that on "Land Surveying" is still regarded by many competent judges as the highest authority on the subject. His preparation for his life work had been unusually thorough, including courses of instruction in this country and abroad, in the liberal arts, as well as in technology. Extensive travels supplemented the knowledge

gained from books and teachers, so that when he came to Union he was already recognized as one of the foremost in his profession. He remained with the College for twenty-three years, or until his death, in 1868.

Some idea of his enthusiasm for his profession, and of his conception of its importance, as well as of his knowledge of its needs, may be gained from a prospectus of his department issued soon after his coming to the College. His portrayal of the work to be done by engineers was prophetic, and justified the action of the

Prof. Wm. M. Gillespie.

College authorities in instituting this course of instruction.

After outlining the courses of study, Professor Gillespie says:

"The value of a thorough course of instruction on these subjects to the young man intending to adopt the profession of Civil Engineer, is self-evident, and will be most heartily acknowledged by the intelligent but uneducated engineer who has felt how much he needed

to know, and has discovered how little he really did know. The construction of the Public Works of this country has generally been directed by men of great natural ability, whose genius, experience and experiments have in some degree compensated for their want of previous preparation. They are well aware of their own deficiencies, and will be the first to confess how much their progress would have been facilitated, and their operations economized, if they had been able to profit by the teachings of science. It was estimated by the famous Vauban that the instruction of the young engineers of France, by experience alone, added sixteen per cent. to the cost of the works on which they were engaged. With the practical character of the American mind, such a waste would be less, but still great.

"The field for the Civil Engineer in this country is constantly enlarging. Our numerous Railroads are not a tithe of those which will eventually be constructed, as will appear if we compare our maps with those of old countries like England. The demand for new and more permanent Bridges will continue to increase. All our large towns will require supplies of pure Water. Most of our rivers need the improvements in their navigation which Engineering can give. The increasing value of land near large cities will repay skilful and extensive Drainage of swamps, etc. Our large farms will in many ways be benefited by the aid of the Engineer. The Sanitary reforms of cities will create new openings for him. Mines will give him other employment. All our States will eventually make elaborate Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys of their surface. And the general demand for his services must increase with the increasing wealth of the country.

"To assist the young Engineer in preparing himself to meet this demand, the present course was established. It has been broadened and deepened in each succeeding year, and its extent and minuteness of detail will be proportioned to the needs of those entering upon it. It is far from assuming to make an Engineer by mere study, even with the various practice which it also gives. Its leading object is two-fold: firstly, to familiarize the student with the use of instruments, and the routine of engineering operations as far as possible, and thus to prepare him for immediate usefulness; and, secondly, to supply him with principles, formulas and data which

will qualify him to determine the character, dimensions, etc., of engineering works requiring a knowledge of mathematical and engineering science. It does not propose to be a substitute for practice. Nothing can take the place of an actual experience in operations on a large scale; or supply the peculiar knowledge only to be acquired by the daily inspection of works of masonry, etc., any more than any amount of mere practice can be a substitute for a thorough knowledge of the scientific principles which lie at the root of all practice. But the course aims at qualifying the student for profiting to the utmost by his subsequent practice, and turning it to the best account. The student who has gone through the complete course is always advised then to take the lowest position in an Engineering Corps in the field, his advantage being that he is qualified, if he has been intelligent and diligent, with a little actual practice, to mount rapidly to a high grade, as opportunities offer, and to sustain himself well in such a post, inasmuch as he has acquired much of the information needed by a Chief Engineer, as well as by a Rodman.

"At the beginning of the last term of the course, students who are candidates for a Diploma are required to undergo a written examination on the leading points of all their preceding studies. Those who pass it satisfactorily receive a Diploma of "Graduate in Civil Engineering," and it is intended that this Diploma shall be a guarantee of more than average ability and industry. The others receive certificates proportioned to what they have done.

"Students not candidates for a Diploma are allowed to take any portion of the Course which they are qualified to pursue with advantage. Since Railroads, Canals, Bridges, etc., are met with in all parts of our country, no liberal education can be considered complete unless it comprises a general knowledge of the principles on which these works are constructed, of the uses of their various parts, of the reasons for their peculiar arrangements, of the useful ends sought to be attained, and of the dangers to be guarded against. A distinguished writer even goes so far as to say, that 'every roof, frame, bridge, oblique arch, machine, steam-boiler, locomotive, ought to be looked upon as a case to which every well educated man ought to be able to apply

definite and certain principles, in order to judge of its structure and working.'

"The professional students of this Course are not only permitted, but urged to take in connection with it, those College studies in the Belles-lettres, and in mental and moral science, which their time will permit."

From the first it appears to have been the policy of Professor Gillespie to adapt the thorough training of L'Ecole des Ponts et Chaussees of Paris (where he had finished his technical education) to the demands of professional practice in a vigorous new country, where resources and opportunities were abundant, and where capital and professional precedent were wanting. From the characteristic tendencies impressed on the school at its foundation, it has never departed, although it has endeavored to keep pace with the development of American technical education and with the increased demands on professional training. For many years Civil Engineering only was taught; then, as the principles of modern sanitary science came to be better understood, and the possibilities of their further development and their utilization as life-saving agencies were discerned, a course in Sanitary Engineering was established, and, more recently, a course in Electrical Engineering was added. More extended reference to this last named course will be made in connection with the later history of the College.

During its whole history, the School of Engineering at Union has stood for broad, fundamental training, rather than for narrow specialization, and, during recent years, since its advanced entrance requirements have made room in the course, increased time and attention have been given to culture studies and to a larger proportion of academic training.

CHAPTER XVI.

INVESTIGATION BY THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The next important event in the life of the College, following hard upon the Semi-Centennial Celebration and the introduction of the Department of Engineering, was the attack made upon President Nott through the State Legislature. The very fact that serious charges were made against the President, involving not so much his ability or good judgment as his integrity, tended directly to injure the College. There are always those who lend a willing ear to insinuations against the character of a man of great achievement. To such men, proof is not necessary. They convict upon the mere presentation of charges. Others pretend to suspend judgment, but demand overwhelming proof of innocence before they will render a verdict of "not guilty," claiming that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire." Had these charges been sustained as a whole, the effect upon the College would have been disastrous, for not only would Dr. Nott have been discredited and disgraced, but the Trustees also, since they had sanctioned all that he did. Had the charges been sustained in some important particulars only, the College would still have suffered irretrievably. Even when the charges were refuted, and Dr. Nott's financial policies were triumphantly vindicated, there were many who refused to be convinced, and remained secretly, if not aggressively, hostile. The years from 1848 to 1854 marked a real crisis, therefore, in the affairs of the College, no less than in the life of its great President. The fact that, immediately after this period, the College attained its greatest prosperity, is in itself strong proof of the justice of the final decision, which, instead of tarnishing a great name, gave it new lustre.

The story of this legislative trial is so little understood, and the facts have been so often misrepresented, that we give a summary of the proceedings. It must be remembered that, as President, Dr. Nott was entrusted with the financial management of the College to

a degree unthought of today, and that in the exercise of this trust he assumed the responsibility of vast business enterprises, covering a long period of years, and involving millions of dollars. To carry these through successfully, he took upon himself personal obligations that at times made the enterprises seem to belong more to him than to the College. Hence the charge that he enriched himself by using the capital and credit of the College. When all the facts were known, it was seen that the College had profited no less than himself, and that his own share had been only that which was rightfully and legally his. It was doubtless fortunate, both for Dr. Nott and the College, that the accusations were made in a way that necessitated a thorough investigation, for the transactions had been so complicated, and many of them were so susceptible of a damaging interpretation, that any enquiry into them that was not exhaustive and open would have failed to satisfy any but ardent partisans. The greatest obligations of gratitude and honor are due to the distinguished Alumnus of the College who volunteered his services in the defence of his *Alma Mater*. No man was better fitted for this task than John C. Spencer, of the class of 1806, one of the ablest, best known, and most highly honored men of his times, who had been successively Speaker of the New York State Assembly, Secretary of State in New York, Member of Congress, United States Secretary of War, and United States Secretary of the Treasury. When the proceedings against Dr. Nott had reached the most critical stage, and it seemed impossible to prevent adverse action by the Legislature, Mr. Spencer came forward and offered without compensation to undertake the defence. For a whole year he studied the case in all its details, winding his way through all the intricacies of inadequately kept accounts, finally bringing order out of confusion. Then he appeared before the Legislature, and in a speech of great power overwhelmed the accusers of Dr. Nott, compelling the Legislature not only to vote down the charges, but to pass a resolution commending the able, faithful and disinterested services of the President of Union College. No vindication could have been more complete, and, because of it, the good name and the fair fame of Dr. Nott are forever secure. This labor of love was the fitting climax of Mr. Spencer's great services to his generation. A few months

later he died, and no name upon Union's long honor roll is more worthy of lasting and grateful remembrance by all the sons of Union than is his. It would be most fitting if his name were perpetuated at the College by some memorial building or endowment.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

On March 12, 1849, the House of Representatives of the State of New York adopted a resolution requiring "That the Trustees of Union College be and they are hereby required to report forthwith to this House a true statement of all the property owned by said College; in what manner the funds of said College are invested; what changes in the investment thereof have been made within the last ten years, specifying the same particularly; what amount of stocks are held by said College, and in what companies; what amount of money is loaned on the security of mortgages; to whom and in what sums, what other securities are held by said College; * * * and that they cause such report to be verified by the oath of their President and Treasurer of said College." A subsequent resolution was passed March 21, same year, extending the requirement of the House to the period of twenty-five years.

Immediately upon the receipt of the resolutions, President Nott, on his own responsibility, without waiting for a meeting of the Board of Trustees, which could not be convened under twenty-one days, directed Alexander Holland, the Treasurer of the College, to make the necessary examination of books and accounts, and to make report, "with as much minuteness of detail as possible." A dishonest man would not have displayed such diligence.

Accordingly, Treasurer Holland made an examination of the books (twenty-five in number) and drafted a minute report, which was attested by his official signature, under oath, and the oath of President Nott, whose affidavit affirmed that he was "personally acquainted with and responsible for most of the important transactions contained therein."

The above report was delivered to the House on April 5, 1849, and on April 11 was referred to the Committee on Colleges, Schools, etc., with instructions to send for persons and papers and to make a farther report at the next meeting of the Legislature.

The committee met at Schenectady, May 15, same year, and held its sessions at the College. Mr. Pruyn, one of its members, in his minority report said: "The President immediately placed at the disposal of the Committee a room in one of the College edifices, and devoted his whole time to facilitate the investigation and make it as thorough as possible."

The Committee did not, however, make its report to the House until March 19, 1850, more than a year after its appointment, and only twenty-one days before the adjournment of the Legislature. This report was signed by James W. Beekman, James D. Hutton, Alonzo Johnson and Gabriel P. Disosway. It contained no explanation of its unwarranted delay. The report concedes that "very full explanations of the financial transactions of the College were made by the President and Treasurer, both being always present." The report extended to all the subjects enumerated in the resolution appointing the Committee, and involved the examination of multifarious and complicated transactions, practically covering the entire period of College existence. Nor would the complexion of the committee afford us assurance that its members were altogether well equipped for a task which today would be committed to a professional accountant. Further, it was a generally accepted fact that the moving spirit of the enquiry was altogether unfriendly to Dr. Nott. The majority of the Committee above named closed their report with the declaration that "the financial condition of Union College is unsound and improper."

On the other hand, Robert H. Pruyn, constituting the minority of the Committee, with the same facts upon which to base his judgment, made an analytical report, in which he questioned various conclusions of his majority colleagues as to financial facts, and concluded:

"By a resolution of the Board of Trustees the entire management and control of the funds of the College have for many years been placed in the hands of the Finance Committee, of which the President of the College is the Chairman. The President, mainly, is entitled to whatever credit, or liable to whatever censure, may attach to the management of the finances of the College. While the undersigned cannot approve of so much power being exercised by any one man, however transcendant his talents or unsullied his character, he thinks it due to

himself and to the College to say that in this instance it originated from the necessity of confiding the supervision of the lottery, requiring, as it did, secrecy, nerve and prompt action, to one man, who must necessarily have been clothed with great discretionary power. That what thus originated in necessity has been continued, either from habit or in consequence of the great success attending the supervision by the President of the lotteries. No one can examine the history of those complicated and immense operations without being satisfied that Union College owes all it has derived from them to its President, and that a Board of Trustees, with thrice the financial ability usually displayed by similar bodies, if it had undertaken their supervision would have involved themselves and the College in ruin."

It is needless to cumber these pages with a mass of figures. In brief, the demand for an investigation of the financial affairs of Union College was really an attack upon Dr. Nott. While not so stated in official papers at the outset, it was alleged that he carried on his transactions with the lottery agents in his personal capacity, and applied lottery funds to his own uses, and the charge extended to other and insignificant items. Yet this was in face of the notorious fact that his entire effort was in behalf of the College, as expressed in his report as President in 1832, and often since repeated, that "his share of the profits (in the lottery), should any accrue," should be appropriated to the use of Union College or some kindred institution connected therewith, "an intention never relinquished, and which he still purposes to execute." And this his effort was thus spoken of by Messrs. J. P. Cushman and A. C. Paige: "The President of Union College, having *by great personal exertions and at great personal peril (in which no other trustee was found willing to participate, and which all considered in him rash and even presumptuous)*, succeeded in sustaining the credit of Yates and McIntyre until the entire literature lottery was drawn." Lastly, it is the most significant fact of all, as testifying to Dr. Nott's entire interest in the College, as well as his personal integrity, that at no time did Union College, in its corporate capacity or through any of its officers, claim that Dr. Nott was its debtor. Referring to the controversy, and while it was going on, the late Henry J.

Raymond, in a carefully prepared article in the *New York Times*, of which he was editor, said: "The charges against him (Dr. Nott) were not brought by the College, nor by any of its officers or friends, but by strangers and enemies of both."

To show beyond question the attitude of Union College at this critical time, may be cited the report of Mr. Holland, its Treasurer, made to the Legislature on April 1, 1850, little more than two weeks after the majority of the Legislative Committee had brought in its damaging arraignment. In this document Treasurer Holland, "in behalf of the Trustees," begs leave to reply to "the several misstatements of facts, erroneous deductions, unfounded imputations and insinuations which, through some oversight, it is presumed, have been introduced into the report of the majority." He then proceeds to answer in detail various of the charges made, and in reply to an imputation of concealment on the part of Dr. Nott says: "A full and detailed account of the condition of these investments was confidentially submitted (by Dr. Nott) to the Committee; comments thereon were made and advice in relation thereto was freely given by the members thereof. This exposé to the Committee was confidential, because the business, though having respect ultimately to a public object, was as yet private and personal. Hence no reason is apparent why the account given to the Committee should have appeared in this report at all; but, since it has appeared, it is to be regretted that, owing to some cause not known, it should have appeared in a form so variant from the real facts in the case." And Treasurer Holland's report concludes: "It (the College) ill deserves to have its fiscal condition represented as unsound; and if the Legislature think otherwise and shall believe, after examining the two reports and the reply of the Treasurer thereto, that the report of the majority is well founded, then the Treasurer is directed by the resident Trustees to request in their behalf that the Attorney General be directed to institute the necessary proceedings against the Trustees, in order that the misconduct charged by the majority of the Committee may be fully and fairly investigated, with all the advantages of a legal procedure in which the parties are brought face to face." Officials guilty of remissness or seeking to shield a de-

frauder would scarcely have thrown down the gauntlet after so strenuous a fashion.

No further action was taken in the matter until the following year, when, on April 12 (1851), the Committee on Literature, with Mr. Beekman at its head (who was the author of the original investigation), made a further report to the Legislature. This was really a controversial document, directed against the report of Treasurer Holland, previously cited. In closing, the Committee reiterated the former condemnation, "that the financial condition of Union College is unsound and improper," and added: "Your Committee consider that the present very inadequate results from the means furnished by the State to this institution call for legislative investigation in a thorough manner, as a warning to future financial presidents of learned institutions, and for the purpose of preserving, as far as possible, what may remain of the intended benefactions of former Legislatures."

To this re-attack, the Trustees of the College made spirited reply, in the form of an address to the Commissioners appointed by the Senate to examine into the fiscal affairs of the institution. This paper was a protest as well as a statement of fact—a protest against the means which had been taken to defame the honored man who was the head and soul of the College. Both the reports by the Beekman committees had been published and spread broadcast all over the State. Newspapers inimical to the College and to its President took up the charges, and made it appear that more than half a million dollars of College funds ($560,000)—a sum much in excess of the State grants to be raised by lottery—had been self-appropriated by Dr. Nott, who had scarce an object on earth but the prosperity of his beloved institution. The Trustees, in their paper, quoted the language of a previous committee (Messrs. W. L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Jr., and John P. Cushman, men of exceptional character and standing) as follows:

"In view of the preceding facts it has appeared to your committee:

"That the embarrassments of Yates & McIntyre (the lottery agents), according to their own statements, arose from speculations entered into by them apart from the

lottery business, and wholly unconnected with Union College.

"That the President has furnished extensive means, performed important services, and run great personal hazards for the contractors on their repeated applications, and this evidently without any sinister motive, without the design of personal gain, but for the sole purpose of aiding the contractors, and of securing and advancing the interests of Union College, or some kindred institution connected therewith.

"That the course of the President throughout all the novel and difficult emergencies which have occurred in conducting the whole business, has been marked by fairness and liberality towards the contractors, and by firmness, sagacity and disinterested zeal for the interests of the College and of education.

"That the full powers with which he was invested by the Trustees have been exercised with wisdom and success; and from the information they have received of his views in relation to this whole subject, your committee are of opinion that the interests of the College and of science, require that these plenary powers be continued."

Continuing, the College Trustees said:

"It is humiliating to be called on again to reply to charges which, whether originating in ignorance or malice, have not, and have been shown not to have, the slightest foundation in truth; and it is also humiliating to be required to vindicate an individual from the imputation of applying the College property to his private use, while in the act of applying and perilling his own property to rescue the College from the utter ruin to which it was exposed, and in which, but for his timely and disinterested interference, it must inevitably have been exposed.

"To persons acquainted with the President of Union College, and especially to those more immediately connected with the institution, any contradiction of the wanton and injurious reports which have recently been put in circulation, is quite unnecessary. Throughout this entire circle the utter falsehood of these reports is well known. How they originated, and from what motives they were circulated, is also well known. It is believed that the documentary evidence herewith submitted will

furnish abundant proof to persons neither connected with the College nor personally acquainted with its President, that the reports in question are not only not true, but also that the truth is usually precisely the reverse of what is stated."

This *cause celebre* was brought to a conclusion in 1853. In that year sat as Commissioners appointed by the Senate, the following named: J. N. Campbell, J. C. Wright, L. S. Chatfield, David Buel, Jr., and P. S. Van Rensselaer. The three first named, constituting a majority, made a report which was simply a transmittal of the voluminous tables of their accountant, Mr. Vanderheyden. The minority of the Commission made a report of dissent from that of the majority, saying that they "had no sufficient opportunity to examine them (the accountant's report). * * * The resolutions require the Commission, or a majority of them, to visit the College and examine its officers and other persons, touching the subjects to be investigated. This duty has not been performed by any of the Commission, although invited by a committee of the Trustees to do so, and proffering their assistance in the investigation. Neither the President nor the Trustees have had any opportunity of examining the statements and schedules submitted by the accountant, or of making any explanation of them, or showing any errors therein, and previous to the last meeting of the Commission, another letter was received from the committee of the Trustees, soliciting an opportunity for such examination. The undersigned were desirous of affording them such an opportunity, but the two members of the Commission above referred to refused to afford such an opportunity, and insisted upon transmitting to your honorable body the statements and schedules as prepared by the accountant."

At the same time the College authorities addressed to the Senate communications in similar vein. President Nott said that "the Trustees desired that a thorough examination might be had, and that they might have opportunity to meet their accusers face to face, to reply. * * * The chairman (of the Commission) approved the course adopted, and assured the undersigned, as he did another Trustee, that a thorough examination should be made by himself, and that, when the accountant was through with the books, the Commissioners would visit

the College, make the requisite personal enquiries, and give the Trustees the requisite opportunity for meeting the charges made against them, and explaining the difficulties which might arise, and added to the undersigned that the answer to said charges, if presented to them as proposed, should be presented with their report to the Senate. * * * Just before the accountant finished his labors, the undersigned received from him information of the fact, accompanied by the assurance that he was now coming to Schenectady, and should bring with him the schedules which contained the result of his labors, for examination and comparison. Nor was a doubt entertained that this would be the case, till informed by the public papers that his statements had been made and acted on by the Commissioners, transmitted to the Senate, and ordered to be printed."

On behalf of the Trustees of the College, Treasurer Holland sent to the Senate a similar protest, and said:

"Neither the accountant nor his assistant has sought for any explanation from the Treasurer or any other officer of the College, in reference to the matters of enquiry committed to them. Mr. Vanderheyden some months since and repeatedly afterward, voluntarily informed the acting treasurer and the acting register of the College that he would call upon the President, when he arrived at the subject of lotteries, for information and explanations; and he has made similar communications by letter and otherwise, and that he would visit the College and submit to the President for examination, his schedules, before the same were submitted to the Commissioners for their action thereon. That this information was communicated to the Trustees, who refrained from any movement on the subject, in full faith that they would have ample opportunity to examine the said statements before they were submitted for the action of the Commission. That such statements were never submitted to the Treasurer or any officer of the College, and the Trustees have had no opportunity of examining them."

It was at this juncture that Hon. John C. Spencer came to the defence of his beloved teacher and honored friend, Dr. Nott. He brought to his self-appointed task the highest qualities—rare capacity for concentration, marvelous patience in mastering details, and unflagging

persistency in pursuing a purpose to its end. Moreover, he was engaged in a labor of love for him whom he sought to vindicate. There were others, too, who were dear to his heart, whose honor was aspersed. Were Dr. Nott culpable, as charged, so also were the Trustees of the College and the officers of the State (*ex-officio* Trustees of the College) culpable of connivance in transactions which, had they been real, as charged, could only be characterized as grossly nefarious, as well as breaches of the most sacred trusts. It was Dr. Nott who was at bar, but, in reality, on trial with him, were Chancellor Walworth, Silas Wright, William James, Judge Campbell, Edward C. Delavan, Bradford R. Wood, Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, the Rev. Trumbull Backus, D. D., and others of like standing.

Mr. Spencer's effort was of monumental ability and success. In the introduction to his argument he said:

"I return you, gentlemen, the thanks of my friend and client, for whom I am a volunteer here, and my own, for the great patience you have evinced during this intricate, protracted, tedious and extraordinary investigation.

"It involves the character of some of the most distinguished and most able men of our State. The executive officers—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General and Treasurer, are and for more than thirty years have been, by virtue of their respective offices, Trustees of Union College. Judicial officers of high rank, and other distinguished citizens, have been Trustees. If the charges brought forward are sustained, it is impossible to screen any of these Trustees from the charge of the most gross and culpable inattention to their duties, and ignorance of the fiscal affairs of the College; or a willful and wicked abandonment of its rights and interests to the cupidity of its President. The first alternative is disproved by the most abundant evidence, furnished by the books of minutes of the Trustees, which show numerous reports of most thorough and searching investigations into the pecuniary condition of the College, by such men as the late William James, a well known merchant of this city; the Hon. William L. Marcy, the Hon. Silas Wright and A. C. Flagg, former Comptrollers of the State; the Hon. John A. Dix and the Hon. John P. Cushman, deceased.

Their reports show on their face the labor which preceded their preparation. Yet they all exhibited a condition of the College utterly incompatible with the alleged robberies and frauds, and they all speak in the highest terms of the ability, zeal and disinterestedness of the President, and his entire devotion to the interests of the College. Besides these special reports, the minutes show there was a standing financial committee of the Trustees to watch over the College funds, and an auditing committee appointed each year to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, and finally, that the Treasurer annually submitted to the Board a summary of the fiscal affairs of the College during the year in detail.

"Ignorance of the true condition of the College, and inattention to their duties, cannot then be imputed to the Trustees, and certainly not to the gentlemen who made the reports above mentioned.

"Before you will adopt the other incredible alternative, that these Trustees wilfully and wickedly abandoned the rights and interests of the College to the cupidity of its President, you will demand such clear, unequivocal evidence as shall amount to demonstration; such as you would require if you were yourselves subjected to such atrocious charges.

"There is another individual, whose reputation is still more deeply involved in these charges. A venerable man who has passed his eightieth year, occupied for sixty years of that time in the offices of a minister of the gospel, whose private life has never been tarnished, even by the suspicion of crime, whose exemplary conduct has won him the esteem, the veneration of his contemporaries, who has for fifty years been engaged in the instruction of thousands of the youth of our country, in science, morals and the principles of the Christian religion, and around whom the warmest affections and the deepest sympathies of those youth, now become men, and many of them old men, in all the professions, departments and walks of life, gather and cluster as around a father; this venerable man, whose early manhood and mature age have been exclusively devoted to this College, is now arraigned on charges of fraud and robbery, and systematic plunder of the child of his love and hopes.

"And by whom are these charges brought forward? No man that is, or ever was, a Trustee, or in any way

connected with the College, instigated or abetted these charges, or the enquiries which led to this investigation. No man having any interest in the College, from his associations or his residence, stirs in the matter. But strangers, from remote parts of the State, or recently removed to this State, who never lifted a finger for the College, and never expressed the least interest in its welfare, have suddenly become its only friends and protectors against the alleged rapacity and guilty confederacy of its natural and official guardians, and have found a subordinate ready and anxious to help them in their chivalrous enterprise. Direct proof of secret motive is not to be expected. But before we finish our labors, sufficient will appear to cast a dark shade on the justice, honor and good faith of the conspirators."

Mr. Spencer's purpose was thus expressed: "Before we finish the investigation, you will have learned to your entire satisfaction that Dr. Nott was not a borrower of the funds of the College for his own use; that the only loans made to him were of moneys laid out in purchases of property for the College, and for improvements of its real estate and buildings, and that the other advances were made for the purpose of saving to the College the utmost amount of interest in the money paid to the Treasurer. With the sanction of the Trustees, he was in the habit of temporarily withdrawing such money upon his own notes or obligations, *on interest,* until he could safely invest them permanently, and then substituting the securities he had received for those he had given. In addition to his personal responsibility, and the collateral securities which he thus temporarily left with the Treasurer, there were always on deposit with that officer private funds belonging to the President, far exceeding the amounts thus temporarily withdrawn. Yet these transactions, none of which carry on their face evidence of their being of the nature described, were characterized by his maligners as personal loans. An impression was thus produced that Dr. Nott had wantonly violated all the duties of his station, and put at hazard the very existence of the College by such an illegal and wicked perversion of its funds. And this ingenious report was circulated with great activity throughout the country."

Mr. Spencer's argument can only be briefly epitomized

in these pages. It was a most exhaustive effort, occupying one hundred and thirteen pages in the printed record, and accompanied by numerous documents in support of his position. He fairly met every imputation of financial dereliction, established the integrity of the accused by an array of evidence amounting to demonstration, and made the vindication of Dr. Nott not only complete, but triumphant. The financial features in the case, as presented by Mr. Spencer, were carefully summed up by Mr. Henry J. Raymond, the distinguished editor of *The New York Times*, in an editorial article in that paper in January, 1854. This exposition was so complete that the Rev. C. Van Santvoord, D. D., gave it place in his volume, "Memoirs of Eliphalet Nott," and the main portions are here reproduced as being most concise and understandable:

"The charge preferred against Dr. Nott grows wholly out of his connection with the *lotteries* which were authorized by the State for the benefit of Union and other colleges. When Dr. Nott became its president, in 1804, the fortunes of Union College seemed desperate. After nine years' effort its resources were exhausted, its buildings, libraries, and other apparatus inadequate, and its prospects gloomy. Dr. Nott left an honorable, influential, and most agreeable post, with the fixed purpose of devoting all the energies of his life to the service of the College. One of the first efforts was to procure a legislative endowment. Instead of granting money, the Legislature, in 1805, authorized four lotteries to be drawn, to produce $85,000 on its behalf. The drawing was not completed till 1814, and its net avails were only $76,138. A new effort was then made by the President; and an act was passed April 13, 1814, by which lotteries were authorized to raise the following sums, granted by the act, as follows: To Union College, $200,000; to Hamilton College, $40,000; to the Asbury African Church in New York, $4,000; to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, $30,000; and to the Historical Society, $12,000—all but the latter to be upon interest. The managers of these lotteries, being paid salaries, were remiss in their duties, and, from 1814 to 1825, nothing was realized to pay a dollar of the principal sums granted, nor even enough to meet the interest. Another effort was needed to make these grants available; and, through the exertions of President Nott, an act was passed April 5, 1822,

reciting that, as the institutions named had suffered materially by delay in drawing the lotteries, they were authorized to assume, or to appoint one of their number to assume, their entire management, and to receive the avails, hazard the losses, and be responsible for the payment of the prizes. The avails of the lottery, *after deducting the expenses of management*, were to be appropriated to the satisfaction of the grantees. Hamilton College and the other original grantees could not be induced to accept these terms; and, in this new dilemma, President Nott proposed that Union College should *purchase* the interest of all the other institutions, and assume the management of the lotteries. The trustees assented, and appointed the President *sole manager* of the whole affair. He effected the purchase proposed, and prepared a scheme for the drawing of the lottery. The State authorities decided that, to meet the provisions of the act, cover the expenses of the management, and satisfy the grants of the institutions concerned, the whole amount of tickets to be drawn would be $4,492,800, and that the drawing must be completed in *eleven* years. In order to raise any given sum according to the legal mode of drawing lotteries, the amount of tickets to be sold was fixed at such a sum, that *fifteen* per cent. on the prizes therein would produce the amount required. The law fixed the compensation for management at fifteen per cent. on the sum raised, which was equivalent to *two and a quarter* per cent. on the whole number of tickets drawn. A contract was made with Yates and McIntyre for the sale of tickets, etc., for which they were to receive *four* per cent. out of the fifteen, leaving *eleven* per cent. to be raised on the whole amounts of tickets to be sold—equal to $494,208. From this was to be deducted 2¼ per cent. for management—equal to $101,088; which would leave for the purpose of the grants *eight and three-quarters* per cent., or $393,120. This was to be raised in *eleven years*, and its present value was $276,000.14. Having made these estimates, Dr. Nott, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon him, sold to Yates and McIntyre the right and title of Union College to the whole amount of tickets, at the scheme price, for the sum of $276,000.14. And, by a supplemental contract, Yates and McIntyre agreed to pay, in addition, the same per cent. for management as had been

allowed by the State, viz., *two and a quarter* per cent. on the tickets.

"Under these arrangements, Yates and McIntyre commenced the sale of tickets, but in a year or two became embarrassed, and informed Dr. Nott that unless aided by large amounts of money they must fail. Dr. Nott pledged his own and his wife's property, and raised a very large sum of money for their relief—the College also raising part—in return for which, in 1826, they agreed to pay such an *additional* sum as should, together with the $276,000.14 for which they were already holden, amount to *eleven* per cent. on all the tickets sold. And soon after, Yates and McIntyre again becoming involved, were again relieved by the personal efforts and loans of Dr. Nott, in return for which still further stipulations were entered into. The drawings of the lottery were finished in 1827, nearly five years sooner than the time fixed by the State—and, that too, mainly through the agency and energy of Dr. Nott. From these new stipulations, as appeared upon a settlement in 1828, there resulted a profit of $133,069.38, which Yates and McIntyre agreed to pay in addition to their original note of $276,000.14, and which was put into twenty-four notes payable at different times ending December 1, 1831, making, with interest included, the aggregate of $163,712.78.

"Now thus far we have found *two* points on which Dr. Nott has clearly a claim to private compensation; *first*, the *two and a quarter* per cent. allowed by law to the manager of the lotteries, and *second*, his equitable *share* of the profits arising from the new stipulation into which Yates and McIntyre had entered, in consideration for the relief they had received from Dr. Nott's private purse and the College treasury. Even the very condensed narrative we have given will have made it clear that both these items belonged to him individually. The College Trustees took the same view of it and acted accordingly. The *two and a quarter* per cent. fund, whatever it might yield, was considered his private property; and, in the division of the $162,713.78 profits, $90,951.08 were assigned to the College, and $71,691.70 to Dr. Nott.

"Presently a dispute arose between Yates and McIntyre and Dr. Nott, founded upon other lottery operations in which the former had been largely aided by the latter, and Dr. Nott commenced a suit against them. Yates and McIntyre also commenced a suit against Union College,

alleging that an error had been made in the estimates, that the amount of tickets to be drawn under the act of 1822 had been fixed $456,391 too high, and that they had paid the College *eight and three-quarters* per cent. on that sum in error. They sought therefore to recover that amount. It was finally ascertained and admitted that this allegation was true, that the error *had* been committed, and that the money ought to be refunded. In 1837, therefore, an amicable settlement was effected, by which the College, in consideration of this error, surrendered to Yates and McIntyre various securities and liabilities to the amount of $94,448.47. Dr. Nott's claims against them, amounting to a very large sum, were discharged by a bond of $150,000, much less than he believed he could have recovered by law. This bond was also clearly and undeniably the private property of Dr. Nott.

"Now, the sole foundation on which all the charges against Dr. Nott have been based, consists in the allegation that (1) the proceeds of the *two and a quarter* per cent., legally due for the maintenance of the lotteries, and payable to the manager; (2) the $71,691.29, awarded by the College to Dr. Nott as his share of the profits growing out of the stipulations of 1826 with Messrs. Yates and McIntyre; and (3) this bond of $150,000, given to Nott for money advanced and other aid afforded to their general business, *belonged to Union College, and not to* Dr. Nott; and that, in regarding and treating these sums as his private property, Dr. Nott was guilty of applying the funds of the College to his own use. It is true there are other items charged against him—but these are the chief, and lay the foundation, moreover, for all the rest. The sketch we have given of the transactions out of which they grew, brief as it is, will serve to show how utterly groundless these charges are. And to those who desire to see them most thoroughly exploded, and the brand of falsehood ineffaceably stamped upon the whole brood of allegations in which they figure as the chief, we commend the incontrovertible exposition of Mr. Spencer already referred to. It leaves no loop-hole, no plausible evasion, even, by which the inventors and propagators of the charges can escape the responsibility of unfounded accusations."

Mr. Spencer closed his splendid argument with a final vindicatory statement. He referred to the fact that as

far back as 1831 and 1832, before there was ground for controversy, Dr. Nott had, not only verbally, but over his own signature, announced his determination to appropriate ultimately every dollar that he might realize from his operations, to the use of Union College, desiring, however, to retain the management while he lived, believing that he could largely increase the amount, and also designate the specific objects to which it should be applied, and that he had never faltered in his purpose. Mr. Spencer then said:

"Now that the condition of the property he has secured is such that an exact description of it can be given, that the harassing and vindictive persecutions against him are lulled, at least for a season, and the enquiries of the committee have closed, the President is able to perfect his long cherished design of vesting in Union College the legal title to the rich inheritance he has so long labored to acquire for it, by an instrument confirming and reiterating the existing conveyance, so that all doubts or scruples, real or imaginary, that may have existed, in relation to the validity of that conveyance, in consequence of subsequent changes in the property, rendered advisable if not indispensable by circumstances, or from any other cause, shall be forever and effectually removed.

"And he has therefore instructed me to prepare a full release to Union College, of all his claims to any pecuniary balance that may appear to belong to him on the books of the College, or otherwise, on account of deposits made by him without consideration, with the Treasurer. This will include the balance of the President's fund, or the 2¼ per cent. not already deposited, and the balance of the Bliss bond, and of the payments on the $150,000 bond, so often mentioned. And it will embrace all gains the College has realized by the sale and re-purchase of the original College sites and buildings, and the sales of portions of the new College sites, acquired by the private means of Dr. Nott, and the sums gratuitously expended by him on the grounds, gardens, and outhouses of the College.

"He has also instructed me to prepare a more formal conveyance, confirmatory of that already executed, and vesting in Union College the immediate title, in trust, for the establishment of professorships, scholarships, an

observatory, a cemetery, and other educational purposes, under the acts of 1840 and 1841, of specific bonds, mortgages, and contracts, arising from the sale of the Stuyvesant Cove property, and from the sale of lots in the tract consisting of the Hunter farm, and other lands united therewith, by Dr. Nott, and by Messrs. Crane and Ely, and of his interest in the said united tracts remaining unsold, being one-third thereof, the whole amounting in value, at this time, to at least $600,000. The lots remaining unsold are constantly increasing in value, which will be greatly augmented if the country continues for a few years in its usual prosperity.

"And here is the same key to all the movements of Dr. Nott's life, with which I presented you in the early part of this argument, when speaking of the great sacrifice he made on leaving his church in Albany in 1804, to occupy the office of President of Union College. It unlocks and explains his every act from that time to this. It proclaims the reason and motive for the years of toil he has devoted, the rigid economy he has practiced, and the plans and schemes in which he has been engaged for fifty years. His own personal benefit, and that of his family, have been disregarded. Union College, the idol of his affections, of his hopes, and of his ambition, has been the sole, steady, and unvarying object of his ceaseless labors by day, and of his anxious thoughts at night.

"And now, I ask, who will dare to stigmatise such designs, and such actions, as systematic plunder and robbery of this child of love and hope, as deliberate fraud, falsehood and deception?

"Dr. Nott is a clergyman, and, like his brethren, unacquainted with the modes and forms of business transactions; he is not an accountant; his mind looks to general plans and great results, and, like all such minds, is not always attentive to details and strict regularity and precision. His modes of transacting business are different from those of most people. With these characteristics, and under the trying circumstances in which he has, for so many years, single-handed, sustained Union College, amid perils and difficulties that often threatened her existence, it would be wonderful if irregularities had not occurred. What portion of these are attributable to him, and what part to other officers of the College, cannot now be determined. But, whatever those irregular-

ities have been, and for whatever portion he is responsible, it has been made most manifest that they have not been the result of any mercenary or selfish motive on his part. On the contrary you will, I doubt not, bear your testimony to the pervading integrity and honesty of purpose, and the noble disinterestedness, which have marked his whole administration of the affairs of Union College, and which entitle him to the highest credit and honor, and to the lasting gratitude of all friends of education and of the amelioration of our race."

The Senate Committee before which these proceedings were had (one member, Mr. ———, withholding his name on account of a minor difference), through Messrs. Nathaniel Jones and Elisha Ward, made an exhaustive report after diligent examination of the books and accounts, and the laws bearing upon the administration of the College affairs. The committee sharply criticised the work of the accountant upon whose showing Dr. Nott seemed to be indebted to the College: "We found that no reliance could be placed in the unsupported statements and abstracts of the accountant. He has not exhibited, during the investigation, an impartial mind, a patient submission to a thorough examination of his work, or an earnest desire to ascertain the exact truth of the case. False items are entered in his accounts, and his balances are evidently forced." Continuing, the Committee says, in its report, "The result effectually disposes of the balance of $885,789.62, claimed by the accountant, and charged to Dr. Nott. It is a satisfaction to the undersigned to find that this astonishing balance has no existence but in the mistakes and misapprehensions of the accountant. Had it really existed, the character for fidelity and truth of many distinguished men who have been Trustees of Union College, and who reported from time to time on its affairs, without discovering such a vast amount of assets, or, if discovered, suppressing the fact, would have been seriously impaired, and numbers of those who have filled the highest stations in the State and Federal government, must have forfeited all claims to the public confidence. We are glad to see them relieved and exonerated from such imputations. Nor are we less rejoiced that the reputation of a venerable man, for nearly fifty years President of one of our most flourishing Colleges, a minister of

the gospel, and whose public and private life has been so exemplary, has been rescued from the scandalous reproach which such an indebtedness would imply."

The Committee also took cognizance of two charges against the veracity of Dr. Nott with reference to private transactions. These would not be cited, were it not to show the animus of his accusers. One was in the form of a communication addressed to the Senate by Levinus Vanderheyden, charging that Dr. Nott had sold certain properties to the College at prices beyond their value. With reference to this the Committee said: "It strikes us as very extraordinary that the Senate of this State should be called upon to investigate the business transactions of one citizen with another, or with a corporation. * * * The undersigned would therefore abstain from any notice of these accusations, if they were sure their silence would not be construed as a tacit admission of their truth. * * * The evidence before us is very satisfactory that these properties were worth the amounts which was allowed for them by a resolution of the Trustees. * * * But the effectual answer to all this is, that this was not a purchase for private benefit; indeed, it was not a purchase at all, but merely a conversion of the funds deposited by Dr. Nott with the Treasurer, into these lands, to be devoted to the same original purpose, the endowment of the College. And, as the whole proceeds of these lands have actually been conveyed to the College by Dr. Nott, without price or cost, it seems worse than idle to cavil about the modes and forms in which it has been accomplished." Another charge, by Mr. Vanderheyden, that Dr. Nott had sought to induce him to commit a direct and palpable forgery of the books of Union College by "making sundry new entries in them," was, in effect, negatived by the accuser himself.

Finally, the Committee, in conclusion, settled the matter for all time in its summing up. The report reads:

"Allusion has been made, in the course of this report, to the fact that Dr. Nott had bestowed upon the College the half of the Hunter Point farm and the Stuyvesant Cove property, or the proceeds of such parts of them as had been sold, for which he paid the College on his purchase from it. The original deed, duly acknowledged, transferring that property to the College, gratuitously,

was produced before us by the acting treasurer, in whose custody it was; and it was proved that it had been received by the Treasurer from Dr. Nott, to be delivered to the Trustees on the event of his death. We also learn from sources of information that leave no doubt of the fact, that a new deed has been prepared, conveying gratuitously, the immediate title to the same property, or its proceeds, at once to the College, in trust, for the endowment of professorships and scholarships, and for procuring a library, text books for the use of the pupils, an astronomical observatory, historical memorials, cabinets of mineralogy and geology, and for other uses appertaining to collegiate instruction; and that this deed has been executed and delivered. In the purchase and improvement of this property have been expended the avails of all the lotteries with which Dr. Nott has had any connection, that have come to his hands, the balance of the President's fund, after deducting the actual expenses, and the moneys hereinbefore mentioned, received from the Treasurer of the College, and not invested for the College in permanent securities.

"This munificent donation, amounting, as we understand, to at least six hundred thousand dollars, satisfactorily explains the design and object of Dr. Nott in all the somewhat complicated transactions that have occasioned the investigation in which we have been engaged.

"That in all of these transactions the purposes of Dr. Nott have been pure and benevolent, and his whole conduct marked with the strictest integrity, is most satisfactorily established by the evidence before us; the results of which we have given in this report. But we should do injustice to him and our own feelings if we were to omit the declaration that, in our judgment, not only the great prosperity of Union College, but its very existence during periods of great calamity, are owing almost exclusively to his lifelong efforts, sacrifices and hazards in its behalf. He has been and is a public benefactor, in promoting the great cause of education, on which our institutions, our property, our security and our liberty depend. Such a noble example should not be deprived of the merit to which it is entitled, or of its just influence upon others, by unworthy suspicions, founded upon partial views of the facts, or by individual hostility seeking its gratification by misrepresentations. And we, who have been required by official duty, and upon our

high responsibilities, to scrutinize the conduct of the individual who has furnished such an example, may not shrink from the obligation of manfully avowing our disinterested and conscientious convictions. These considerations have actuated the undersigned in preparing and submitting this report."

This report was favorably acted upon by the Senate, and the great controversy stood closed, after five years of bitter and unrelenting prosecution. Through it all the much maligned man bore himself with splendid courage and equanimity, though deep must have been his mental suffering. When, in 1851, he delivered the College books and papers, in response to the demand of the Senate Commissioners, he only expressed his regret that the examination of the same would not take place at the College, "Considering that these books contain a statement of the property entrusted to the Trustees, and considering the irreparable injury their loss or mutilation would occasion." For himself he said, in his answer to the Commissioners, "I am quite willing to concede to those who have imputed a misapplication of funds, all the advantage in discovering such misapplication, which the most rigid scrutiny can afford, even in the absence of the party concerned. With so much of these transactions as have been made matter of complaint, I am familiar. If there be a wrong here, I am chiefly responsible for it, and shall hold myself in readiness to respond to any charge which may seem to be called for, even by an *ex parte* examination." This was his position from beginning to end. Even when, on the eve of the investigation, the Trustees, through the Treasurer, Mr. Holland, entered a strong protest against the defamation directed against him, he was averse to entering into the contention, preferring to suffer in silence rather than to make exposure of his plans, and jeopardize his purpose. But, the investigation once begun, he courted the closest scrutiny, and interposed no obstacle to the unveiling of his every act. His life during these fateful years was a martyrdom, but he arose from it immaculate, the personification of integrity, long-suffering, and philanthropy.

It need only be added, that the unprecedented act of Dr. Nott, in fulfilment of his purpose, long cherished and often announced, in the execution of his deed of gift

by which he transferred to the College the bulk of his private fortune, estimated at the time as amounting to more than half a million dollars ($600,000), made it the most richly endowed educational institution in America, before the Civil War, and, during the unfortunate period following the great struggle, proved to be the salvation of the College. It may be said, in passing, that much of the property transferred by Dr. Nott was in unimproved lands at Hunter's Point, New York, which, while necessarily unproductive of revenue, had a prospective value which enabled the College to live until those lands were sold, in 1897.

CHAPTER XVII.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF DR. NOTT'S PRESIDENCY.

In view of all that had immediately preceded his long trial and final vindication, there was special significance in the celebration of the completion of fifty years of Dr. Nott's connection with the College as President, which was held during Commencement week in 1854. The occasion brought together such a gathering of distinguished men as had then seldom if ever been seen in academic circles. It is impossible to read the proceedings without realizing the far reaching and inspiring influence of the one man whom all came to honor. Respect, gratitude, affection, reverence, were all voiced in the tributes paid to his name. No one can doubt the sincerity of the feeling that found such repeated and eloquent expression.

Initial action looking to the celebration was taken by the Alumni at a meeting held in Schenectady, July 27th, 1853, the day of the Annual Commencement. It was stated by Hon. William Taylor, of New York, that the Commencement of 1854 would be the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Nott's accession to the Presidency of Union College, and he moved the commemoration of the occasion in a suitable manner. The motion was adopted, and a committee was appointed to devise measures for effecting the purpose of the resolution.

At a meeting of the College Trustees held on the following day, resolutions to the same effect were adopted. These were so pointedly expressive of affection for President Nott, and of gratitude to the friend (Hon. John C. Spencer) who had labored with such brilliant success for his vindication against many years of malignant persecution, that they may well be reproduced in these pages:

"This Board having witnessed, for several years past, the unceasing efforts made to impair the public confidence in this institution, and to injure the character and destroy the usefulness of our distinguished President,

have, with him, waited their time, with a full confidence in the ultimate and triumphant result. This day, in pursuance of a determination formed and expressed more than twenty years ago, and the effectual accomplishment of which was many years since secured by the proper legal papers, to take effect in the event of his unexpected decease, Dr. Nott has delivered to this Board, in trust, for the use of the College, money, securities and property of the estimated value of more than *six hundred thousand dollars.* This result, the fruit of individual skill and far-sighted policy, with donations previously made, shows the noble disinterestedness which has marked his whole administration of the affairs of Union College, and which entitles him to the highest credit and honor, and to the lasting gratitude of all friends of education, and of the amelioration of our race; therefore

"Resolved, That the Trustees, representing the College, and as individuals, feeling a deep interest in the cause of education, tender to our venerable President our warmest thanks for his noble and disinterested conduct, for the moral courage and firmness with which he has met the assaults upon his character, and for his munificent endowment of the Institution committed to our charge.

"Resolved, That the Hon. John C. Spencer, who has so thoroughly, so earnestly and so ably vindicated this institution and its officers; whose masterly argument carries conviction to every candid and enquiring mind; and whose labors in this cause, voluntarily undertaken, were labors of love for his *Alma Mater* and her venerable President, has added new claims to our respect for him as a lawyer and a man, and deserves from us and all the Graduates and friends of the College, a grateful acknowledgment.

"Resolved, That we earnestly request all the Graduates of Union College to meet us at the next Annual Commencement, and unite in congratulations to Dr. Nott at the then close of fifty years since he entered on his duties as President, and to rejoice with him and with us in the prosperity of this Institution, to the advancement of which he has so successfully devoted the energies of a great mind, for this unexampled period of half a century."

On Tuesday, July 25th, 1854, the celebration was opened in the Presbyterian Church of Schenectady. The Rev. Dr. Tucker, Class of 1814, opened the exercises with prayer. Music followed, and Hon. W. W. Campbell, Class of 1827, delivered a historical address in which he epitomized the story of the struggles made in behalf of the College, and the happy consummation of the hopes and labors of its venerable President, "whose name and deeds," he said, "will be embalmed in the memories of men long after his calumniators shall have passed away and been forgotten."

At the conclusion of Judge Campbell's address, an appropriate ode was sung, written by the Rev. E. H. Sears, Class of 1834, after which Francis Wayland, LL.D., President of Brown University, was introduced. At his request, Dr. Nott entered the church, and his appearance on the platform was received with intense excitement and enthusiasm among the Alumni. Dr. Wayland proceeded to the delivery of an admirable address on "The Education Demanded by the People of the United States," prefacing his utterances with these words: "The man, whom every Graduate of Union College loves as a friend and venerates as a parent, thought proper to request me to perform this service. Though gray hairs have long since admonished me to decline all similar engagements, yet an intimation from him, to whom I owe more than to any other living man, was as imperative as when, in yonder halls, a thoughtless boy, I first listened to those counsels in which wisdom and eloquence were so marvelously blended." After the conclusion of his theme proper, he apostrophized him who was the object of the honors of the occasion, in touching words:

"An aged man, the Nestor of American teachers, finds himself this day surrounded by pupils who have assembled from every State in the Union, to offer him their filial congratulations. An officer of instruction, who has for half a century presided over a most flourishing seat of learning, is here met by the thousands who have returned to the home of their education, to declare that whatever of success they have achieved in their several professions, has been greatly owing to the wisdom of his precepts, and the purity of his example. He who, while discharging with unrivalled abil-

ity the duties of the lecture room, and watching with parental solicitude over the individual development of every pupil committed to his charge, has yet found time, by masterly skill, to accumulate a fund which must render Union College the most favored institution in our country, has this year completed his labor, and has laid this magnificent offering on the altar of public education. While for fifty years distributing gratuitous instruction with profuse liberality, he has been also providing the means for a wider and richer distribution of its blessings for all coming time. A benignant Providence has spared that honored life, and crowned those labors with triumphant success; and now a whole community, uttering the voice of humanity, has assembled to bow in grateful reverence before that hoary head which, for half a century, has been encircled with the wreath of profound learning, matchless sagacity, unwearied benevolence, surpassing eloquence, and child-like piety. The youth and the age of the present seem here to unite with the coming generations of the future, and shower on the head of that "old man eloquent" their selectest benedictions.

"Venerable man! We rejoice to see that thine eye is not dim, though thy natural force is somewhat abated. We thank you for your care over our youth; we thank you for those counsels which have so often guided our manhood; we thank you for that example which has ever so clearly pointed out to us the path of earnest duty and self-forgetful charity. Long may you yet live to witness the happiness which you have created, and cherish the genius which your inspirations first awakened to conscious existence. And when the Saviour, in whose footsteps you have trodden, shall call thee home to receive thy reward, may death lay his hand gently on that venerated form, and gently quiet the pulsations of that noble heart. May thy fainting head recline upon the bosom of the Redeemer whom thou hast loved; may thine eye open upon visions of glory which man may not utter; and so may an entrance be abundantly administered to thee into the joy of thy Lord. Heaven will account itself richer, as it opens its pearly gates to welcome thy approach; but where shall those who survive find anything left on earth that resembles thee?"

In the afternoon Dr. Nott delivered an address to his

pupils, which was listened to with intense interest by a very large assemblage. We refrain from printing this in full, as it was so recently published in connection with the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration in his memory, held in 1904. He began in reminiscent vein, describing the almost primeval landscape wherein Union College came to be planted; of the forty first students meeting for educational purposes in what is now (1854) a cabinet-maker's shop; of the days when Union was the only existing college out of the city of New York; of the time when the village of Schenectady was, in a literary point of view, among the most favored localities in the State. He traced the fresh opening of human minds; the progress of civilization on American soil; the beginnings and development of our educational system; the blessings of religion. Addressing himself to the future he said: "Standing as we now do, in the midst of the assembled Alumni of an Institution with the supervision of which we have, in the mysterious Providence of God, been so long charged, soon to resign that charge, we turn in its behalf, in behalf of the friends we leave behind, of the country, still dear to us, and of the world where we received our being, and in which will repose our ashes, to you, beloved pupils, whom we once taught, and counselled, and prayed for, and whom we still love with a parent's love, and confide in with a parent's confidence; yes, to you we turn, and to you commit the interests of each, of all. You will live after us, and live, we doubt not, to advocate your *Alma Mater's* cause, sustain her reputation, and perpetuate her system of kindly wakeful parental discipline; live to assert your country's rights, and defend her liberties, not by the sword, indeed, but by giving tone and direction to that public opinion that is more mighty than the sword."

After the conclusion of Dr. Nott's address, he left the building, and a meeting of the Alumni was organized, with Right Rev. George Upfold, D.D., Bishop of Indiana, of the Class of 1814, the senior graduate present, as chairman, and Amos Dean, LL.D., of the Class of 1826, as secretary. Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Class of 1825, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, By the Alumni here assembled, That we tender to Dr. Nott our most respectful and heartful con-

gratulations on this epoch in his life. We congratulate him on the unprecedented period of half a century during which he has presided over this College, and in which, under his wise administration, it has grown from the acorn of 1804 to the wide-spreading oak of 1854; we congratulate him on the manifold contributions to literature, science and religion, which Union College has sent forth during these fifty years; we congratulate him on his triumph over the recent attacks upon him, for, though, from the very first, we were well assured of the result, yet we could not know the unparalleled munificence which it was to reveal; and, lastly, we congratulate him on the affection and admiration which he so wonderfully inspires in all those who have ever sat at his feet, and of which our presence here is a proof; and we hope to return for many succeeding years to renew these our congratulations. '*Serus in coelum redeat.*' "

Various speakers paid their tribute of affection and honor to their revered instructor. The Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D.D., Class of 1835, spoke feelingly in response to the sentiment, "If true greatness consists in doing the greatest good to the greatest number, for the greatest length of time, then the name of Dr. Nott deserves a high place among the great men of the age." The Rev. Albert T. Chester, D.D., Class of 1834, said, in support of Mr. Parker's resolution, "Let us then bless God that he has spared this valuable life so long; that disease and feebleness have not been allowed to triumph over him; that the breath of slander and the violent attacks of enemies have been turned away, and that, today, he stands before us bearing the honors of half a century, so strong in body, so vigorous in mind; occupying a prouder eminence than any throned monarch; venerable, beloved, cherished in the deepest heart of every one of his three thousand sons, who delight to speak his praises in every part of the land. Long may he be spared here to give instruction and counsel to our children who now frequent these scenes amid which our youthful footsteps were planted; long may his voice be heard, as a herald of salvation, proclaiming the Gospel of the Son of God; and when, as a shock of corn fully ripe, he shall be gathered by the angel-reapers, may the

richest blessings of our covenant Jehovah descend upon his sainted head."

Mr. William Tracy, Class of 1824, was introduced by the Right Rev. Dr. Potter. He devoted himself to reference to the sorrow of Dr. Nott's life—the imputation to him of sordid and dishonorable acts—and then rendered signal honor to one deserving of all honor. He said: "In this trying hour, an eminent son of this institution volunteered to stand forth as the champion of our venerated father, and, by severe and patient investigation, to unravel the poisoned web which prejudice and skilful misrepresentation had woven, and to illustrate the falsity of all that slander and suspicion had embodied in the accusation. It was a work of no trifling magnitude. The records of all the College transactions for more than a half century had been garbled, and distorted, and placed in false lights, by more than ordinary ingenuity, so as to make a plain tale of honest management appear a cunning contrivance of unprincipled peculation. To fathom all the depths of the distortion and deception which had been practiced upon them, and to extract and place in plain and distinct view the naked truth which they contained, so that he who runs might read it, required great and severe labor, and all the acumen of his mighty mind, and the singular industry and professional skill which characterize him. He came to the work not as a mere professional advocate, retained to make the best of his client's case; not, as many have done, to employ distinguished talent and learning and position, to defend from the claims of justice a guilty man. He came freely and without fee. As a son of this institution, he came, with filial zeal and filial affection, and deep conviction of the righteousness of the cause, to dispel the clouds with which error and passion and malice had enveloped the truth, and by the clear light of that truth alone to vindicate the name dear to him, as to us all. It was a labor of love; and most nobly, most triumphantly, did he perform it. And in the brilliant career which his talents and wisdom and learning have accomplished, he will look back to no more pleasing reminiscence than that of his services in the removing every shade from the fame of our beloved father. He has silenced every whisper, dispelled every lingering doubt which hung about it, and smoothed the pathway through which advanced years are rapidly carrying the

footsteps of the good old man. The guide of our youth is vindicated—nobly vindicated by one of his most illustrious pupils, and we are all made happy. And now, while we have come up hither once more as in our boyhood to receive his paternal blessing, and once more to take his hand within our own, perhaps never to see him again until we meet in the spirit-land, I believe we shall all best express our feelings towards our distinguished brother, whose labors have afforded us this delightful enjoyment, by the passage of the resolution I have the honor to submit." The speaker then read the following, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the gratitude of the Alumni of Union College is eminently due to their Brother, John C. Spencer, for his voluntary and unsolicited efforts in the defence of their *Alma Mater* and their revered President from the calumnious charges brought against them; and for the patience, perseverance and great ability with which he performed, without fee or reward, that self-appointed duty, and achieved so triumphant a vindication. They therefore cordially approve of the contemplated placing of his portrait or bust in one of the public rooms of the College, as a lasting memorial of his noble and disinterested conduct."

Professor George W. Eaton, D. D., Class of 1829, in the course of his remarks, spoke more fully than any other upon a point which nearly all referred to in some manner—the personal influence of Dr. Nott. He said:

"How mighty and widespread has been the influence of the labors and life of this one great man—an influence not to be measured by his individual and personal acts, signally beneficent as these have been, but by the aggregate of the separate influences of each one of the thousands to whose minds and characters he has given mould and direction. We all have proved more or less the irresistible *plastic* power he exerted upon us. Few men have lived whose influence has been so predominant, controlling and decisive, over those with whom they came in daily contact, as Dr. Nott's. He has in a measure *multiplied himself* by the numbers who have passed from under his training. Not, my fellow Alumni, that he has been able to transfuse his mighty and affluent genius into our inferior capacities, but he has done what he could

with us, and made up in *numbers* what was wanting in *individual capacity.* Nor were we *passive* under the operation. A part of his strange influence was owing to his power to awaken in us intellectual and moral *life,*— to set the faculties of our own minds at *work,* and to arouse, develop and direct our best and noblest affections, and thus to send us forth to act a *spontaneous* and *independent part* on the great theatre of life. But he left his *mark* upon us— *his* image and superscription might be descried amid the characteristic peculiarities of our own individualities, which he apprehended with intuitive and almost superhuman sagacity, and strove with discriminating appliances to improve and exalt, but never to efface or impair. We can, my fellow Alumni, bear our united testimony that his influence upon us, great as it may have been, was all good, and genial, and ennobling, and that the longer we live, and the more frequent the occasion for the practical application of the lessons he taught us, the deeper is our conviction that those lessons were eminently wise, and adequate to the emergency. There is to my mind naught derogatory to us, in the fact that such a mind, so ample in its capacities, so full of wisdom and goodness, should have had so great power over us. Nay, it indicates rather a nobleness in our own natures that we were susceptible of deep and lasting impressions from such a source. We may, in our turn, in our several spheres, and according to our several capacities, imitate his illustrious example, and strive to impart like impressions for good to those who may come within the range of our power, and thus share with him in the fame and glory of 'serving our generation' and perpetuating beneficent influences to coming ages."

In remarks made by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Class of 1830, he introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to procure a marble statue of Dr. Nott, to be erected upon the College grounds. This was adopted, and a committee was appointed. To this time, however, the project has lain dormant.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LAST YEARS OF PRESIDENT NOTT.

After the Semi-Centennial Celebration of his Presidency, Dr. Nott gradually retired from active control of the affairs of the College, although retaining his office and final authority on disputed questions. In 1852 Dr. Laurens P. Hickok, a graduate of the College in the class of 1820, had been called from Auburn Theological Seminary to the Professorship of Mental and Moral Science, and given the title of Vice-President. His administration responsibilities grew as Dr. Nott's physical infirmities increased, and in 1861 he was made Acting President. The years from 1854 to 1861 were marked by great outward prosperity. The classes were large, and the finances in a much more satisfactory condition apparently than at any previous time in the history of the College.

The affairs of the nation, however, were rapidly approaching a crisis, and echoes of the gathering storm of war were heard within the College. For many years the South had sent more students to Union than to any other Northern institution, and the number seemed to increase as the inevitable sectional conflict drew near, so that just before the armed struggle began nearly every Southern State was represented among the undergraduates. Many of these students were the sons of rich planters, and all of them incarnated the ideas and fiery zeal of their people. It is not strange, therefore, that they clashed with their Northern brothers, and that frequently arguments were followed by blows. When, at last, the South felt justified in withdrawing from the Union, these students left College to take up arms with and for their States, and, at the same time, many of their comrades from the North enlisted to preserve the nation. This was the beginning of dark days for the College. As though its very name were symbolic, Union suffered as did no other Northern College by that unhappy conflict. Within a few years the College was but a shadow of its former self.

The story has often been told of the company composed for the most part of students and called the Union College Zouaves, which was drilled daily on the Campus by Professor Peissner, of the Faculty, the son-in-law of Dr. Tayler Lewis. One who was then in College, and personally acquainted with most of the men, is authority for the statement that of the eighty undergraduates who left for the war, no less than sixty-five became commissioned officers before they were finally discharged. Professor Peissner himself, who had had military experience in Europe, was rapidly advanced to a colonelcy, but he fell in the battle of Chancellorsville. The minutes of the Board of Trustees for July, 1862, show that he was given leave of absence for one year. Before the year was over, his body was brought back for burial. Altogether no less than three hundred Union men, graduates and undergraduates, served their country, either in the army or in the navy. Many of them gained great distinction, and some rose to high rank, two becoming rear-admirals, six major-generals, and eight brigadier-generals. While these sons of Union were upholding the national cause by arms, another son of Union was guiding with consummate ability the affairs of the Department of State. With William H. Seward, Secretary of State; General H. W. Halleck, in command of all the armies; General James B. Duane, Engineer in Chief; Daniel Butterfield, Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac,—Union College was gloriously fulfilling her mission to the nation in the hour of greatest need. The temptation is strong to dwell upon the personal records of the men who brought honor to their *Alma Mater* and glory to the flag during the dark years of civil strife—such records as Major A. A. Yates recalled, in part, in his eloquent address at the Centennial Celebration in 1895, when the Alumni gathered in the early morning to unfurl the flag, and commemorate "Union in Patriotic Service." Who among those who heard him will forget such tributes as the following:

"In '56 the College Senate and House of Representatives was in the full tide of its power and usefulness. It followed and often preceded the action of the National Congress. A tall, fine-looking, plainly-dressed member of the House had attained a commanding position. He was assigned to representation of one of the Southern States. We expected to hear of him again, and we did. Out in Kansas he had won his way up in the terrible days of the

border wars, in the fight for popular sovereignty. He was appointed attorney for the United States to forward the work of an administration that threw its whole influence on the side of the extension of slavery in the Territories. But to all who expected that Alson C. Davis would do a wrong to his countrymen, or be false to his country, he was a bitter disappointment. With all his strong personality, he espoused the cause of human liberty throughout the world. He won a splendid battle, and made the State that honored him forever free. He was the first of Union men in the struggle, he was a pioneer of the advancing cause that has driven human slavery from the earth. As colonel of volunteers he fought the battle through. We put him on the roll of honor only a little while ago. As a hero in the very van of the mighty struggle, we lay on the grave of Colonel Davis the honors Old Union would gladly strew at his feet.

"The war sadly broke up Union. She was a divided College, but, excepting those who went to their homes on the secession of their States, she was intensely loyal. The martial spirit was strong within her. Before the guns of Sumter had ceased, the sullen echo that was the signal of the death of peace, Captain Jack's son, then Inspector-General of the State, went promptly at the head of a splendid regiment that the prestige of his name quickly enlisted. As handsome and gallant a soldier as the war produced, his superb presence and ringing command attracted the attention of all as he marched to Bull Run, the melancholy beginning of an unprepared people. He fought with the determined heroism of a veteran. The son of Captain Jack was of fighting stock. He returned to Washington to die a long and lingering death of restless fever, fading away till he looked so like death in life that they knew not when he died. The war had come home to Union, as they laid Colonel William A. Jackson in yonder valley, beneath the granite block that proudly marks the resting-place of the first of Union's immortal dead.

"In the Givens Hotel, a brevet second lieutenant, U. S. A., in '60 sat among us in all the glory of his glittering uniform. We looked at him with hushed interest. The mutter of the coming storm was in the Southern sky, its very shadow in the air. A mighty good fellow who left us for the front, I never saw him again. We read

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of Captain Strong, of Major Strong, of Colonel Strong, as he rose with promotion for gallantry; and then we read of the charge of General Strong, of his heroic death as he fell at the foot of the flagstaff at Wagner. Only a lad, and the story of his bravery was sounding through the world.

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"Three men of Union in the awful carnage of May 3 at Chancellorsville stood by the flag, deserted by all but themselves. Three men of Union called on the flying hosts to rally. But the three men of Union stood alone. Two fell dead in their stubborn valor. The other, a son of Tayler Lewis, dropped with a shattered arm. Stonewall Jackson's men tenderly raised the dead, and sent them through the lines, that stood with uncovered heads as the last of General Peissner and Captain Schwerin went by. The war was home to Union then, writing fast on the list of her deathless names.

* * * * * * * * *

"Read down the roll, and remember, as I send out the names I find, that the flag we raise to-day floats high because they lie low in death beneath it.

"Let the soldier of New York first express his gratitude to the great quartermaster-general of the State who fed and clothed us, watched over us with a fatherly care, afterward the most courtly, accomplished, and graceful President of the United States since the day of Madison —Chester A. Arthur.

"All honor to the Professor's and Bishop's son, of the church militant himself, shot in the breast at Newberne, returned to duty and to battle, marching first into Richmond, Major-General Robert B. Potter.

"Hartranft, soldier, statesman, major-general, governor.

"General Tibbitts, very near the end and home, falling in battle, closing in death a long and brilliant service.

"Sam Barstow, driven from the field by the hand of death, the only power that could take him from the front, to die on the hospital cot.

"General John McConihe, sent to his everlasting rest in the trenches of Cold Harbor, found with his head upon his arm, as his chum had seen him when the chapel bell rang.

"Captain Samuel Newbury, falling amid the crashing

trees, the roaring scream of battle, in the pathless Wilderness."

These are but a few of the names of Union's soldier dead, a few whose memories lived in the warm heart of the speaker who had known them in College days. The longer roll has never been called. The full story of Union's part in the War between the States has yet to be written. It waits for the pen of some survivor of the struggle who will hear the call of both his *Alma Mater* and his country to this important service.

Our purpose to limit this history to affairs within the College, brings us back to the events which belong to the close of the narrative of Dr. Nott's Presidency.

The original plan for the College buildings had been followed as, from time to time, additions were made to meet the growing needs, and in 1861 the buildings consisted of the North and South dormitories, with a long colonnade extending eastward from each, and terminating in a large square structure designed for the laboratories, museums and class rooms. The Chemical and Physical Laboratories were at the end of the North Colonnade, the Chapel, Museum of Natural History and Biological Laboratory at the end of the South Colonnade. The further extension of the plan called for a large circular building to stand midway between the two colonnades, and a little to the rear. For many years this building had appeared in all the College prints, and its construction was a long cherished dream of the President. The realization of this dream seemed near when, in 1858, work had been begun upon the foundations. Various causes, however, led to the suspension of the work, and it was only after many years that the building was completed and brought into use. It is now known as Nott Memorial Hall, and contains the Library and the Museum of Natural History.

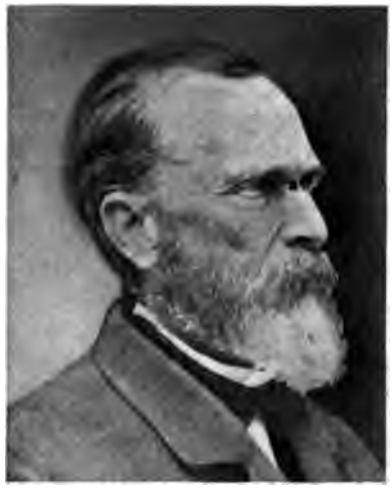
The equipment of the College during the closing years of Dr. Nott's administration was exceptionally complete for the times. The Chemical Laboratory was larger and more completely furnished than any other in the country. The Physical Laboratory contained the finest apparatus that could be procured in this country or Europe. The Museum was especially rich in collections, either

The Brook, Jackson's Garden.

given to the College or purchased by the College. Famous among these was the "Wheatley Collection of Minerals," the most complete and valuable then in existence, donated in 1858, by Mr. E. C. Delevan. The Department of Engineering was in possession of the original set of the renowned Olivier Models bought in 1855 by Professor Gillespie. But two other complete sets were then to be found, one in the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in Paris, where Theodore Olivier had been Professor of Descriptive Geometry, and the other in the Conservatory at Madrid. The Library was justly celebrated for its treasures representing wise and liberal expenditures through a long period of years. From the very beginning of the College, the purchase of books and periodicals had been among the most important and persistent demands upon the treasury, and some of the earliest appropriations by the State Legislature were made specifically to meet these demands. As a result, the Library gradually became rich in its store of books, ancient and modern.

While the educational needs of the College had thus been abundantly supplied, care had been taken to develop all the possibilities of the College site, so that the campus became known near and far for its natural beauties. Broad avenues, bordered by elms, extended north and south, intersected by maple bordered lanes, while untouched groves of pine in the background offered the solitude and charm of a primeval forest. The most inviting spot, however, in all the broad domain was then, as it is now, the Garden to the north of the College buildings.

The ravine cut by "The brook that bounds through Union's grounds" broadens out below, until an acre or more of rich alluvial soil is included within its sloping sides. The artistic possibilities of this natural depression, with its rugged surroundings, appealed first to Dr. Thomas Macauley, Professor of Mathematics from 1811 to 1822, who began the work which in 1831 was taken up by Professor Isaac W. Jackson. For forty-five years, or until his death in 1877, the "Garden" was Dr. Jackson's special care and pride, and became one of the most noteworthy "sights" on College Hill. During the later years of his life, he spent most of his time when away from the class room, in the quiet of this retreat, and, when he died, his funeral services were held under



Professor Isaac W. Jackson.

the great elm, where in life he had so often rested from his labors.

So completely had he become identified with the Garden that it is still, after a lapse of thirty years, called "Jackson's Garden," or, more familiarly, "Captain Jack's Garden." After Dr. Jackson's death, his daughter, Mrs. Samuel T. Benedict, whose home is within the Garden area, graciously and generously assumed the re-

Old Elm in Jackson's Garden.

sponsibility of further care, and to her labor of love, entailing great personal sacrifices, the College is indebted for the preservation of its most beautiful and, in some respects, its most distinctive possession.

For many years the most attractive feature of Commencement Week has been the Class Day exercises under the old elm, which stands in the center of a natural amphitheatre bordering upon the brook. The grouping of the gaily colored spectators on the slope encircling the seniors in academic costume, in the shade of the

majestic tree, makes a scene that in its simple beauty and classic suggestiveness is rarely equalled.

Before closing the story of Dr. Nott's administration, it is fitting that reference be made to his associates in the work of instruction. While Dr. Nott's personality was dominating, and his influence pervasive in all the work of the College, much of his success was due to the character and ability of his Faculty. He seldom erred in his judgment of men, and his choice of Professors did much to establish his own reputation and that of the College. Among those who rendered the most distinguished services and whose memories are most gratefully treasured, may be mentioned Robert Proudfit, Thomas C. Reed, John Newman, Francis Wayland, Joel B. Nott, Charles A. Joy, Benjamin F. Joslin, Charles F. Chandler, Thomas Macauley, Alonzo Potter, Pierre Reynaud, Louis Tellkampf, Elias Peissner, Thomas C. Browenell, Laurens P. Hickok, Frederick R. Hassler, Ransom B. Welch, William M. Gillespie, Isaac W. Jackson, John Foster, Jonathan Pearson, Henry Whitehorne, and Maurice Perkins. Each of these names deserves a more extended reference than can be given here. Most of them were identified with the College for many years, two of them for more than fifty years, and one for more than sixty years. Two of those whose names we have recorded have died within the last five years—Maurice Perkins, the friend of every student in Union College for forty years, the successor of Dr. Chandler in the Department of Chemistry; and Henry Whitehorne, the scholarly Oxford graduate, who at eighty-seven years of age was still in active service, teaching Greek, with the enthusiasm of youth and a thoroughness that was the despair of Freshmen, the pride and delight of Seniors.

Of all who received their appointment under Dr. Nott, but two remain, the revered and beloved William Wells, now in his eighty-seventh year, Professor Emeritus; and Wendell Lamoroux, the courteous and cultured gentleman who was recently retired from active service as Librarian Emeritus.

A few years more, and the last of the names linking the present with the past will have disappeared from the roll, and then we shall have only traditions to remind us that "there were giants in those days."

On the 29th of January, 1866, Dr. Nott passed from earth, in the ninety-third year of his age, and the sixty-

Frederick R. Hassler.

Jonathan Pearson.

Henry Whitehorne.

John Foster.

fourth of his Presidency of Union College. A great company followed his body to the grave, among them some of the greatest in the land, who journeyed far to pay this tribute of gratitude and love to the memory of the man who, as no other, had inspired and guided their lives. We might quote from the records of the day to show the extent and the depth of the feeling which his death awakened, and the honor which was universally paid to his memory. We choose rather to listen to the testimony of later years, when his great work was seen in its right perspective. In 1904, thirty-eight years after Dr. Nott's death, the centennial anniversary of his acceptance of the Presidency was celebrated at the College. An account of this celebration will be given in its chronological place, but here we insert the full text of the three notable addresses on that occasion, which we think may be accepted as embodying the final estimate of Dr. Nott's character and work:

DR. NOTT, THE MAN.

BY HON. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, '49.

The tablet unveiled here to-day bears the dates that mark the beginning and end of a long, eventful life, of wide experiences and of far-reaching usefulness.

Of the earlier years of that life no one now remains to tell us. Eliphalet Nott's contemporaries and associates, many of his descendants, and the majority of his pupils, have now passed away. Only the family traditions and the printed record of his career can give us information of his boyhood and youth. These tell us of a childhood passed in one of the rugged rural regions of old Connecticut. They tell us how the privations and toils of poverty instead of checking, only seemed to stimulate his desire for self-improvement, and how the loving guidance of a wise and deeply religious mother and the help of an elder brother aided him in that path. They tell us how he began teaching school for a livelihood while he was but a boy himself, and how, discarding the harsh discipline then prevalent among pedagogues of that day, he sought to appeal to the moral sentiments and sympathies of his pupils, a proceeding which awakened misgivings among the parents, but only affection and admiration among the children.

We learn how he was promoted from the post of village school master to that of principal of the Academy,

and how, while still teaching, he became also a student, mastering the college course and obtaining his degree from Brown University. Then how he chose the profession of a clergyman, how he married, and then how he set out on horseback to go "out West" and look for a charge; how he found one at Cherry Valley, which he occupied until subsequently called to the First Presbyterian Church in Albany; how his abilities, his tact and address, and his blameless life, won for him lifelong friends in the old Dutch town. Then how his fame as a pulpit orator began to spread abroad, notably increased by his eloquent discourse on the death of Alexander Hamilton.

Albany, Schenectady and the surrounding region then had only a sparse population, but one drawn from diverse sources. The descendants of the Holland Dutch, of the New-England Puritans, of the English Churchmen, of the Scotch Presbyterians, of the German Lutherans, and of the French Huguenots, were all stanch believers in religion and education, and all wanted to have a college established where their sons could complete their studies. Fortunately, perhaps, no one denomination was yet numerous enough or rich enough to establish such an institution on a sectarian basis. That fact, together with the influence of the newly adopted Federal Constitution, granting liberty of worship and encouraging toleration of differences of religious opinion, led to the formation of Union College, based, as its name implies, on a union of all the Christian denominations. When it was chartered by the Regents of the University, its trustees, its instructors and its students came from all the different churches. Of its first three Presidents one was a Congregationalist, one a Presbyterian and one a Baptist.

The college was still in its infancy, and only nine years old, when the presidency again became vacant, and Dr. Nott, who was a trustee, was selected as the very man to fill the place. And so, a century ago, began that marvellous career of sixty-two years that we are to-day to commemorate.

Others are here to tell you more fully and more fittingly than I can of Dr. Nott's experiences and achievements as a preacher and an educator. To me has been assigned only the pleasing task of giving you my impressions of him as a man.

My acquaintance with Dr. Nott began when I was a schoolboy, when I used to see him on some of his frequent visits to Albany. He was then a hale, vigorous old man, apparently between sixty and seventy years of age. He had a commanding presence, a massive, well proportioned frame, erect save for a slight scholarly stoop. His hair was gray, but not yet white; his eye clear and keen, his step firm and vigorous, his voice deep but seldom loud, and always impressive, and his manner one of gentle courtesy combined with grave dignity and tempered by kindly humor.

I observed that he was welcome everywhere, and that men turned to him as of course for consultation about matters of church or state. And when a few years later I came to Schenectady to enter college as a freshman, I had not the least doubt that I should find in him such a guide, philosopher and friend as I had heard him described to be by those who had studied under his instruction. And in that expectation I was never disappointed.

Ordinarily it may be hardly fair to pronounce judgment upon a man's life and character merely from observation of the closing years of his life. But Dr. Nott, though past his physical prime, was then in the full maturity of his marvellous mental powers. His old age was the epitome of all his past experiences. It was the summary, the combination of all that he had been and seen and heard and known. It bore the same relation to his previous years that the ripened fruit does to the bud and blossom that have preceded it. As Cicero is nowhere more wise and profound than in his treatise, "De Senectute," so Dr. Nott in his green old age was at his wisest and best. The garnered wisdom of years had modified but not destroyed the enthusiasms of youth.

One of the most striking points in Dr. Nott's personality was the wide scope of his knowledge upon a variety of subjects usually thought dissimilar. He was, like Franklin and Jefferson, a "many sided" man. He loved to explore different fields of study and to become proficient in each. Merely historical research, or speculative science, or dogmatic theology, were not especially attractive to him, but he liked to find and grasp in each whatever could be practically applied and utilized to promote the welfare of his fellow men. A French writer has said that "genius usually manifests itself in only one

pursuit, but if combined with philosophy it is applicable to several." It was so with Dr. Nott.

In his own profession as a clergyman he had attained the front rank as a pastor and a pulpit orator before he was thirty years old. Yet he turned with equal facility to the instruction of youth and achieved eminence in the management of the business affairs of a great college. Literature was not his specially chosen field, but the polished and impressive style of his books and lectures renders them models of their kind. Mechanical science he took up at first merely as a recreation, but he soon became famous as an inventor. His labor saving devices were familiar to the students of the college and the stove he invented for anthracite coal became instantly popular and was the progenitor of all the base burning furnaces and stoves now in use throughout the United States. In politics he was never a partisan, but always a broadminded patriot, looking at public questions from the standpoint of a statesman. Legislators and governors of both political parties sought and profited by his counsels, which were impartially given, and always in favor of such action as would be of practical benefit to the State.

It was my good fortune when in college to have a seat at Dr. Nott's table, and to that extent I became an inmate of his family circle. It was a large one, comprising not only his family, but the sons of several of his intimate friends. As he sat benignly at the head of the table, there was nothing of the stern pedagogue or the morose invalid in his manner. He was rather the genial host, the wise and kindly grandfather, always cheerful and interesting. Our undergraduate talk was naturally of college themes and gossip, but we were speedily lifted out of that to the discussion of the broader topics of the day. He would say:

"Clarkson, what do the papers say this morning about the revolutionists in Paris? Are the students there still singing the 'Marseillaise' and throwing up barricades in the streets?"

"Howard, my son, how are they getting on at the Novelty Works with that newly invented cut-off valve for the steam engine?"

"Mr. Perry, your German friends seem to be announcing some almost incredible theories about the connection of electricity with animal life."

"Mr. Whitridge, have you noticed those remarkable discoveries of paintings in the recent excavations at Pompeii?"

"Frederick, what do you hear from your brother with the army in Mexico? I hope they are going to make peace down there before long."

"Yes, John, *tirosh* is the Hebrew word for the unfermented juice of the grape. But you won't find any of it in the Schenectady bar-rooms. They only sell the intoxicating *yayin*, and even that I believe is adulterated."

I think he liked to draw out our crude opinions on these and kindred topics. There was an amused twinkle in his eye as he listened to them, but there was no parade of superior knowledge in his comments. His sound maxims and humorous illustrations would illuminate the whole subject, and unconsciously to ourselves we were gaining as much instruction at every meal as from any recitation in the classroom. We did not realize then, as we have since, that we were being led up from the realm of small talk to that of intelligent observation of the world's progress in civilization and enlightenment.

The study at Union that was of prime importance in those days was known as "Kames." It was the afternoon lecture or recitation of the senior class, in which Dr. Nott was the preceptor. It was based upon Kames's "Elements of Criticism." But Lord Kames himself would have rubbed his eyes in astonishment if he could have seen and heard the use that was made of his book. He would have found it so amplified and expanded that, instead of a compend of æsthetics, it had become a comprehensive study of human nature, ranging over the whole field of physical, moral and intellectual philosophy, and applied to practical use in business, politics and religion. Usually this afternoon session took the form of a monologue by Dr. Nott, replete with wit and wisdom, but varied occasionally by question or dialogue to keep up individual attention in the class. We were taught the analysis of human emotions and passions—how to control our own, how to deal with the manifestation of them by others, how to choose the modes of expression and the rules for the conduct of life that would enable each to use his natural powers to the best advantage. Quotations from authors and illustrations from history and from the Doctor's own experience would lend the whole a fascinating interest.

There was a pocket pamphlet, surreptitiously printed and circulated in the class, that was called "Little Kames." It contained an abstract of each chapter, thus saving the indolent student the labor of studying. Dr. Nott knew of the practice, but never positively forbade it. He used to say the big book was better than the little primer, but the little one was better than nothing.

He would say: "Some one in the class, I suppose, has a copy of it in his pocket. Take it out, my son, and read what the author says on the point we have been discussing. No, I don't want you to repeat his words by rote. If you do you may think it is an infallible rule, and perhaps it isn't. I want you to read it over carefully and then think for yourself whether the author is right or wrong. You can get a good deal of instruction out of a book that you don't entirely agree with. If you wish to commit universal truths to memory, take up your Bible or Shakespeare. You will find more of them there than anywhere else."

Many regretted when the ringing of the chapel bell at 5 o'clock brought the lecture to an end. All graduates of that period remember their "Kames" with interest and pleasure. Many a clergyman, many an author, many a lawyer and statesman, has found that Dr. Nott and Kames have given him the solution of some of the most perplexing problems of his life.

The President of the College was, of course, its central figure. But he was more than that. He was not only the head of the faculty, but the embodiment of the Board of Trustees. It was he who managed the finances. It was he who decided upon changes in the curriculum. It was he to whom all turned in cases of doubt or questions of difficulty. If admonition was to be given or discipline administered, the duty was undertaken by Dr. Nott. If disputes arose between the faculty or trustees, or between faculty and students, or among the students themselves, the case inevitably went to Dr. Nott for decision. His good sense, good humor, penetration and sympathy enabled him to decide wisely. If there was ever any dissent from his decisions I never heard of it.

When the students among themselves spoke of "Old Prex," it was not in tones of disrespect, but rather in those of friendly regard. They looked after his stately figure whenever it appeared in chapel or on the campus with affection and admiration, from the first day when

they saw him driving his three-wheeled carriage to the last one, when he put on his three-cornered hat to distribute their diplomas on Commencement Day.

The physical infirmities of age compelled the relinquishment of labor at last, but his mental powers were hardly clouded to the end. His youthful feelings had not deserted at ninety. He was old, but still young. With the conservatism of age, he held fast to the best traditions of the past, and with sagacious foresight he looked far beyond his contemporaries into the future.

His name will live in history, and will be enshrined in the memory of all who knew him in life, or who are profiting by his instructions even after he has passed from earth.

PRESIDENT NOTT AS A PREACHER.

BY RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER.

If a looker on here, especially if he be a Presbyterian divine, should find himself exclaiming, as he sees a disciple of a prelatical system rising to speak of President Nott as a preacher, "*Procul, procul, este profani!*" it would not be greatly surprising. Let me console him by an experience in my early ministry in Western Pennsylvania. I had been asked to offer a prayer in connection with the dedication of a Young Men's Christian Association, and as the community was largely made up of Scotch Presbyterians, they were present in great force. One of them, an elderly lady, while walking home with her son after the exercises were over, said to him: "Richard, who was that young man who made the prayer?"

"That," replied Richard, "was the Episcopal minister, Mr. Potter."

"No! no!" said Richard's mother. "That is impossible! Them 'Piscopals can't make a prayer without a book!"

To which the son replied: "But I know the young man, mother, and he *is* the Episcopal Minister."

There was silence for a few moments, and then the old lady exclaimed with an air of much relief: "Oh, yes, I remember. He is Dr. Nott's grandson!"

And, Mr. President, if the congenital argument for the invitation which you gave me should be disallowed, there is another for my presence here, and for my assumption of this somewhat delicate task, which I vent-

ure to believe will be unreservedly admitted. It is, in many other judgments, as it is in art, distance helps to a true perspective; and, as with a picture, so with a man, and especially with a divine. If you and he are of one Communion, you may easily be embarrassed in estimating him by being too near together; or, in other words, by restraints which are the product of your own obligations, or his, to certain dogmatic standards. And if he rose superior to these, you may not venture, it may easily be, to imitate a courage which involves a tradition which you have long ago outgrown, but to which you still owe a nominal allegiance. Now, then, Mr. President, I owe no allegiance whatever to the Westminster Confession, and I can speak of President Nott's attitude to all such questions, whether in his sermons or out of them, with absolute unreserve. And if my Presbyterian brother exclaims, as he is doubtless doing with great glee at this very moment (in the spirit of the Apostle, I presume, when he said, "Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them"): "Ah, yes; but you have the XXXIX Articles," I would remind him that men in Orders in the Episcopal Church are no longer obliged to subscribe to the XXXIX Articles, though we still print them in the Prayer Book. Happy will it be with other Christian Bodies when, with some of their theological symbols, they follow the same course!

I am not, however, unmindful that reformed Christendom was far enough from such a course when Eliphalet Nott was born. The Council of Trent produced upon the Synod of Dort, the Westminster Assembly, and other gatherings of Christian scholars, an effect which largely explains the dogmatic articulations of contemporaneous Protestantism; and, added to this, was an estimate of dogmatic formulas which was a not unnatural reflection of Latin traditions.

But two things existed which, by an inevitable consequence, challenged these traditions. One of them was "the mind that was in Christ Jesus," and the other was human consciousness, the human heart—call it what you will—but what I mean is that thing in man which is the image of God, and which, out of all distortions, Pagan or Christian, of the Divine Image, somehow recovers that conception of Christ and His religion which is disclosed to us in the pages of the Four Gospels. It was the happy fortune of the youth Eliphalet Nott to

enjoy the friendship and to be influenced by the teaching of a man who, in the highest aspects of theology, had realized this vision, and so was a long way ahead of his time. In a letter of President Nott's, written more than fifty years ago,* he uses these words:

"Having myself been brought up among the strictest sect of Calvinists, and having become accustomed to think that greatness and goodness were, for the most part, to be found only among them, I became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Joel Benedict at the age of eighteen, and I was surprised to find that, in his estimation, these qualities were to be found in individuals among other denominations as truly and as frequently as his own; and that he retained as high a regard for, and cherished as sincere a friendship toward such individuals, wherever found, as if found among the sect with which he communed and worshipped. The kindness with which he spoke of other denominations, and the interest which he took in their prosperity, made an impression upon my own mind which has never been effaced; indeed, the manner in which he treated Christians differing from him, and in which he was generally treated by them, furnished the most impressive exemplification I have ever witnessed of those words of sacred writ, 'Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!' "

The man to whom President Nott here refers was the pastor of the Congregational Church in Plainfield, Connecticut, with whom Eliphalet Nott pursued his theological studies, the Rev. Dr. Joel Benedict. There is something inexpressibly pathetic, if one reflects for a moment upon its larger significance, in the dominant note of that Puritanism into which both Dr. Benedict and Dr. Nott were born. The persecutions for conscience sake, which had produced the great movement of their ancestors, had not, apparently, taught them much more than that everybody else was wrong and that they were right. There is a fine note of compassionate condescension in their attitude toward those who were not of their own way of thinking, which reminds us of the gentleman who, while drinking a glass of wine with a friend at that friend's table, said: "You believe that I am going to hell, do you, because I don't hold the five points of Cal-

*January 31st, 1848.

vinism? Thank God, you don't believe anything of the sort! For if you did, you couldn't be taking that glass of sherry with me in this brotherly way!" Of course, there is an answer to this in that compassion for a criminal (and the man who did not hold the orthodox faith was, to the orthodox mind, a criminal), which says: "Since you are presently to be hanged, there is no reason why you should not eat mince pie if you want to." But the impressive thing about the preaching of Eliphalet Nott is that, from the beginning to the end, it is wanting in that fierce note of recrimination or denunciation which, it must be owned, was the dominant note of the preaching of his time. Through the kindness of a friend I have been enabled to see two volumes of discourses by Dr. Nott. One of them is a volume of occasional sermons preached while he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Albany, and the other consists of Addresses delivered to graduating classes in this college. The volume of sermons is evidently not published by the author, and though the editor does not append his name to the preface, he makes it evident that he was a warm admirer of the preacher and his style.

Of that style it is enough to say that it has those characteristics which conspicuously distinguished the age in which it obtained. The unknown author of the preface says: "President Nott does indeed apply himself assiduously to the feelings of his hearers. He inclines to the character of the French divines."* By "the French divines" the writer meant here, I suppose, Massillon and Bourdalou, and the others of a great school which has doubtless influenced the modern pulpit as widely as any of which there is record, reaching down in that influence to our own day. A friend who knew both the great preacher and his critic told me a significant incident in this connection of Liddon. Henry Parry Liddon, whose illustrious career as a Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, which holding between seven and eight thousand people, he crowded to the doors whenever he opened his lips there, published a volume of sermons in which a friend recognized a paragraph from one of Massillon's sermons. He called Liddon's attention to it, and his statement was met at first with a denial of indignant scorn. But, ultimately, Liddon was

*Miscellaneous Works by Eliphalet Nott, D. D.; Schenectady, 1810.

convinced, and said, sadly: "I cannot explain it. But, obviously, at some time or other, a paragraph by Massillon, of whom I am an ardent admirer, passed into my own mind and remained there until long afterwards, when, unconsciously, I reproduced it as my own."

The incident is of value here because it explains to us an effect, in the case of Eliphalet Nott, of obvious potency. I am not forgetting, and if we would understand any preacher of a hundred years ago, we cannot afford to forget, that the congregations of that time looked for—one may say, indeed, demanded—an emotionalism exhibited both in tone and in action, which to-day, in any cultivated congregation, would hardly be endured. The late President Barnard, of Columbia University, in some interesting personal recollections preserved in his biography, describes the impressions which, as a child, were made upon him in the Congregational Church in the Housatonic Valley, in which his parents worshipped. In those days the Minister was escorted by the Sexton to a high pulpit in which, as was customary, he was *buttoned in.* But when he began to preach his tones were so dolorous and "teary" (to use a modern vulgarism), his action so impassioned, and his whole aspect so perturbed and dismal, that the boy Barnard cried out, supposing that the preacher was protesting against his imprisonment, "Why will not somebody let him out?"

It was a natural enough question for a youngster; but he was on the wrong scent for the clue to what he saw. I would not minimize the power and eloquence of that great discourse which Dr. Nott preached in the Presbyterian Church in Albany on the death of Hamilton; but I ask you to find, if you can, a preacher of to-day who would venture upon the rhetorical flights which that sermon contains? Do you remember how, towards its close, he apostrophizes New Jersey? "Ah! ye tragic shores of Hoboken, crimsoned with the richest blood * * * place of inhuman cruelty * * * where man assumes a more barbarous nature and ceases to be man; * * * what poignant, lingering sorrows do thy lawless combats occasion to surviving relatives?" Or again: "His babes, stretching out their little hands, and pointing to a weeping mother, with lisping eloquence, but eloquence which reaches a parent's heart, cry out, 'Stay, stay, dear papa and live for us!' "

Or yet again: "Approach and behold, while I lift from his sepulchre its covering! Ye admirers of his greatness; ye, emulous of his talents and his fame, approach and behold him now. How pale! how silent! No martial bands admire the adroitness of his movements; no fascinated throng weep, and melt and tremble, at his eloquence! Amazing change! A shroud! a coffin! a narrow, subterraneous cabin! This is now all that remains of Hamilton."

These extracts speak for themselves, and they may be matched by others from the volume to which I have referred. That volume contains, besides Addresses delivered on various Commencement Days to graduating classes here, four sermons in all, one preached in the Presbyterian Church in Albany on the Fourth of July, 1801; one preached in the same Church in 1804 before a "Ladies' Society for the Relief of Distressed Widows and Children"; one, on Missions, preached before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in May, 1806; and the sermon from which I have already quoted, on the death of Hamilton.

I do not affirm that there is a marked resemblance even in style, in these various sermons. There is not; and the unknown compiler of them showed his wisdom in nothing more than in this assemblage, within the covers of a single volume, of discourses which illustrate in so marvellous a way the astonishing versatility of their author. The sermon on Missions, that for the poor of Albany, and that which, on the Fourth of July, 1801, commemorates the founding of the Republic, have this in common, that they set out upon a plane which at once establishes a point of contact with the average listener. No matter to what heights they ascend, they begin on a level with the homeliest intelligence. No matter what subtleties of argument they employ, they advance toward them along a road which has in it nothing that is recondite or unfamiliar. In the sermon on Missions, for example, the text of which is "Always abounding in the work of the Lord" (1st Cor., xv, 58), there is, first of all, an answer to that challenge of unbelief which scepticism forever offers to efforts for illuminating Paganism with the light of the Christian Religion. It is met in the usual way, and by arguments, derived from the history of Missions, which are neither novel nor obscure. But when they have been recalled,

the preacher straightway ascends to a level at once noble and unfamiliar. "Let it be true," he says in substance, "as it is *not*, that the effort to convert a pagan is foredoomed to failure, or seeming failure; *could human gifts be consecrated to a diviner task?*" In other words, to give one's self to a high aim, and to spend and be spent in what seems a vain endeavor—is there anything nobler and more godlike than that?

It is this note in the preaching of President Nott which is, I think, both dominant and distinctive. In form, as I have already implied, it was distinguished by characteristics which seem to us almost artificial, but which were invariable and inevitable notes of the time. If any critic of the preaching of an hundred years ago is moved to say that it was stilted, formal, rhetorical, theatrical, I would ask him to describe for us the distinctive characteristics of other public speaking of that period. He will find, if he takes the trouble to look it up, that it was marked by the same notes. And if he shall go a step further back, he will find no difficulty in explaining such a fact. In the church or the hall the assemblages to which the preacher or the orator spoke were, oftener than otherwise, made up of people of limited culture. With these the demand was not alone for orthodox utterance, but also for utterance made impressive either by vehemence or by rhetorical ornateness. A. K. H. B., better known as "The Country Parson," in a volume now long forgotten, called "Leisure Hours in Town," describes a public meeting in Glasgow which was addressed by several eminent divines of whom one was noteworthy for the fact that he said nothing, and made a great deal of noise in saying it. "In leaving the hall," says the "Country Parson," "you will hear the general remark among the enlightened audience, 'Wasna' yon gran'? 'Oh, but he *swat* extraordinar'."

Now, if anything like that was true fifty years ago, which was about the time of which the "Country Parson" was writing, how much more true it was an hundred years ago! And indeed it was, for reasons quite other than those which I have suggested. There was, first of all, the inevitable recoil from "Establishmentarianism," as it existed in England, which, both there and here, produced in other Christian Bodies than the Episcopal Church an abhorrence of a cold formalism, whether in the pulpit or in the prayer desk. And then

there was that inevitable craving for dramatic expression, both in speech and in action, which has been an almost invariable attendant upon the history of religion. I do not attempt to explain it, and within these limits I have no such opportunity for its discussion as a really great subject demands. But about the fact there can be no doubt, and about its intellectual significance there can be no question. It has been said that the congregations in which dramatic preaching obtained were made up of people who, since they would not go to the theatre, insisted on having their theatre in Church; and, ill natured as was the criticism, and unworthy the motive that inspired it, there was undoubtedly something of truth in the statement.

But the essential truth lay a great deal deeper, and the time has come when we may frankly recognize it. The theology of an hundred years ago was a great deal more lurid and more dogmatic. What Dean Farrar meant by the "Larger Hope" was something which, if he had exploited it then, would have led to his expulsion not alone from his pulpit, but from decent society. That society held with a Universalist parson, who, during the late Civil War, was Chaplain to a Kentucky Regiment. His colonel overheard him cry out to a colored servant, "Go to h——, sir," and not unnaturally call out, "But my dear Chaplain, I thought you did not believe in any such place." "Colonel," replied the Chaplain solemnly, "it has become a military necessity." With the communities of an hundred years ago such a theology was a *moral* necessity; and the tragic note which it lent to the pulpit was but an echo of that dogma which taught that "in order to be saved one must be willing to be damned." Some one, referring on one occasion to the preaching of President Nott, said that he was always talking about death in his sermons, but seemed to have, all the same, a tremendous interest in life, which remark illustrated a very common inability to recognize the fact that a keen sense of the "shortness and uncertainty of human life" might, naturally and rightly, move one to make the most of it while it lasted. But the thought that was in the mind of this critic, though he did not know it, was of the tremendous solemnity with which a very familiar and commonplace event was handled; and that, I believe, was only to be explained by the theological traditions that were behind it.

But whatever they were, they did not form the dominant note in President Nott's pulpit utterances. Professor Tayler Lewis, who was, I believe, of the same Communion, and whose rare gifts and high ideals pre-eminently qualify him for the office of dispassionate criticism, has said, recalling a sermon by President Nott on Death,* "This old sermon is not dogmatical; it is not argumentative nor rationalistic; it is not exegetical nor practical even in the common sense of that word, as denoting a didactic or prudential application; it is not crowded with texts, though manifesting in every part the profoundest Scriptural spirit. It is not alarming, as the term is sometimes applied to sermons. The feeling excited by its perusal is rather one of *deep solemnity.*"

And there, I think, we have the most discerning clue to what was the predominant note in all that Dr. Nott uttered, whether in the pulpit or anywhere else. Men plunged, with a fine audacity, into the heart of the divine mysteries, and emerged with a theological system cut and dried and squared, according to the theology of the master whom they followed, or the system in which they had been trained. That the symbols of belief which they held and taught were strangely irreconcilable with the teaching of the Divine Life and Mind of which these men were disciples, does not seem to have concerned them.

But we can understand how such a fact affected him of whom we are speaking here. He was pre-eminently a man of Vision, and those eyes of his that saw his times and his fellow-men in a larger setting and with more unerring discernment, recognized in man more than the theologies of his generation either taught or acknowledged.

And this brings me, finally, to that pre-eminent distinction in the public teaching of President Nott, which, whether in the pulpit or elsewhere, lifted all that he was and said above the level of his time. You will bear me witness, Mr. President, that thus far I have "stuck closely to my text," and have spoken of President Nott as a preacher only and exclusively in a technical sense. But a preacher, I suppose, is a prophet—a man who

*Memoir of Eliphalet Nott. Sheldon & Co., 1876, p. 365.

discerns, among other things, the drift and tendencies of his times, and of the ideas that rule them. And in this aspect of his public utterances what President Nott said in Addresses to his pupils was quite as significant as that which he said in the pulpit. Most of all, it was significant as recognizing and emphasizing a fact in human nature to which his generation was largely if not wholly obtuse. That generation—and especially the men whose it was to be its teachers, divided young men and boys into two classes, the predestinated good and the foreordained bad. A College President's office, it believed, was to recognize that fact—and to make the best of it.

Hence it came to pass that the history of college life a century ago was a history of frequent expulsions; and when President Nott took in these scholastic vagrants, as sometimes he did, he was objurgated as influenced by unworthy motives, or guilty of professional disloyalty.

Nothing is finer in his history than his serene self-restraint under these base and infamous insinuations. Base and infamous they were; but he knew that the honest and stupid men who made them could not perceive that. He had recognized what, thank God, most of us have now come to recognize, that in dealing with human nature, and especially with *young* human nature, we must be careful to distinguish between *depravity* and *waywardness*. We do it with horses, and a wise man will do it with boys.

It was this, in President Nott's speech and conduct alike, that made him supremely a Preacher of Righteousness. Whether in that great sermon on the death of Hamilton, or in his College Study, when he is dealing with a wayward student, he points out the departure from the path of right-doing, whether to a Nation or to a single youth, he forever marries hope to warning, and encouragement to rebuke. We turn from our more bustling and eager time, its stage crowded with so many and such unresting figures, to that calm and stately presence of an hundred years ago, and we own the image of a King of men. Great Teacher, great Ruler, and, most of all in his life and work, in the pulpit, on the platform, and in the street, great Preacher of Eternal Love and Righteousness. All hail!

DR. NOTT, THE EDUCATOR.

BY HON. JUDSON S. LANDON.

In an estimate of Dr. Nott as an educator, some reference must be made to his qualities, the characteristics of his educational attainments, to the influences which the conditions of his life and time exerted, and his idea of what the education of an American youth should be.

We hear to-day from others worthier to be heard than myself, what Dr. Nott was as a man and a preacher. I accept their estimates and hold them in my thought; since whether as a man, a preacher, or an educator, Dr. Nott, was, of course, the sum of all his qualities.

He was one of the choice products of the American conditions of his time. In his youth he was not exempt from the restraints of poverty, but I may add what is often true of the noble in nature, he was more exalted than repressed by them. He put these restraints behind him and retained their gift of helpful sympathy with the worthy poor. This the fund for indigent students in this College still attests.

He diligently sought learning and easily acquired it. Before he was called to Union College his life was largely spent in educational acquisition. He loved what he thought was best in literature. He carefully cultivated his literary style, which, added to his natural gifts of eloquence, gave him wide renown as an orator. He especially loved Homer and Shakespeare, and he studied the Bible with a reverence in which his love of its literature mingled. But he was born and was living in an era most attractive to his hopeful and sympathetic nature. The Calvinistic teachings of Protestantism and the academic precepts of the French philosophers had concurred in convincing thoughtful men of the right of the people to govern themselves; this new North American continent gave both field and opportunity to exercise that right. Here the discussion was closed. The practical test was pending—whether the people were capable of exercising and perpetuating the right.

The United States of America in his day became an independent nation, governed and to be governed by the people. Dr. Nott was familiar with the history of other nations and peoples, but the history was in great part the record of hereditary or usurping rulers and their conflicts, in which the people were but the bearers of burdens

and the prey of power. He regarded the experiment of a popular government with intense but hopeful interest. The right to liberty and equality of privilege was one thing; the faculty to make the best use of the right was another; and the success of the experiment depended upon its proper use.

He was sixteen years of age when George Washington became President. The French Revolution burst forth the same year, but in 1804, when Dr. Nott came to Union College, Napoleon Bonaparte, only four years his senior, profiting by the lack on the part of the French people of experimental knowledge of government sufficient to govern themselves, made himself the Emperor of France and the disposer of the thrones of many kingdoms. The outlook for humanity in the Old World was gloomy. Dr. Nott foresaw, and none forecast the future with keener vision, that the success of the American experiment needed a nurture which must develop not merely scholars, but men of enlarged views, worthy to be leaders of the people; that the hope of the future depended upon the practical education which the aspiring youth of his country should receive. Under the constitution of this State as it then was, a minister of the gospel was debarred from official employment in civil matters. Dr. Nott was quoted in the Constitutional Convention of 1846 as favoring the provision. He rightly concluded that an educational career would open to him a wider field for his great mental activity as well as for his usefulness. He recognized the great and helpful influence to flow from remodeling and conducting the college upon the lines which he conceived were best fitted for American needs and conditions. His mind expanded as he contemplated the expanding scope of his new duties and responsibilities.

Thenceforth, learning for the mere purpose of absorbing the teachings of others had less attraction for him, but learning or knowledge of whatever kind which stimulated his reflection and gave him the material from which he could extract useful truths, or which he could recast into the truth, never lost its charm. He filled his mind with wisdom rather than learning, and wrought out in his own brain more than the text book could teach.

The college curriculum of one hundred years ago was based largely upon the mediæval idea that the Greek and Latin learning was such a sufficient source of all

learning, that, given that, it would lead toward all else worthy to be taught. Dr. Nott realized how much the world was indebted to the ancient learning; he would not abandon it, but he perceived that a new learning, always taught by nature herself, if we could but understand her voices, was developing and was bringing as it developed great blessings to mankind. It had achieved much and was destined to achieve more. He knew that a dead language never revives, and that the English and other modern tongues were the living language of men of action. Let us, he said, teach all the Latin and Greek we can, without neglecting those practical studies which have a living interest for American youth.

I listened to his address, which he delivered fifty years ago upon the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his Presidency. May I say that it was a memorable occasion? His venerable presence, his words, his voice, and, above all, his fatherly emotion, uplifted his audience as if they were indeed beneath the blessing his benediction invoked. If I should speak of him as a man, I should recall that he took an advisory interest in a neighboring academy in which I was some time an instructor, and through him the college honored me with a degree; and when I entered upon my profession he favored me in the interest of others whom he wished to befriend with some small employments—which I had ample time to perform. But this would be a digression.

In his address, to which I have just referred, he rapidly reviewed the gain to mankind by the achievements of science, by individual freedom, by independent thought, by the more general diffusion of education, and especially by the substitution, as he expressed it, of elemental for muscular power. It pained him to think that so many of mankind were condemned to the drudgery of unremitting personal toil to gain the means of subsistence; he saw that an important step towards ennobling the race was to lessen this drudgery and give the toiler time for improvement. He hoped to see the powers of nature more and more harnessed down to toil and mankind unharnessed from it.

He said the study of nature was the study of God, and that whatever God teaches it cannot be profane to learn. The close of the succeeding fifty years which we this day pause to note, shows the strides of the advance he foresaw and welcomed.

In 1806 he formed a class in French, with a native Frenchman for instructor.

Dr. Nott himself was a practical physicist, experimenter and inventor—he secured twenty-six patents upon his different inventions—and so of course realized the value of learned and practical experts as instructors.

In 1810 he established in this college the chair of natural science. It was the first of its kind in American colleges. He called to the chair Dr. F. S. Hassler, whose rank among the foremost of scientists subsequently led the United States government to select him to organize the United States Coast Survey. It is needless to say that the scientific department thus early established in this college has ever since been growing in importance.

Dr. Nott's mind was open and receptive on many sides, and every side was true. He was a mental and moral philosopher, sociologist, economist, business man, literary critic, orator, theologian, statesman, philanthropist, and, the sum of all these, an acute judge of human nature and a wise, practical reformer. The instruction he gave in the classroom was along the lines I have indicated. He used text books, it is true. The text book suggested topics; it held his class to a line of useful study, but when the lesson of the day was finished, its chief value consisted in the treatment Dr. Nott himself had given to the topics stated in the book or suggested by the discussion. A book of riddles, he said, would be a good text book if by it he could make his pupils think. To stimulate them to think was his first care, and then to try to think correctly his second. You must think yourself, he said; you must turn your learning over in your minds, and see what more or less or otherwise it amounts to than the book states if you ever wish to realize that knowledge is power. His own skill consisted in doing before the class the precise thing he commended. Lord Kames' "Elements of Criticism" was one of his text books. We may still read it with pleasure and instruction, but how much its value would be enhanced if it could be enriched with notes from Dr. Nott's oral commentaries. These commentaries were talks—"wonderful talks" Bishop Horatio Potter calls them, "upon literature, taste, style, religion, business methods, success, failure, and upon all things great and small which could enlarge the mind, refine the feelings and elevate the heart."

His plan was to have the class learn the brief propositions which the author stated at the head of his chapters, and then by well chosen questions lead the class into a discussion of the topics. He did not permit the class to lead him into substituting his comments for their part of the recitation, but if their part was satisfactory— and his manner and comments generally availed to make it so—then he would lead them to take part with him in the discussion. In doing this he would help the halting by the form of his questions, and perhaps lead him to state the very conclusion he himself wished to impress upon the class, and then in adopting the conclusion he would enforce it by apt illustration or lucid statement. It was a joy to him to find a bright mind eager for the learning in the book, and appreciative of the exercise of the classroom. The Doctor took the pupil to his heart at once and kept him there ever afterwards. He was rarely mistaken in this respect. He read the character of his boys as if it were an open book, and seldom mistook its worth or worthlessness. But he was full of tenderness for all and never so cast off the unworthy as to close the door of better effort against them. Indeed, nothing pleased him more than to see the wayward abandon his lawless courses either in college or afterwards, and walk the way he had urged him to pursue. His government was paternal because it was in his nature to give a father's care to his pupils. He disliked to humiliate them by threatening penalty or restraint, and he ruled them by instilling the sense of honor and duty. They in turn valued his good opinion and sought to deserve it.

Thus the atmosphere in which the student lived and worked was wholesome and inspiring.

We can understand that his pupils came to his classroom not as to a task, but as to an exercise in which to take a pleasant and profitable part. The topics considered ceased to be mere abstract precepts, but became under his treatment of human interest. Especially was this so in his psychological ethical theological class, if I may so term the character he gave it. Butler's Analogy was the text book. This celebrated work has for more than one hundred and fifty years deservedly held high rank as one of the splendid achievements of human reason. It has also been the unfailing resource of successive generations of the church militant in advancing and defending the banner of the cross, by bringing to its support

the analogy between the truths of Revelation, and the teachings of morality and virtue which inductive reasoning supplies from the constitution and course of nature. Its main proposition is that we can trace resemblances so far as we can read the lessons of nature, and that we have no warrant for rejecting the revelation beyond that point, but have every consistent warrant for accepting it.

The field thus opened is vast enough to engage the best powers of the most reflective mind. Dr. Nott delighted to cultivate it. To his intellectual eye God stood revealed in all his works and in and by them taught as a religion the love and practice of virtue. He accepted revealed religion with the unquestioning faith of his ancestors. The harmony between natural and revealed religion was a conviction with him which demonstration could not strengthen but could illustrate. His methods in this class were the same as in the other, but when he closed the book and took the subject into his own hands and talked about it from the fullness of his own reasoned conclusions and in the simple and reverent gentleness of his spirit, without apparent consciousness of his power, he not only gave his class an object lesson in dialectics which they would long remember, but he interpreted Bishop Butler to them—and he breathed into that interpretation his firm persuasion that the Divine Spirit voicing its All Hail of kinship with our spirit, and sympathizing with its yearnings for communion, supplemented the revelations of material nature with the harmonious and sublimer revelations of the Kingdom of Holies, from its infinite projection beyond the stretch of their common parallel—eternal in the heavens.

The eye of his soul clarified the eye of his body, and he beheld the celestial light which irradiates the works of nature. And thus he gave to his pupils, and especially to those who went forth to preach the gospel, a buttress shaped from nature and reason to stay their faith withal.

Alas, is the process to be reversed, and shall the eye of faith grope behind the eye of the body, and the props of nature and reason become invisible, or take the form and do the work of undermining mattocks? If he whom we this day honor could now be heard by us, would he not again repeat—"Oh, no. My children, be patient. God has given you sense enough to learn that He is, and to witness His visible works and some of their opera-

tions. But your sense and perceptions must remain within their own limits, and how narrow those limits are you may infer from the smallness of your sphere compared with the sphere of the universe; you need to know no more of the universal plan than how best to live your short day in obedience to it. The more you try to go behind God or to dispense with Him, the sooner you must recognize your limitations, and accept Him as the only refuge of your sanity. And since God is an immortal spirit, and your own is kindred with His, how can you think of yours as less than immortal? And thus, my children, the wanderer in faith, seeking rest and finding none, like the prodigal son in his extremity, must double to his Father's house."

It was this peculiar gift of Dr. Nott, to lift his pupils toward the level of his own horizon, and help them to assimilate the ripened products of his reflection, that gave him success and fame as an educator. His personality was a great possession of the college.

When the end sought and the means used are both worthy, success is an admissible test of excellence. Let us apply the test.

Nearly every year of the sixty-two years of his presidency, Union College sent forth into the world a class of young men, numbered by the score. They were of good native gifts, previously trained in the lower schools or by private study, and in the last year of their collegiate life they came directly under the personal instruction of Dr. Nott.

The majority of these young men were earnest and self-supporting, of generous ambition, avid of learning, and had been drawn hither by the just fame of the great master.

They went forth, not reconstructed to fit or fill his measure, but so impressed by his influence and instruction, that the impress thenceforth inhered in some degree in their mental and moral equipment. They were glad to be known as "Dr. Nott's boys," and, what was better, to be worthy of the distinction.

Dr. Nott's sphere of influence, regarded as confined to his classroom, may seem small. But the classroom was the centre where his influence started, and whence it radiated. You may span the centre, but the radiating sphere you cannot girdle with your measuring tape. Without display or blare of trumpets, his work went

on year by year for nearly sixty years, and passed on and out into the world through the brains and souls of the men he touched, and keeps going on, if not always in the trend he gave it, then, we may well believe, in the better trend to which his initial impulse led the way.

I need not call the long roll of his boys who filled the measure of his hopes in the service of the church and the state, in the learned professions and in the foremost walks of every important service. You, at least, know it by heart.

His long life permitted him to see the success of popular government in America reasonably assured.

In his young manhood he had outlined his labors to that end, and in his old age he had the peculiar felicity to realize how much he had helped to achieve it, and he could confidently hope that succeeding generations would enjoy it as an unquestioned birthright, and grow wiser and better under its ennobling privilege and influence.

It is perhaps to be regretted that Dr. Nott did not, like Dr. Johnson, have a Boswell to record his precepts of wisdom as he uttered them, or did not, like Dr. Franklin, whom in practical wisdom he resembled, himself record them. To hear from him these precepts was the privilege and delight of his pupils. The fading memories of a few venerable men still surviving are practically the sole depositaries of what was once a wealth of tradition of which the present paper is in part a general and scanty summary.

"When we are gone," said that accomplished citizen of the world, the lamented William James Stillman, himself one of Dr. Nott's favorite boys, "no one will comprehend how he could have been what he was. The power he exercised over his favorite boys was extraordinary; any one of us would have done anything permitted to human nature to satisfy him."

Nature moulded him large, with aptness for gathering wisdom, strength and grace from everything within his horizon. He knew himself, and loved the people, and wrought wisely to serve them well. He lived in that ennobling age when the aspiration of generously gifted men was to help their fellows to preserve and perpetuate the rights of man and uplift man himself. The cankering greed for enormous wealth had not yet begun to cast its eclipse. He became a teacher and inculcated wisdom which is learning and more. After all, a great

teacher, if of the truth or of the true way to find it out, is great among men, perhaps the greatest. Truth outlasts all else.

"The eternal years of God are hers."

The teacher may perish and be forgotten, but his work remains. Moth nor rust corrupts it, nor thieves make it their spoil. Looking back over Dr. Nott's long career and surveying as best we may, the man, his work, and its fruits, we may call him great. He greatly projected his influence for worthy ends into his time, and after times, and may we not say that he would seem greater, if he had not himself enlarged our ideal of greatness?

We meet to-day within this stately edifice which affection and gratitude long since erected in his honor. Around us are also the memorials of other distinguished dead. I may mention in this presence his namesake, descendant, and successor, Eliphalet Nott Potter, in whose honor, as in the honor of his grandfather, art and taste inspired by love have readorned this temple. Alas! so recently lost to us, silence best attests our respect and affection.

Eliphalet Nott has been dead thirty-eight years. We come—a few of us—as survivors of a generation which was young when he was old, the others of still younger generations, not as mourners, but to recall and review the name and work and worth of the great educator; to cherish the heritage of his inspiring example, and to pass it along as a lesson, always here to be remembered.

That lesson is, that his life is best who best helps others to spend theirs the best.

CHAPTER XIX.

TRIBUTES FROM FORMER STUDENTS TO DR. NOTT'S MEMORY.

The formal addresses in the foregoing chapter may well be supplemented by the informal remarks made after dinner on Nott Memorial Day, in 1904, by former pupils of Dr. Nott. We are justified in giving these remarks a place in this history because of the many stories which they contain illustrating Dr. Nott's method of dealing with his students. The following partial report is reprinted from the Nott Memorial number of the *University Quarterly*. President Raymond presided at the dinner, and introduced the several speakers.

President Raymond said: It is fitting that the first of those to speak this afternoon should be one who has shown in a practical way his devotion to the College, and his gratitude for all that he received through the influence of Dr. Nott, and I have peculiar pleasure in introducing one of the more recent benefactors of Union College, Dr. Horace B. Silliman, of the class of '46.

DR. HORACE B. SILLIMAN.

It is impossible for me to express the difficulty that one has after listening to the three able addresses this morning upon Dr. Nott as a man, as a preacher, and as an educator, to bring forward any new illustration of the greatness which found its manifestation in such numerous and varied forms.

But I venture to speak of two or three things which illustrate his character to some extent, and which are not often alluded to, although one was mentioned by Mr. Seward, and also by Judge Landon, in their addresses, which was his ability and success as an inventor. I was surprised, as doubtless you were, to learn of the great number of useful inventions of which he was the author. My mind had always been fixed mainly upon the new and efficient means, which his skill designed, for the combustion of anthracite coal by his base-burning stove, in spite of the scornful incredulity with which the project of burning this coal was first received.

To him, in large measure, is owing the success of the enterprise which has brought into popular use one of the most valuable products that we have in this country or in the world. Many here will remember those tall Nott stoves which graced the rooms of the college, and added so much to the comfort of the students.

I shall not attempt to add to what was said in relation to them by Mr. Seward, except to recall one thing which he did not mention, and which I doubt whether many, even of the oldest students, knew anything about; and that was their æsthetic value. Let me give you an illustration of it as a reminiscence of the old West College days. At one time the students residing there had incurred the enmity of the town boys, who, by dint of superior numbers, had driven them up the winding staircase to the upper story, where they were huddled together, terribly frightened.

Now, mark this; mark the moral effect of the sight of the Nott stove upon those men. When they looked up and saw on the platform above them, at half-poise, one of these stoves looming over them, I tell you there was an immediate conviction of the error of their ways (laughter), and if conversion means turning around and going the other way, there never was such an instance of thorough and active conversion. (Laughter.)

There is another quality to which I will allude, and doubtless upon the faces of many of the older men will come an unconscious smile, when I speak of Dr. Nott as a financier; for it has always been fashionable to give a very good natured little sneer at his speculative ventures; and yet some present know how much one such enterprise, that in Long Island City, has contributed to the well filled treasury of the college at the present day. And I say here now, because it is no more than due, that much of this result was owing to the legal skill and careful management of the eminent jurist, to whose fostering care for so many years during the perilous interregnum, Union College owes more than she has ever felt or acknowledged. (Applause.)

There is one other manifestation of Dr. Nott's greatness, in his many sided character, which has not been alluded to to-day except in a general way, and that is, his ability as a politician. I presume that in no other respect has he received more criticism, at least in the early days; and yet the testimony of those who listened

to his masterly lectures and teachings upon public affairs, and the duties and responsibilities of public men, bears witness that the principles then implanted have since borne fruit in many lives of usefulness, and of lasting fame.

But I shall not attempt any further analysis of his character; it is needless after what we have heard this morning. Let me briefly inquire what was the source of that power which was felt in this college, throughout this State, and throughout the country? Where did it come from, this power? I will tell you. You will find it in the record of the Old Book, the source of all wisdom. You will find that when God formed man, He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and made him a living soul; and from that day to this the man who is a soul to feel, and a living soul to act, is the greatest man of his age. And it was to this that Dr. Nott owed his power over the young; because he was alive to all the hopes and fears, the ambitions and the determinations of the young, that he acquired that wonderful winning power over them which made him, not only their wise counsellor, but their trusted and valued friend. And the best illustration of this fact is, that the two little words, "my son," uttered by him, to this very day thrill with magnetic power the heart of every man who heard them.

And further, he not only felt but assumed the burdens of ignorance, of want, of sin, of his fellow men; as he plead the cause of right against wrong, of liberty against oppression and tyranny, and advocated in all cases, for all mankind, justice and charity. It was to this that he owed the fervent eloquence of the pulpit, where he stood as the ambassador of God to man, and of the rostrum, where he was the ambassador of humanity.

Yes! Dr. Nott was the power that he was, because he was a soul to feel, and a living soul to act, always in favor of what was right and true. And his memory will be perpetuated longest, not by any memorial tablets, which may worthily be erected, but by what was written on the tablets of the heart.

It would be wrong if I should omit one thing; that while I say Dr. Nott was a man not foreign to anything which affected the interests of humanity, I should neglect to add, what he never neglected on any occasion to manifest, that he was alive to everything that con-

tributed to the glory of the God who breathed into him a living, loving soul.

Let me give one little incident, not out of place in the history of such a man. It is not an experience of my own, but of a friend who visited him in his study. The Doctor talked with him for a little while upon personal matters, and the varied interests of the college; but presently his words ceased, and his eyes assumed the look of him who sees what is invisible. Then he rose, and went over to the corner of the room where stood an old wood bottomed chair with a worn piece of carpet in front of it, and there this great man, bowed before God, not in what we would call prayer, but talking with his Father, as one talks to another, as a man talketh with his friend; and the visitor, trembling, whether from nervous excitement or the actual spirit's influence upon his own soul, with bated breath and with hushed footsteps withdrew from that room and left there—Eliphalet Nott and God. (Great applause.)

President Raymond said:

Dr. Sillman has told us of the strong influence that was exerted at one time by the mere sight of one of Dr. Nott's creations, the Nott stove. I am reminded of a little incident which has been told by one of the older Alumni, and which, I think, is not inappropriate here. As has already been said, there were frequent conflicts between the students and the young men of the town; and, as the story goes, one of these conflicts was in progress in the armory—the old armory, that stood on this very site. Word was taken to Dr. Nott on the College grounds. He told Moses to bring up the three-wheeled chariot—he did not call it that, but the carriage. He was driven to the armory, then quietly slipped out, passed through the lower floor of the building, out of the back door, and went home, leaving Moses and the three-wheeled chariot in front of the armory. It was not long before some student saw Moses and the carriage, and passed the word: "Boys, Dr. Nott is here." The struggle was over. In five minutes there were no students in the armory. Moses waited patiently for the Doctor, how long is not a matter of record, but the sight of the old three-wheeled chariot was enough to stop that fight.

Now, what has became of that chariot? I have learned

recently that it was wantonly destroyed a few years ago. We have, however, a part of it, a very small part, just enough to show that it did not all "go up" with the Doctor, as the popular song asserted that it did. We have also two or three other articles that are very closely associated in the minds of the Alumni with the person of Dr. Nott, and I am going to ask Moses to bring them here. (The appearance of Moses was greeted with great applause.)

This is a part of the whiffletree of the three-wheeled chariot, and this is the cocked hat which the Doctor used at Commencement. (Great applause, and cries of "Put it on!") I do not dare; it is too big for me. (Great applause.) And here is the charter—not of Union College, but of the academy at Cherry Valley, where Dr. Nott began his work as an educator—the original charter, which has been loaned to us for this occasion by the Board of Regents. (Applause.)

Now, one other article that is, or ought to be, of special interest to many of you. I don't know how it came into the possession of the person who now owns it, but I am told that there can be no question as to the identity of this pen which I hold in my hand. It is the pen with which Dr. Nott signed the diplomas that gave you a warrant to go forth into the world and show your knowledge. These are all of the mementoes that we have to exhibit at this time.

At this point there was a great clamor for Moses, who had to stand on a chair so that all could see him. There were calls for a speech, but President Raymond said: We must excuse Moses from making a speech; his presence is eloquence enough. (Applause.) President Raymond continued:

Moses says that he is in his 88th year (born March 5, 1817). Many of us believed he was in his 108th year. He now knows the exact date of his birth; but there was a time when he did not know it, so he made a journey to his early home in Virginia—that was after the war, when it was safe for him to go back. We are obliged, therefore, to accept his statement as to his 87 or 88 years of life. (Applause.) I think he has one ambition, and that is to live just a little longer than the great man whom he served so faithfully.

As there seems to be a general desire for information

about Moses, I will state briefly what I know. With a friend, a fellow slave, he escaped from his master's plantation and worked his way slowly and sometimes painfully north. It was in 1840 that he reached Schenectady. He first found employment on a farm, but soon entered the service of Dr. Nott. Upon the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, his former master sought to reclaim him, and, as the story goes, tracked him as far as this city. But Moses, with Dr. Nott's assistance, had fled to Canada. Dr. Nott convinced the master that it was useless to carry the pursuit further, and then offered to buy Moses. A price was finally agreed upon which, in the master's eyes, was ridiculously small, but something was better than nothing. A bill of sale was duly executed, and Moses became the property of Dr. Nott. The master returned to the South and Moses was called back from Canada. Upon his arrival Dr. Nott presented him with his freedom, and from that day Moses was bound by stronger than legal ties to his benefactor, and right loyally did he serve him until the day when, with uncovered head, he walked just behind the bier that carried the silent form to its last resting place. When the solemn exercises of that day were over, and all who had gathered to pay loving tribute, among them the foremost scholars and statesmen of the land, had left the place of burial, one who was among the last to leave looked back and there, touched by the last rays of the sun, stood Moses with bowed head, as though he must still watch and guard his more than master, his liberator and friend.

This has been of the nature of an interruption; not an unpleasant one, however. We are now ready to hear more about Dr. Nott from those who knew him well, and who among us should know him better than his grandson, Judge Charles C. Nott, of Washington? (Applause.)*

CHIEF JUSTICE NOTT.

Mr. President: That Dr. Nott lived far beyond the average of human life, and in the active control of his faculties, is well known; but a more noticeable fact is that the span of his intellectual life stretched as far in the one direction as in the other, and was as remarkable at life's beginning as its close. He was precocious when a child, mature when a youth, vigorous, alert and interested in human affairs when an old man. I have read a

*See Appendix, "Moses."

letter from one older than himself which told the story of the writer's going to Ashford when a boy and, seeing in church a boy younger than himself with pencil and paper busily engaged in taking notes of the sermon, so busily and in such an earnest, business-like way that it attracted the attention of his mother. She, when church came out, asked what it meant, and was told that the little boy would take down the sermon every Sunday and, with the help of his notes, repeat the whole of it to his sick and dying mother. This gentleman was able to fix the date of his going to Ashford; and it is therefore certain that at the time when this child was reporting sermons in such a manner that it made him a prodigy in a rural community he was not yet seven years old.

It was the same in his early manhood. His brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Benedict, once told me that his development, both mental and physical, at the age of twenty was so extraordinary that more than one person warned him that his early maturity presaged an early death.

To the majority of this audience, those who never saw him, it will probably be of most interest to give the impression which he made upon me as boy and man.

The first impression of him which I distinctly remember came when I was precisely eight years old. He appeared to me as old a man as he ever did afterward. Yet, child as I was, I was struck with the alertness of his step, his quick and ready manner, the way he talked to my cousins, small boys like myself, and the smiling manner in which he passed around among us. I soon learned that they were not afraid of him, and I sagely concluded that I need not be. As I walked down the street with one of the boys that afternoon, some one called to him to know if "the doctor" was at home; I wondered who "the doctor" was; but I then learned that in this Schenectady community everybody spoke of him simply as "the doctor." You will forgive me if, in following the old fashion, I should now inadvertently speak of him as "the doctor."

You have heard of his oratory; but he was also remarkable as a reader. His reading was absolutely free from oratory. He was a quiet reader of the most unobtrusive, refined school. There was no strained emphasis, no theatrical elocution, no looking about the church or chapel to produce effect. But two things he always did—he always arrested attention, and he always made his hearers understand. You might take up a book when he

laid it down to dwell upon a beauty or revive a striking thought, but you would never take up the book to gain a clearer idea of what the author meant. I remember once, when I was a boy, there was some discussion in the parlor about "Thanatopsis." The poem was sent for, and he read it. I had never heard of "Thanatopsis," and cared nothing about it, but the reading made me listen, and I have never taken up "Thanatopsis" since without consciously or unconsciously trying to recall that reading and gather from it the true and full meaning of the poem. At an earlier day I heard him give out in church and, after the custom of the time, read that hymn of Watts':

> "Teach me the measure of my days,
> Thou maker of my frame;
> I would survey life's narrow verge,
> And learn how frail I am."

Some days afterward I heard a lady say, "I have often heard that hymn read, but I never felt it as I did last Sunday." I was but a boy then, yet that first stanza has lived in my memory ever since. There was no marked emphasis, no theatrical elocution, no looking about the church to impress his hearers; but the impression on my young mind was that the reader thought that he was reading about himself.

He loved the witty, the humorous, the playful; and was pretty sure when he saw a good thing in the paper to read it at the breakfast table; and I can recall now his reading an editorial in the *Evening Journal*, and the relish with which he gave effect to every pungent sarcasm.

He was not an American orator of the stump school. He never spoke to amuse or cajole or deride; and I do not think that he could have done so if he had tried. Quietly but impressively, he took possession of church or chapel or hall, and of everybody in it. His speaking was addressed to the reasoning faculties and the feelings, growing warmer and warmer, earnest and more earnest as he went on; but as his eye brightened and the tone intensified, his voice lowered and the stillness in the hall grew deeper and became a part of his oratory. His silences were often more expressive than other men's eloquence.

There was one power which he exercised as a college President, which to us was occult—the power of finding

out. Tradition has many stories to tell of this, nearly all of which, I think, may be accepted as true. My father and one of my uncles had been professors and students, and, what is more, boys in this college (and boys often see things that escape the duller gaze of grown up men), and they have told me that they never knew, and never could surmise, how their father found out things—that they knew no more about it than the rest of us.

A notable instance of this occurred during my college life:

There were thefts from students' rooms, which became so frequent as to arouse one of those storms of indignation which occasionally come in patient, long-suffering American communities after repeated and unarrested crimes; but no one could surmise anything; no one could cast suspicion on any person. At that time the black line had been drawn and the dark shadow had fallen which clouded the remnant of the Doctor's life, the attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which changed his whole physical being. You who knew him only after that time have no idea (I will say it parenthetically) of the man he was before that attack. According to my custom, I went in one evening to ask how he was, and the moment I entered he raised himself and gave me a piercing look, and, in the imperative tone which came to him when he asked a question upon a matter that interested him much, he said, "What is this I hear about stealing in college?" I told him the little I knew. He asked me if there was any surmise, any theory upon the subject; I told him that there was not, that nobody could conjecture or frame an hypothesis in regard to it. I hazarded an opinion of my own that it was all done by one person, though the thefts were so frequent and so close together (often in several rooms in a single hour) that many persons thought there were a number engaged in it. He asked me why I thought so. I told him because there was one characteristic of it, and that was the thief took things that were valueless and left things that were valuable; for instance, that out of one case he took a dozen pearl shirt buttons and left in it valuable gold studs. Three days afterward a student, in my own section and upon my own floor, did not go to afternoon recitation, and when we came back from a recitation he and his trunk were gone. Two or three days later I was called into the register's office, and there, upon the table of the inner room, was all the plunder of

the last three months. Of course, we sat in solemn conclave about it all around college. We probed its depth and measured its length and breadth so far as we could, but not one of us could recall any suspicious act of that student, and not one of us could surmise how the Doctor "found it out." A few of us thought that Pat McKinney, who had charge of the section in which the culprit dwelt, could throw some light upon the investigation, and we undertook to interview Pat McKinney; but all we got by it was, "Oh, the ould Doctor knows everything that is going on in this college, that he does; and if ye don't be minding yourselves he will be after you soon." (Laughter.)

By nature he was an idealist and in temperament a poet, but the long battle of his whole life was fought for the practical. His teaching taught; his discipline reformed; his preaching converted; his inventions were for the useful—to subdue anthracite coal, to heat houses, to improve steam engines. Even his sermon on the death of Hamilton was practical. Its note was in perfect harmony with the moral vibration of the hour, and he struck with all his might a blow under which the "imperious custom" which he abhorred went down. A writer on the history of duelling has said: "In the State of New York, at least, duelling was extirpated by a single sermon; for every duellist knew that should he be brought to trial, probably half the jury, and certainly the court, would have read Dr. Nott's sermon on the death of Hamilton."

But no man is a hero to his valet; and to a half dozen irreverent boys no grandsire can be great, certainly not when he invites them daily into playful argument, and places them on a plane of equality with himself, and takes no advantage of them save such as fact or reason gives. By chance once in a hundred times, fact or reason would be on your side, and you could refute him (and when you did he always acknowledged it); and then to argue that he was a great man was to argue that you were great yourself. (Laughter.) There was none of that mysterious authoritative power, half hidden, half revealed, which the imagination of youth associates with greatness. There was too much simplicity, kindness, friendly familiarity, for us to stand in awe of him.

I remember now my feeling, half surprise, half doubt, when a tall, stern, dark-browed man, of whom I stood in awe, said to me in his sternest manner, "Young man,

your grandfather is a great inventor, a great preacher, a great teacher, a great man."

And now I look around upon this tribute, this wonderful tribute of respect and reverence which you render to one who held no high office of state, who fought no great battle, who wrote no grand epic, and whose active life closed half a century ago; and, I confess, the doubt of boyhood casts its questioning shadow upon the scene. But I look back through the exigencies of life, through the vicissitudes of years, through the actors upon the stage—and I have had wide acquaintance with the great and wise of this land of ours, with Presidents, and Senators, and Governors, and Judges, with great preachers and great scientists, and great administrative minds—and through them all my eyes rest upon one pre-eminent, upon one pure and noble, a man strong intellectually, strong morally, strong physically, strong in religious faith and fervor; one who sought peace and pursued it, who was never afraid to strike for right and righteousness, and who sought scrupulously and always to render what was due to God and man. (Great applause.)

President Raymond: I want to relate an incident which occurred to me as Judge Nott was speaking, and which illustrates the fact that Dr. Nott always found out and nobody knew how he found out. This story was told to me by the late Mr. Henry Martin, of Albany. Many of you remember the well located in the pasture in the center of that group of trees. The Doctor had built an iron railing about the well, and it had been newly painted. Mr. Martin's room-mate took his pillow at dead of night, went to the well, opened the pillow, and covered the railing with feathers. Nothing was said by the Doctor for two or three days, and then one morning in chapel he made a speech to this effect: He was always grateful for any expression of appreciation on the part of the students of the work that he was doing to beautify the college grounds; he was glad of their co-operation in any way; he wanted them to understand, however, that there was never any need of secrecy in that co-operation. Then he referred to the new railing which had been placed around the well, and said that he had gone as far as his taste dictated in adorning that railing, but that evidently some one thought that further ornamentation was needed. He did not propose to discuss or question a matter of taste, but he

wanted it understood that even the ornamentation that seemed to him excessive was not a deed of darkness, it belonged to the Day; and then added: "I wish that he would call at my office this afternoon at four o'clock." And at four Mr. Day called. Nobody knew how the Doctor found him out.

The next name on the printed programme is that of the Hon. David Murray, of the class of '52.

REMARKS OF DAVID MURRAY, CLASS OF 1852.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is one of the most notable events of my life that I was graduated from Union College under the presidency of Dr. Nott. Other presidents of colleges have been eminent in scholarship and character, and in the capacity for wise administration. But Dr. Nott more than all was pre-eminent in the sterling and versatile qualities of a great man. He was greater than his place, higher than his high position, superior to the lofty reputation he held among orators, educators and administrators.

We of the class of 1852 knew him only in the last years of his active presidential career. Rheumatism had crippled his athletic frame; age had whitened his abundant locks and stolen from him the activity of manhood; but nothing had dimmed the lustre of his intellect or lessened the alertness of his powers.

I recall distinctly the scene of our class sitting around him in the old chapel room, listening to his lectures on Kames' "Elements of Criticism." His rich, sonorous voice still rings in my ears. Lord Kames had about as much to do with these lectures as Aristotle or Don Quixote. It was the elements of Dr. Nott to which we listened, and it was his wisdom and experience from which we gathered our lessons.

We heard the stories which were current about him, and which had been handed down as college traditions —about the chickens in the apple tree; about the Nott stoves in our rooms, which could be thrown from the second story window without breaking; about the dog which understood geometry; about the little three-wheeled wagon which he had invented and in which he and old Moses drove about the town.

These, however, were mere embroideries and pleasant accessories of our admiration for this dear old man. We

thought more of being his students, of listening to his words of wisdom, and of having his venerated name on our diplomas, than to have been the soldiers of Cæsar or to have been interlocutors in Plato's dialogues. We had such a glorious category of professors at that time that we might well be proud—Nott, Jackson, Lewis, Foster, Gillespie and Peissner. What a galaxy of learning and talent! But the greatest of all, by far the greatest, was our great president.

It is fitting, therefore, worthy of this college which he made illustrious, and worthy especially of its sons who shared his beneficent wisdom and were graduated under the glories of his presidency, to meet here and celebrate in this formal manner the centenary of the accession of the greatest name to the history of this college. In his spirit, and with what we can of his force and wisdom, let us try to make our lives commensurate with the opportunities we have enjoyed.

President Raymond: The one who is now to speak to us was not only a pupil of Dr. Nott, but was associated with him in the faculty, the Rev. Dr. Nelson Millard.

DR. MILLARD.

It is a tall man who casts a shadow for even a generation; it is a giant who casts a shadow for a hundred years. And I do not know of a single College President in the history of the colleges of this country, except Dr. Nott, who, a hundred years after his accession, could call together such a gathering as we have had here today. (Applause.)

A little while ago it was stated in a leading periodical that the longest incumbency of any College President was that of the celebrated Dr. Hopkins, of Williams, of 36 years. Our great Doctor, as we all know, nearly doubled that period. His was a clear case of heredity. It so happens that incidentally I can say a little something about his heredity, which, perhaps, is new to most of you.

A few years ago, while I was pastor of a church in Norwich, Connecticut, I went to visit a church in the town of Franklin, a few miles from Norwich, where a brother of Dr. Nott lived until he was 99 years of age; and, if I remember correctly, he continued in the pastorate of that church until his death. There was the

evidence of the physical heredity. But the chief thing was that, like many great men, both sons had inherited from their mother's stock a nobility of blood that was far grander than any coronets that could have been put upon them. That mother's enthusiasm for education was such, I am told, that she worked night and day that she might send her boys to college, even in homespun, rather than that they should remain uneducated. So when you trace back, you find that the greatness of the man came from what was before him.

During the time that I was an undergraduate I boarded some few months in the family of Prof. John Nott, and from him I learned some personal items concerning his father. One was that, up to the time of his 65th year, Dr. Nott possessed every appearance of having a most hale and hearty, and in every way strong old age, unmarked by any infirmity. Then down upon him came suddenly a severe inflammatory rheumatism, which left abiding effects. Any of the young men of the time that I was in college will remember how he looked then. He was nearly 80 years old, and had clearly upon him the marks of infirmity. He would come out of the side door of his house, and lock arms with the first senior who came along, in a familiar way, walking with that heavy and rather uncertain tread that marked his great age. But when in the pulpit, what a change! I heard him preach repeatedly in those days, and when he was under the magnetism of the occasion, he was always transfigured. Every mark of infirmity seemed to have passed away. His actions were vigorous, his countenance animated; he stood as upright as a Titan, and he made at that time the impression of a man not of 80 years, but of strong middle age.

Now, with regard to his recitations in Kames much has been said, and I will add only one or two impressions that were made upon me. I remember that it was Dr. Nott who said in one of our lessons: "My son," calling up some one of the class. "if you were arguing a case before a jury, or if you were presenting a theme before any audience in any place, what argument would you advance first? Would you put your strongest or your weakest argument first?" Well, I presume that nine-tenths, perhaps ninety-nine-hundredths, would say, "Why, we would present our weakest arguments first; and then increase this, and increase that, until we used

our strongest arguments to culminate and clinch the case." "Not so," said Dr. Nott: "present your strongest arguments first, and they will give an added weight and momentum to all the rest, and you will be tenfold more likely to win your point. Whereas, weak arguments at first will relax your hold on your hearers and weaken the strong ones that follow."

One other thing. We all had in those days to declaim original compositions before him. After any speaker had got through, Dr. Nott would stop for a moment and, looking at the young man, quietly would say, "You used such and such a sentence, something like that; please repeat that sentence." Well, the young man would give it very much as he had before; then the Doctor in his own way would repeat the sentence after him, and would ask, "Isn't that what you meant to say?" And he would so put the right emphasis upon it, and he would throw such mentality into it, that the young man himself found out what he himself had meant to say.

He was a fine elocutionist, and the emotional element in his preaching was strong, yet at times I was amazed at the succinctness and persuasiveness of the argument which he would carry on for a few moments. I remember once hearing him speak about the universal dereliction and depravity of human nature. He said, "How can we account for it?" Then he gave some theory which had been advanced, and then absolutely demolished it with a sentence; then he gave a second theory, and demolished that with a sentence; then he gave a third theory, and demolished that; and then he fell back on the Old Book to which Dr. Silliman has referred. He was certainly a logician, when he set out to be; but, after all, his great power was in the beauty and majesty of his rhetoric. He was undoubtedly more or less florid, though none too much so for those times. But Dr. Nott was never content with any argument that he was going to present, to have it come out just as a rough diamond; he always insisted on giving it the sheen and lustre of the cut and polished gem. An idea, perhaps only commonplace in itself, just a common pebble, would, when he preached it, no longer be a pebble, but a pearl. I think any one who heard him in those days will corroborate what I have said.

I was associated with him for a time, a little over four years, in the faculty, and I had an opportunity to know

him as I did not in my undergraduate days, and those are among my clearest recollections of him.

He had great difficulty in recalling names. He claimed, and there is no reason to dispute it, that he could not recall the names of his faculty. If, sometimes when I went to see him, he wished to refer to Professor Jackson, he would say, "old, old—that gardener," something like that; then I would say "Professor Jackson." He told me this little incident once after I had been taking tea in his family: "Martin Van Buren," he said, "could go into an assemblage of 75 people, be introduced to them, and then go around and call every one of them by name. I would not have made as good a politician as he; I could not do anything like that."

I remember very distinctly hearing him talk about Hamilton, and his eulogy of Hamilton. That splendid and fervid eulogy, friends, would not be too rhetorical even to-day if there was the same pitch of excitement on any occasion. If Lincoln at the time he died had had a Nott to eulogize him, the country in its inflamed feeling would have stood all the eulogy it did of Hamilton. Dr. Nott told me that that eulogy had to be prepared, was prepared and finished, in three days; a wonderful tribute to his power of composition and of speech. He told me once in a conversation how that Hamilton, when he was addressing a jury, always went straight to his mark; he went right to his jury with the clear, sharp power of conscientiousness and of true reasoning and argument, and he gained his cases by his evident sincerity and power of argument. Burr, he said, always tried by mere artifice to get around and befog the jury; and so it was that Hamilton was almost always the successful advocate, and his great antagonist the defeated one.

Now, much has been said about the breadth of his intellectual sympathies. I remember a conversation one evening; it was shortly after the "Rochester knockings." I graduated in 1853. A year or two after that, while I was a tutor, one evening, the conversation fell upon those Rochester knockings. Dr. Nott told me that, forty years before, he himself had witnessed many of the things that then were being performed as so remarkable, and had himself done some of them without being able to explain them, and all that I bring this in for is to say that he said that by and by will be found at

the bottom of these things a wide knowledge of Nature not now understood, some great, wonderful force not dreamed of in heaven or earth, or in our ordinary philosophy.

In closing, I will just say a single word about a matter that I was exceedingly glad that Bishop Potter took up this morning. He said none too strongly that it was a base and an infamous slander on Dr. Nott that he made Union College a "Botany Bay." The Bishop did not use that expression, but we have all heard it used. Dr. Nott believed that many a young man whose future would be absolutely ruined by some escapade that another college had banished him for, could be saved; and his great heart, and his great knowledge of human nature went out to try to save him; and all I have to say is that if the scores of young men that Dr. Nott did save—and some of us know them—could stand up today, they would say that all the attempted infamy which they put on him is nothing against the good that he did. (Applause.)

And this so-called Botany Bay was a reformatory for many men that afterward became grand men in the country.

The college in those days, friends, stood easily among the first in this land—Harvard, Yale, Union, were the foremost colleges. The rank of Union was largely due to Dr. Nott, to his renown, which went all over the country. I think there is no question at all that if, through the re-echoing ages, the question could be put, who was the greatest college president that America has ever seen, the answer would be, Eliphalet Nott.

President Raymond: The name of Union College has been carried to every part of the world by her loyal sons, and not a little of our national history has been made by Union men. To William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, was due the purchase of Alaska, a purchase lightly regarded, even ridiculed, at the time, but which is now counted among our richest possessions. To another of Dr. Nott's "boys" is due, in large measure, the introduction into that northern land of the influences of Christian civilization. By labors abundant through hardships and dangers unknown to the world, Dr. Sheldon Jackson has won the gratitude of all loyal Americans. Where others went in the spirit of reck-

less adventure, he went for love of righteousness, and to-day no name is so honored by the good and feared by the evil in that far land as is his. We welcome him as he comes to pay his tribute of grateful affection to the memory of the inspiring teacher of his youth.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

The average boy has his hero. As a boy I had mine. Born and brought up in the valley of the Mohawk, with relatives and playmates in Cherry Valley, Albany and Schenectady, the three centres of Dr. Nott's activities; familiar with the border Indian wars of the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys, and fascinated with the missionary labors among the Indians of David Brainerd and the apostolic David Zeisberger, who preached fluently in the Mohawk, Onondaga and other Indian tongues of New York; nurtured in a home refined and ennobled by religious culture and missionary zeal, it is not strange that I caught the spirit of my surroundings and selected as my hero Eliphalet Nott, the foremost man of all this region.

Eliphalet Nott (1795-98)! The young Connecticut missionary who, turning his back upon the comfort of a well established New England congregation, pushed into the wilderness around Otsego Lake, ministering to the frontier settlements of Eastern Central New York and preaching to a handful of Scotchmen in Cherry Valley. There, where the settlements were recovering from the devastations of tomahawk and fire and Indian massacres, he established the Cherry Valley Academy.

Eliphalet Nott (1798-1804)! The popular pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, who by his clear and powerful presentation of divine truth, clothed in graceful oratory, drew around him such men as Hamilton, Livingston, Morris, Clinton, Wright, Marcy, Van Buren, Kent, Spencer, Walworth and a host of others, the "Captains" of the New York Legislature and the leading minds of the Empire State, until his church became known as the "Court Church," as in more recent years during the Presidency of Benjamin Harrison the church of our fellow alumnus and of my pastor, Dr. Teunis Hamlin, because of the presence of the President, a portion of his cabinet and other political leaders, was nicknamed "the Church of the Holy Cabinet."

Eliphalet Nott! The Reformer whose fervid elo-

quence swayed vast assemblies against intemperance and slavery;- who, by a single sermon overthrew the old Dutch custom in Albany of "funeral feasts," and in his oration on the death of Alexander Hamilton, set in motion the forces that outlawed and destroyed duelling in New York.

Eliphalet Nott (1804-66)! The greatest of college presidents, who, taking hold of Union in the days of its feebleness, lifted it up to a conspicuous place among American institutions of learning.

Whose profound knowledge of human nature enabled him to take young men, whose overflowing vigor other institutions could not control, and lead that energy into lives of useful manhood.

Eliphalet Nott! The inventor who as a recreation from more arduous college labors, investigated the laws of heat and brought out more than twenty-six inventions, among them the first base-burning stove for anthracite coal.

It was, therefore, with eager anticipations that in 1853 I entered the sophomore class of Union College. For the first year I roomed and recited with my class in the old West College, that stood near the New York Central Railway bridge over the Erie Canal.

The subsequent junior and senior years were spent on the "Hill." Being a distant relative of Dr. Nott's wife, I was invited a number of times to dine with the family and also met them in society.

The first time I was invited to Dr. Nott's house, I went with awe and trepidation, but his cordial greeting at once placed me at my ease, and thereafter I visited him with the joy of a boy going to his father. And in 1858, when, in the First Presbyterian Church of Schenectady, I was set apart to the gospel ministry, Dr. Nott presided and placed his venerable hands on my head in ordination.

From 1853 to my graduation, in 1855, I saw much of him. His occasional preaching—his prayers and talks in Chapel—his lectures to the senior class, so full of wisdom and practical every-day common sense, his management of the students without seeming to manage, his sympathy and ready aid in trouble, his venerable appearance—all attracted and held the affections and loyalty of his students, so that the character with which my

boyish fancy had clothed him stood the test of this closer acquaintance.

And when, in after years, I met from time to time some of the great men of our own and European lands and measured them up to Dr. Nott, I was gratified to feel that in completeness of character, excelling in so many departments of activity, not one of them surpassed our beloved and venerated preceptor of other days—President Eliphalet Nott.

President Raymond: He who is now to speak to you has carried the name of Union College to another country, representing there the Government of the United States, the Hon. Samuel R. Thayer, formerly Minister to Holland.

HON. SAMUEL R. THAYER.

I regret very much that it is out of my power to contribute anything of real value to this occasion. My knowledge of Dr. Nott was confined almost exclusively to the class room; in fact, I doubt if I ever would have known him personally at all except for two incidents which occurred during my college experience, which I shall presently relate.

At the time I entered college, Dr. Nott was about eighty-four years of age. He was our chief instructor in Kames' "Elements of Criticism"; it was a common saying among the boys that if there was any topic that the Doctor rarely touched upon in his lectures, it was Kames. This, of course, was an exaggeration. However, as Mr. Seward has already observed, the Doctor made it the basis for a great deal of philosophizing, mostly in the nature of observations upon life, with suggestions and hints of great value to those who had the wisdom to heed them. I remember he was very emphatic in his condemnation of anything like a slavish devotion to books. He said young men should learn to think beyond books; that books were only aids in the acquisition of knowledge, and that the young man whose educational ambition did not reach beyond his college or university diploma would amount to but little in life. He also taught that the knowledge of the greatest practical value often came from association with men and the study of nature, reminding one continually of the saying of Aeschines, that it is not music, nor the gymnasia nor the school, that moulds young men so much

as the larger influence of public example and public proclamations. The Doctor was, nevertheless, very insistent upon a rigid observance of all college rules, and often remarked that the young men who were the most conscientiously devoted to their college duties as a rule were most successful in life.

Of the many illustrations he gave us in proof of this truth, from his own personal experience, I recall but one. In the early days of the college the students were all housed in the college buildings. The facilities being very inadequate, it often became necessary to hear recitations out of the regular hours. On one occasion, he was delivering a lecture before the senior class at a very early hour in the morning, and when he had reached the most interesting part in his lecture, the peroration, the breakfast bell rang. The Doctor soon discovered signs of restlessness and inattention on the part of the class, when he stopped suddenly and said: "Those of you who value your breakfast *now* more than you do listening to the remnant of my lecture are at liberty to go." Whereupon, out of the class of seventy-five, seventy-three left immediately. Of the two remaining, one was Francis Wayland, who subsequently became President of Brown University, a man of great note in the world, and the other a young man who also reached high distinction, but whose name I do not recall (Judge Nott has just informed me that it was Hon. John C. Spencer, an eminent jurist and publicist of fifty years ago, at one time United States Secretary of War and Treasury), neither do I remember that the Doctor informed us what became of the other seventy-three.

He was an excellent administrative officer, very successful in dealing with men at all stages of life, and especially tactful in composing dissensions among young men.

The most notable illustration of his power in this direction, within my knowledge, was the case of the young colored man who came to Union from Wilberforce University, Ohio, and sought admission to our class. The Faculty knew very little of this University at the time; but finding it, on investigation, to be a regularly chartered institution, and that the young man's certificate of standing was in due form, he was *prima facie* entitled to admission. But the fact of his being colored embarrassed Dr. Hickok, the acting president, and he referred

the question of his admission to Dr. Nott. As the Doctor was no longer acting president of the college, he declined at first to assume the responsibility. The question was then referred to the Faculty, and afterwards, as I understood, to the Board of Trustees, who in the last analysis of the case, put the responsibility upon Dr. Nott and he assumed it. Meanwhile, a great deal of feeling was exhibited throughout the college over the question, and especially in our class. The Southern students and those who sympathized with them organized against his admission. We, in turn, organized against them, and in support of the young man's claims. Committees were appointed representing the views of both parties. These committees visited Dr. Nott. What the Doctor said to the opposition committee we never learned, but he told us that he found them very prejudiced and indisposed to reason upon the subject; that his sympathies were wholly with us, for he knew no reason why a colored man who had an ambition for a liberal education should be denied the opportunity solely on account of his color; the Doctor said that every member of the college had a right to be heard on the matter, and in dealing with those who opposed our view, while they were influenced by prejudice, we must keep in mind the fact that theirs was an honest prejudice, the result of environment and education. He further said that as our class was primarily interested, he wished that we would make an effort to settle the matter ourselves. While he would not say that our disposition of it would be final, he thought it would materially aid in the solution of the question. We replied that we had no confidence in our ability to bring the other side over to our way of thinking, for we had tried that to our satisfaction, their opposition being based wholly on the question of color; but if he desired us to make a still further effort, we would do so and report to him the result. Several days went by without anything further being said pro or con when, quite to my surprise, one morning the young man appeared in our class and continued thereafter without objection. How the reconciliation was brought about I never learned. It was said that he furnished evidence to our opponents that he was of French and Indian extraction, but this we doubted, for up to that date his identity with the African race had never been questioned. However this may be, it was generally agreed that it was the diplomatic skill and

judgment of Dr. Nott alone that relieved the college from what was then believed to be a very unpleasant predicament.

Another illustration is found in what was known as the Republican Club episode. Several weeks after Mr. Lincoln's nomination at Chicago, there was very general apathy prevalent all through the East, based upon the feeling that the nomination should have gone to Governor Seward, as the universally recognized leader of the party and the best exponent of its principles. Believing that something ought to be done to counteract this tendency, a number of students of Republican sympathies assembled one evening to consider the project of forming a Republican Club. The decision being favorable to such action, a few evenings thereafter an organization took place, followed by the adoption of a constitution and election of officers. Somehow, without any connivance on our part, knowledge of the fact got into the newspapers and finally reached Dr. Nott. As I happened to be one of the officers of the Club, I was notified, with others, to call on the president. He said while he was in sympathy with us politically, he regretted very much that we had taken this step without first consulting him. He said he did not think that a college was the proper place for a political club; that we were there for another purpose, and our activities had better be confined to our legitimate duties. Besides, if a Republican Club was tolerated in the institution, students of opposite political views would have an equal right to organize, and he felt that the result in the end would be exceedingly mischievous. He asked us to give the matter careful consideration, and if on reflection we found his view to be correct, he hoped the organization would disband. It is almost unnecessary to say that on reflection we coincided with the Doctor's views, and that was the end of the Republican Club in College.

The methods employed in the two cases to which I have referred are exceedingly characteristic of Dr. Nott, illustrating what I have long felt to be his distinguishing attribute, great moral power. He was an excellent disciplinarian, but except in the rarest instances, he never attempted to enforce discipline in any other way than by direct appeal to the moral sense of his pupils, a method consistent with the leading purpose of his life, that of inspiring young men with an ambition for higher ideals

and greater nobleness of life, in the attainment of which scholarship is only an adjunct.

He was a great man in every sense, a beneficent influence in his day and generation; and that influence still lives. I esteem it a high privilege to be permitted to join in this commemoration.

CHAPTER XX.

PRESIDENCY OF DR. LAURENS P. HICKOK.

With the death of Dr. Nott, the College seemed to enter upon a new struggle for its life. After 1860 many influences had been at work depleting its strength and destroying its prestige. Chief among these was the Civil War, which for reasons already given, decreased the number of students and interfered seriously with the work of instruction. Scarcely less important, so far as the life of the institution was concerned, was the failing powers of the man who for sixty years had been in supreme control. During those years the Board of Trustees had done little more than register the will and ratify the acts of the President, and the results had abundantly justified the wisdom of such a course. When, however, the increasing infirmities of age compelled the President to withdraw, in part, at least, from such autocratic control, the Board seemed unprepared to assume the responsibility of acting upon its own initiative. It is true that after 1861 Dr. Hickok was called the Acting President, but while Dr. Nott still lived the authority was divided, and this resulted in still further complicating the situation, so that at a critical time the government of the College lacked unity and strength. One who reads the minutes of the Board during this period realizes the indefiniteness of many of its proceedings, the absence of a clearly defined and sustained policy. Various enterprises were undertaken only to be abandoned after apparently little effort. The College, missing the strong hand which had guided it in the past, was evidently drifting, at the very time when everything depended upon ability to hold on its course. It is idle now to try to fix responsibility for such a situation. It may almost be said that it was inevitable, considering the conditions which had previously existed, and the general confusion growing out of the national struggle for existence. However that may be, the fact remains that divided councils took the place of

a dominating will, and desultory efforts took the place of a determined, aggressive and persistent policy. The later history of Union College cannot be understood unless one recognizes the demoralizing influence of this unfortunate confusion in the administration of its affairs for several years prior to Dr. Nott's death.

On March 5, 1866, six weeks after the death of Dr. Nott, Dr. Hickok was elected President of the College. When he came to the College as Vice-President in 1852, it was generally understood that he had been chosen by Dr. Nott as his successor, and it was claimed by some that the succession was not made contingent upon Dr. Nott's death, but that the President would soon resign in favor of the Vice-President. Whether or not there was any such agreement, expressed or implied, has never been made clear. The fact that some believed that such an agreement had been made, did not tend to promote harmony and good will as year after year passed without any formal transfer of the office. The friends of Dr. Hickok claimed that his appointment as Acting President did not suffice so long as Dr. Nott remained as titular head of the College.

Mention is made of this contention because it was the beginning of the factional feeling which for many years worked against the prosperity of the College. Whatever the cause, it is significant that when, at last, Dr. Hickok was formally elected President, it was by a divided vote, and it is still more significant that, at the same meeting of the Board of Trustees, a motion was passed to apply to the Board of Regents for a change in the Charter of the College, making the tenure of office of President dependent upon the will of the Trustees, rather than, as formerly, upon the will or good conduct of the President. It is evident, therefore, that Dr. Hickok's administration did not begin under the most favorable conditions. Had the conditions been all that he could desire, still his task would have been far from easy, for he was the successor of a man whose name had been identified with the College for sixty-two years, and whose reputation as an administrator was unequalled among American colleges. Dr. Hickok was a man of extraordinary intellectual vigor, a scholar and a philosopher, as profound a thinker as this country had produced. His metaphysical treatises were the accepted text books in other colleges. It would be no disparagement of such

Laurens P. Hickok, President, 1866-8.

a man to say that he was not also a man of affairs, that he lacked the peculiar ability required for executive efficiency. Whether or not Dr. Hickok possessed the necessary administrative qualities does not concern us, especially since he retained the Presidency but two years, resigning in 1868 in fulfillment of a purpose long entertained by him to retire from active service at seventy years of age. He had been connected with Union College for seventeen years. His great work was done in the class room and through his writings, and he lives today in the grateful regard of hundreds who came under the influences of his clear and vigorous thought. The following "Appreciation" of Dr. Hickok's Life and Labors has been written by Dr. Frank Sargent Hoffman, his successor in the chair of Philosophy in Union College:

Professor Charles F. Richardson, in his recent able work on American Literature, concludes a brief reference to the philosophical writings of Dr. Hickok with these words: 'Hickok has done more than any other man to spread Kantianism in America; and his influence—directly, and through his followers, Drs. Seelye and Bascom—has probably been greater than that of any other American writer in this department of thought.' To be thus associated with the name of Kant in America is sufficient to give to any man a pre-eminent place among the thinkers of his country. But, to be acknowledged as leader and master by such men as Julius H. Seelye, the famous President of Amherst College, and John Bascom, the eminent ex-President of the University of Wisconsin, both of whom have inspired by their published works and personal instruction a remarkably large number of the present generation of teachers in the universities and colleges of America, is an honor indeed.

Dr. Hickok possessed in an unusual degree the philosophic temper. Early in life he easily gave himself up to quiet meditation and prolonged thought, yet there never was the least sign of philosophic pride in his make-up. When, after many years of study and reflection, he published his "Rational Psychology," which was probably his most original work, he said of it in his preface, "It is intended only as a contribution to the common current of rational philosophic speculation, and is silently cast into the stream of thought, to flow on with it, if found to

be congenial, or to be thrown ashore if it prove only as a foreign, cumbering drift upon its surface."

Laurens Perseus Hickok was born in Bethel, a small town in Fairfield county, Connecticut, December 29th, 1798. Eliphalet Nott, his immediate predecessor as President of Union College, was born in Ashford, an equally obscure village in the same State. Two of Dr. Hickok's devoted pupils in after years, Julius H. Seelye, whom we have already mentioned, and Clarke Seelye, the only President thus far of Smith College, also first saw the light of day in little Bethel. A short distance from Hickok's home, in an adjoining county, was the birthplace of Henry Ward Beecher and other members of that distinguished family. The second President of Amherst College was born on a little farm in Barkhamstead, an insignificant village a few miles from Bethel. What portion of America with an equal number of inhabitants has produced so many men eminent in Church and State as the obscure towns hidden away among the hills of northwestern Connecticut?

Young Hickok possessed by nature a fine physique and a vigorous constitution. His early life, spent in the open air of the country, greatly added to these powers. In spite of the fact that he lived to be nearly ninety years of age, and devoted himself for the major part of his career almost exclusively to the seclusion of the study, he hardly knew what a sick day was during all this period. He was as sturdy at eighty-five as most men at fifty.

When he was twenty-one years of age, two events occurred which mark an important epoch in his history. He joined of his own prompting the village church of his native town, and graduated from Union College. Up to this time he had been unsettled as to what profession he would choose for his life work. On reaching home from Schenectady he immediately began to prepare for the Christian ministry.

In accordance with the custom of the time before special schools had been established for the training of theological students, he placed himself under the tuition and guidance of a neighboring pastor, who taught him theology, homiletics, and pastoral charge. Occasionally he acted as a supply for neighboring churches that were too poor to support a regular pastor. In 1822 he married Miss Elizabeth Tayler, of his native village, and was

ordained over the little church at Kent, not far from his own home. There he lived for nearly five years, attending conscientiously to his pastoral duties, and at the same time keeping up an extensive course of general philosophical studies.

At the close of this period of service he was called to the larger church at Litchfield, over which Lyman Beecher had for many years presided. There he remained seven years, working with quiet but tireless energy at his chosen tasks. Meanwhile, so well known had he become as a broad-minded and able thinker that, at the age of thirty-six, he was called to be Professor of Theology in Western Reserve College, in the State of Ohio. During his connection with this institution, which lasted eight years, he laid the foundations for those profound and elaborate philosophical essays that afterwards gave him a commanding position in the world of speculative thought.

But it was at Auburn Seminary and Union College that he exerted his greatest influence. To the former institution he was called in 1844 as Professor of Theology, and to the latter as Vice-President and Professor of Philosophy in 1852, becoming the President on the death of Dr. Nott some years later. At Auburn he had among his pupils such men as his nephew, Julius H. Seelye, who later devoted himself to the elaborating of his philosophy, and Robert Russell Booth, who was for over forty years a leading minister in New York City, a Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and very prominent also in educational circles. He was always ready to acknowledge his great indebtedness to Dr. Hickok, as is his successor in the University Place Church, Dr. George Alexander.

Soon after taking up his work at Auburn, Hickok published his first volume in Philosophy, the "Rational Psychology." What he hoped to accomplish by this work (and this was the spirit and purpose of all his writings) is well stated in the preface, from which we quote: 'It would doubtless be an arrogant assumption for any one, at the present age, to affirm that from his standpoint all truth may be discovered, and a full encyclopedia of science may from thence be inspired. Each thinker attains a portion only of all truth, and as it is viewed from his position, and it can only be from the collected attainments of many that we gradually mount

to higher stations, and reach to more comprehensive conclusions. Not the man, but thinking humanity, is the true philosopher. The tributary streams of ages go to make up the full flow of philosophic thinking, and at length this may pour itself into what yet, to finite intelligence, shall ever be a shoreless ocean. The preparation and publication of this work has been under the full influence of these considerations. It is not expected that it will be of any interest to the many: sufficient quite if it reach and occupy the minds of the few, * * * nor has it been deemed that there is here a perfected and universally comprehensive philosophy; though it is believed that the true direction is here taken, and it is also hoped that some progress has been gained towards the ultimate attainment of that position from which the complete science of all the sciences, if ever to be consummated, must at length be perfected.'

Following the "Rational Psychology," came "The Science of Mind," and, at somewhat irregular intervals, "Moral Science," "Rational Cosmology," "Creator and Creation," "Humanity Immortal," and "Logic and Reason."

This is evidently not the place to enter upon a detailed analysis of these works, or to attempt any serious criticism of the system of philosophy expounded in them. All we shall try to do is to describe briefly a few of Dr. Hickok's leading thoughts.

The chief problem of philosophy is now and always has been, how to account for the relation of mind to matter. Hegel, the great apostle of post-Kantian idealism, starting with the spontaneousness of thought, maintained that the world is externally what the mind is internally. Spencer, beginning at the opposite pole, sought to show that the mind is internally what the world is externally. Both of these thinkers assumed that the laws of the external and internal worlds are essentially identical, the one finding them in mind alone, and the other in matter. Both, however, came upon the same insuperable difficulty. Neither of them could explain how there can be any possible connection between these two worlds.

Here Hickok came in with the thought that the true solution of the relation of these two systems to one another must be found outside of both. In other words, he maintained that a principle above the subjective world

of Hegel and the objective world of Spencer must be discovered from which the laws of both are to be derived.

The solution of the problem he found in the study of psychology. For, whenever any mind makes the attempt to construct a science, it is limited in its data to what it finds given within itself. This it discovers, either directly through experience, or indirectly through a faculty that, on the occasion of some concrete experience, can see that which must antecede all possible experience. What this highest faculty is, and what it makes known to us, the study of psychology can alone reveal.

The question then is, What is involved in every process of cognition? Hickok answers the question by pointing out that the mind is both passive and active in every such process. It is passive, in that the sensations, emotions, etc., that it experiences, originate in a source outside of itself. For the mind will remain dormant unless aroused by impressions from something without. It is also active for the reason that perception is impossible without a mind to perceive. In other words, the external world must furnish the mind with the sensuous content, and the mind, through its capacity for spontaneous action, must, as it were, take the given content into itself. It is in this way that the mind comes to know that the sensation is.

After the mind has gotten hold of the sensation, the next step in the process is thinking. Here the spontaneousness of the mind comes still more clearly to view. Thinking is the process by which the mind refers the sensations it has experienced to the things as their qualities, and then connects the things together into a continuous series. This it does under certain assumed categories, such as substance and attribute, cause and effect, and the like. Sensations cannot put themselves together in this manner. It is the result of the spontaneous activity of thought.

Hence, says Dr. Hickok, Spencer is wrong in assuming that the mind is purely passive in cognition, and that it results merely from the effects of an outside mechanical force. Hegel equally errs in claiming that the mind in cognition is wholly active, generating from itself its entire content. The facts of psychology, he asserts, clearly show that the passivity and activity of

the mind are two complementary facts, always present in every act of knowledge. There can be no transition from the internal to the external, if we begin with either as the first principle. We must look to something higher than either to explain the facts.

Now, when we go a little deeper into the study of the human mind, says Hickok, we discover that, back of the power to experience sensations which we may call the sense, and back of the power to unite these sensations into perceptions and to connect the perceptions together into general conceptions which we may call the understanding, is the faculty of the Reason, which enables its possessor to gain *a priori* knowledge, knowledge that transcends the temporal and local, and rises into the realm of the permanent and universal. It does not deal with changeable facts, but immutable principles. The Reason, therefore, and the Reason alone, can furnish the ultimate ground upon which both the internal and external worlds rest. For it alone, on the occasion of experience, can behold the *a priori* conditions of all experience. It alone can tell what may be experienced and what may not be.

Moreover, Reason alone knows itself, because it has its own content within itself. It does not know through relations, as the understanding does, or through the 'affections' of the bodily organism, as the sense does, but in its own unique way, intuitively and absolutely without any need of anything else, to complete its knowledge. Reason, therefore, in prescribing the conditions of all possible experience, is the true organon of philosophy, and its adoption as such does away with the irreconcilable antagonisms involved in all previous systems.

But Reason, Hickok continues, not only knows, but wills. Reason is personality. It is self-active as well as self-knowing, and by its very nature must manifest itself. It is another name for God, who may well be called the Absolute Reason. By virtue of His very nature as Absolute Reason, He is absolute will, and thus creative will.

Space and time, according to Hickok, are the capacity of the reason for its own self-limitation. They come into existence as definite place and period, only by the self-manifesting act of Reason. The external world consists of certain mechanical "forces" that Reason, or God, has created and put into space. These atoms, or centers of

force, by their combinations, form all bodies both organic and inorganic. Superinduced upon these mechanical forces is a special vital force which forms organisms, and these organisms manifest in due time the lower attributes of mind, terminating in the sense and understanding. All goes on according to Reason, because the Reason has creatively adapted the internal constitution of things to the constitution of the external world. All that sense and understanding can do is to act rationally without knowing the reason for their action. Only when a being becomes human by the addition of Reason to his other powers, and is thus raised theoretically to the point of view of the Creator, can he see the ground for any valid explanation of the universe.

Applying these ideas to the field of ethics and politics, Hickok pointed out that there can be no room for freedom and morality in the universe, unless the mind can find within itself an ultimate rule of action. The will is wholly passive in relation to the appetites, desires and passions of the body. When these alone are taken into consideration, it always follows the line of least resistance. But the human mind, being endowed with Reason, can put the claims of Reason up against the claims of the senses. It sees that it should always be true to itself. There thus exists in man a true alternative, the demand that Reason should always realize itself. The ultimate ethical law, therefore, is, act worthy of the approbation of your own spirit. Everything is wrong,—wrung out of its right place—that is not in accord with Reason, and everything is right that is in harmony with Reason. In fact, man has the same ground for his action that God has for His, who has created a cosmos 'whose reason and end is that it is worthy of His own acceptance and approbation.'

Of the Hickokian system of philosophy in general, it is correct to say, as another has well said, that Dr. Hickok's historical significance lies mainly in the fact that his system is the first thoroughly scientific attempt to make the starting-point of religion—the existence of a personal God—the first principle of philosophy. It was his lifelong endeavor to show that the doctrines of a sound theism are the valid principles of science, and must be assumed as true in every consistent process of thought. To him the word Reason was synonymous with the word spirit, and the only true philosophy was a spiritual philos-

ophy. No man, in his opinion, could really become a philosopher and begin to see things as they are, until the spark of Reason within him had developed into a steady and persistent flame.

From the outset of his career as a teacher and thinker, Hickok made much of his theory of the State. For he regarded the State as one of the primary and essential institutions of man. He maintained that it is not a human product, but is of divine origin—in the sense that every man is so made that, whether he wills it or not, he is inseparably related to his fellows. He defined the State as the organic unity, or universal brotherhood, of man, and he made the growth and perfection of the State synonymous with the growth and perfection of this brotherhood. Inasmuch as man does not create the State, he cannot dispense with it. All he can do is to change the form of government, and he ought to change the form as often as the good of the State requires it. For no one form is best for all times and conditions.

Dr. Hickok's views on this subject and on the subject of International Law were widely read in his day, and had great influence, especially with such men as William H. Seward, Lincoln's famous Secretary of State. For Seward was always a devoted friend of Dr. Hickok, both in Auburn, where Seward's home was, and at Union College, from which he graduated in 1820.

Hickok was among the first and foremost in America to maintain the doctrine that before a high state of civilization can be established over the earth all "international regulations must rest on the basis of pure morality." The ultimate appeal, he declares, must be to the public conscience of mankind, and not to the force of arms.

In 1867 Dr. Hickok resigned the Presidency of Union College and went to live in retirement at Amherst, Massachusetts. But he was there for many years as influential as a thinker as he had been at Schenectady. For his works became the text books used in Amherst College, where it is no exaggeration to say that more men have been trained to be teachers of philosophy than in any other similar institution in the country.

In co-operation with President Seelye, he revised his "Science of the Mind" and his "Moral Science," adapting them to a younger generation than the one for which they were originally prepared. At Amherst he wrote his

"Logic and Reason," and at the time of his death he had completed six chapters of a work to which the title 'Reason and Revelation' had been given. His last years were spent in the quiet pursuit of his favorite studies and the intercourse of his friends. His pupils of former years made him frequent visits, and manifested in many ways their unfailing respect and devotion. Like Kant, his great predecessor, he lived to enjoy the rewards and honors of a long and useful life. On May 6th, 1888, his spirit peacefully and triumphantly separated itself from its tired and worn out earthly tabernacle, and entered upon the joyful and unending activities of another and higher sphere.

Dr. Hickok was eminent as a preacher, and took an active part in the councils of the Presbyterian body to which he belonged, being elected Moderator of its General Assembly at its meeting in Troy, New York, in 1856. He was also a successful College administrator, both as President and as an under officer. But it is pre-eminently as a philospher that he will be known in the future, and have an enduring fame in the annals of America.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT AIKEN.

President Hickok's retirement found the Trustees unprepared to name his successor. A committee was therefore appointed (April 28, 1868) to give careful consideration to the question, and as soon as an agreement was reached to make a nomination. It was hoped that this committee would be able to present a name at the next regular meeting of the Board in connection with Annual Commencement in July, but this hope was not realized. The committee was therefore continued, and pending its report the Hon. Ira Harris, at the request of the Board, assumed such executive duties as could not be neglected. Mr. Harris was an Alumnus of the College, and had long been one of its most active Trustees. He was therefore familiar with the functions which he was asked to exercise. He had gained great distinction in his profession as a lawyer, having been twice elected to the Supreme Court bench, and had represented New York in the United States Senate, so that his appointment as Provisional President gave the College a widely known and honored official head. It was not until July, 1869, that the committee was prepared to nominate a permanent President, and presented the name of the Rev. Charles A. Aiken, who was then Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Princeton College. His election followed after considerable discussion, and he entered upon his duties in the fall of that year.

It would seem that no better choice could have been made, for Dr. Aiken combined most of the important qualities which the position demanded. The report which he made to the Trustees at the close of his first year of service presents such a comprehensive review of the conditions of the College at that time, and incidentally reveals so much of President Aiken himself, his native refinement, his conciliatory spirit, his scholarly ideals, his good judgment and practical aims, that we print it in full. It tells us more about the man and the problems

Rev. Charles A. Aiken, President 1869-71.

which he had undertaken to solve than we can learn in any other way.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen: After accepting in August last the office of President, to which I had the honor to be elected by the Board a few weeks earlier, I made my arrangements to be present at the opening of the College Term in September. The Term opened quietly and pleasantly, and all important arrangements were made for carrying on the work of the several classes. I needed a few weeks to finish work on which I was engaged at Princeton, and to effect a full and final removal to Schenectady. About the middle of October this was accomplished, and from that time I have been engaged to the best of my ability in acquainting myself with my duties, relations and opportunities, and doing the work devolved upon me.

I take great pleasure in testifying here and now to the kindness and heartiness of my reception by the Trustees, the Faculty, the Students, and the Alumni of the institution, and find in this cordiality great encouragement and stimulus for the future.

Although it may not be required by any law or precedent of the past, it seems to me every way proper that a formal report should be made annually by the President to the Board in regard to the existing conditions of the College, with suggestions concerning its wants as seen from his point of view.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the diligence and fidelity with which the instructors and officers of the institution have given themselves to the work of their several departments. The interruptions of their service have been, through the favor of Providence, very few, and, in making provision for departments of instruction not permanently organized, several of them have volunteered to perform service of considerable amount, adding not a little to their prescribed labors. In the Fall Term, Dr. Welch instructed the Senior Class in Mental Philosophy, and so satisfactorily that the class, in resolutions communicated to him and to me, expressed their high appreciation of his service. The same class has been taught by Professor Perkins during a portion of the Summer Term in studies not assigned by the schedule to him or to them. The Junior Class has been voluntarily taught by Professor Stanton in Political Economy, and by Professor

Whitehorne in Guizot's "History of Civilization." Tutor Webster has rendered valuable aid in carrying the Freshman Class through one of the studies of the Rhetorical department.

It is due to the students also that this formal witness should be borne to the prevailing and increasing diligence in study, punctuality in attendance, and sobriety and good order in conduct, by which they have been characterized. The number in actual attendance has not been large—one hundred and thirteen having been actually present during more or less of the year—seven or eight have left during the year, and thirty-one ask at your hands their first degree in arts or in science at the present Commencement. It would be according to the common course of things that a few others should close their connection with the College at the end of the present term. The few cases of discipline that have seemed necessary have had a salutary effect, and the testimony of the instructors is very decided to the improving moral and intellectual tone of the College. Do not understand me as claiming to myself the credit of this; for, after a season of disorganization, to have any real head again, would certainly tend to these very results.

At the close of the second term, the examination was conducted in the presence of a committee from abroad, whose written report was submitted to the Board at their special meeting in April. In my judgment, examinations of this sort may be made a very effective auxiliary to our educational course. If the committee be early and judiciously selected, and attend more than once, so as really to become acquainted with the methods of our teaching and their results, important information may be secured to the Board, while instructors and students will feel the stimulating power of such a scrutiny. The committee should have it in their power to some extent to suggest the method and course of the examination, and to participate in it according to their discretion. I would propose that the examinations at the end of the first and second (fall and winter) terms be conducted in the presence of such a committee; while the third examination should, in my view, have reference more exclusively to the student's fitness for and desert of promotion to the next stage in College standing.

I find that students may be admitted to College as late as the beginning of the third term of the Senior year.

It seems to me that no student should receive the honors of the College in course who has not been connected with it long enough to do some of its prescribed work, and receive something of its culture. The short and broken summer term of Senior year allows neither of these results to be realized. I would therefore urge the board to enact that no student shall be admitted for less than the last two terms of the College course.

In order to secure from the last term of the course something more than the last preparations for graduation, I would propose that the second and final examination of the Seniors be held, not at the end of the second term, but about a month before Commencement, and that it cover the studies of the second and third terms. It seems to me exceedingly desirable that ultimately the examination that next precedes the conferring of degrees should cover more of the College course. But for the present, I should not deem it advisable to make a more serious change than the one proposed above.

The three lower classes have been carrying on their work under the new scheme of studies devised a year or two ago. The Seniors have been in the main working on the old basis. Aside from the fact that important studies in the schedule (some new, others old) are not now permanently assigned to any instructor, slight transpositions and rearrangements will undoubtedly be found necessary.

As the Board, at an informal meeting in April, assigned to a special committee the examination of the whole subject of our intellectual and religious culture, and the adequacy and adaptation of our present provision for them, it would be out of place for me to enter here into a detailed suggestion of my views. In due time, either through the report of your committee or through communications of my own, important topics of this kind may be brought to your notice. I will only say that, according to the present arrangement of our subjects of study, God and man are very much left out of the account—no permanent provision being made for Natural Theology, Christian Evidences, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Science and History. Too great a range and variety of work is thrown upon the Professor of Rhetoric—Logic, Theoretical Rhetoric, the English Language and Literature, with all the individual drill in writing and speaking, being more than one man ought

to be expected to manage, even with small classes. Of course the financial condition of the College may impose severe limitations upon us for a time, but we should be working out a symmetrical scheme, and working earnestly toward its realization.

The Engineering Course appears to be well organized and to be sustaining the high reputation of previous years. Its valuable apparatus can hardly be kept, even by the greatest care, from serious injury in the damp rooms where it is at present stored. It would be a great disaster to lose so rare a collection from mould and mildew and the other natural attendants of such storage. Professor Staley I regard as one of the most valuable officers and instructors. May I ask your attention to two points. As he has the entire charge of an important department, it appears to me that his special title of Adjunct Professor might with propriety be dropped. His compensation is now no larger than pupils of his in the present graduating class are already earning before the conferring of their degrees. He has within four months been offered a salary considerably larger than the College is paying him. He prefers to stay, but cannot be expected to remain long against his own interest. In the existing financial condition of the College, as indicated by the Treasurer's report, prudent expenditure is very essential. But, in my view, it is eminent prudence to keep our best instructors by adequate compensation. I would urge that Professor Staley's salary be at once made $1.500, with the declared purpose of speedy advancement to the full salary of a Professor.

Acting on the same principle, that of a real prudence and economy, I would urge steady even if moderate appropriations for the department of Natural Science and Natural History. In building up the department of Natural History, Mr. Webster (who will, I think, honor the College and himself both as a teacher and as a scientific man) estimates that he shall need about $75 annually for the most important periodicals, $125 for books of reference, and $200 for the miscellaneous material required in making and arranging his collections. He is a great worker, and I think will most conscientiously make the most of what is granted him. Perhaps some liberal friend can be induced to make this contribution to the building up of this most important and popular department.

By recent action of the Finance Committee, Dr. Lewis' salary was put for the present at $2,000. I should greatly prefer that this should be done on its merits (if the case merits it, as seems to me very plain) than that it should appear to have been done on my request. This latter posture of the case puts both him and me where we do not wish to stand.

In the recent reconstruction of the Albany Medical School, Professor Perkins was urged to take temporarily the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology. His attendance would be required two days per week from December 1st to April 1st. He assured me that this would not interfere at all with his duties at College. It seemed to me that important advantages to the College might result from such a work well done. If, for any reason, it is inexpedient that the arrangement be continued beyond the season for which advertisements are already issued, will the Board express themselves to this effect, or impose such restrictions as may seem advisable?

The Faculty have desired the revision of the laws and regulations which pertain especially to students' relations and duties—with the object of clearing away much of nominal law that is obsolete, and defining much that is vague. They requested me some months ago to prepare such a revision. I have been too much occupied with the work of this first year, and, besides, have been uncertain how far I was authorized to do any such thing. I do not at all doubt the desirableness of the revision. Will the Board direct and provide for such a work?

I find myself not unfrequently embarrassed in regard to the extent and limits of my own powers and functions, as related in one direction to the Trustees, and in the other to the Faculty and Students; and similar uncertainty frequently exists in regard to the rights and duties of the Faculty. The College is unique in its theory and organization. A careful survey of the whole ground would at least settle some guiding principles more precisely, even if many matters of detail must still be left to the interpretation of common sense, or to be settled by future definition.

In reviewing the year, I feel that I have reason to be abundantly satisfied, and more than satisfied, with what has been accomplished.

In looking forward, I see a great work to be done in two directions. This is no surprise, for I foresaw dis-

tinctly the magnitude and difficulty of that which I was (perhaps unwisely) undertaking. In the first place, our internal condition must be made and kept such as to command the respect and confidence of our great constituency, the public. If we are to be strong among the Colleges, we must do our work well in the face of a great and increasing competition, and among competitors, some of whom make more of numbers than of character. I believe most firmly that a College should do College work, and that alone. The low condition of the Academies and the competition of other institutions are regarded by some as having made necessary the reception of many applicants far from qualified. I cannot assent to this view, although I see the difficulty of obtaining large numbers who are qualified, and appreciate the strength of the temptation. I do not believe that a year or more of our course should be given to Academy work. So long as this is the result of our policy, we warn well prepared students not to come here and lose their time and their habits of study, and busy themselves with outside matters, or with dissipation, because we (having loaded our classes with unqualified men) cannot make their better preparation a starting point. If my view is carried out with no more than moderate strictness, our numbers may not be much increased, if even maintained, for some time to come, and yet I am sure that if we have courage and principle enough to send away some tens or scores of those who are not ready, we shall fill their places abundantly with men who are prepared to give four years to College work. Our teachers must be expected and required to meet the largest demands of the best students whom we can secure, or they must give place to such as will.

I confess that I feel a great distrust of the policy of paying out $1,200 or $1,500 annually toward the Union School, or any other such institution. Our return is very small for the amount expended. I see little hope of any important advance in the quality of our candidates for admission until we can have a school established with endowment enough to make its standard high and hold men to it.

In moral and religious teaching and discipline, we must be worthy of respect and confidence, and we shall have them.

In regard to our external condition, I have greatly re-

gretted the mistaken views that are prevalent. The idea has been encouraged that the College is very rich; and, of course, results have been expected that are possible only to rich institutions; and giving to its funds has been discouraged, if not scouted as an offence. If it is rich, it is only so in a very uncertain future, and, when all the future wealth is realized to which the College has any present title, it will only so much the more need large revenues from new sources.

To give circulation to a very modest suggestion and outline of these views, a circular was sent out in March under the sanction of the Finance Committee. A copy is attached to this communication.

The accommodations which we offer to our students are not what they should be, either in public or in private. Regard to health and habits of neatness and refined culture should prompt us to improve our students' lodgings. Our supply of water is insufficient and inferior. And some of our other outside appurtenances might with a slight expenditure be made much neater and less offensive and injurious to health. I am not one of those who believe that students will only abuse good and decent accommodations for the relief of nature's constant wants. A general reconstruction may not be at present expedient or practicable, but I think should be constantly before us as an object of strong desire.

Several of our recitation rooms are so constructed and arranged as to make both teaching and learning a matter of increased difficulty. Air, light, convenient disposition of seats, good facilities for illustration by blackboards, maps, diagrams, etc., etc., are essential to satisfactory and effective work. In suitable and adequately furnished rooms the teacher's power is husbanded and multiplied, and very effective auxiliaries and instrumentalities are supplied to him, while the students' work is made attractive and inviting, and a constant, silent educating is going on that yields rich results. Grossness and barbarism are subdued, and quick sensibilities and fine tastes are cultivated, in addition to all the direct results reached by the teacher.

The department of Natural History will need before long to be put in full possession of the building designed for it. The work now done in building up the depart-

ment is done at great disadvantage, in rooms adapted and appropriated to other uses.

Whenever the long projected Central Building (so rapidly assuming a monumental character) is to be completed, it seems to me that expense will be greatly economized, and convenience greatly promoted by such a modification of previous plans as shall supply there, with the Chapel and Alumni Hall, accommodations for several greatly needed recitation and lecture rooms, together with offices for the Treasurer, Registrar, etc. I would further urge that, among the objects to be most speedily secured, should be an adequate and safe Library building, which might accommodate the students' libraries with our own. All of them might be made accessible and far more effective as an educating power by suitable arrangements for the consultation and study on the spot, of books, reviews, etc., etc. Even our present library would accomplish far more with such provision, and there would be opportunity and motive for its large and systematic increase. This should be not chiefly a matter of reputation and pride, but a means of supplying both to officers and students, and to graduates and other scholars whose researches we should encourage and aid, opportunities and inducements to prosecute studies honorable and profitable alike to them and to us. A worthier ambition would be fostered in many students, and partial barriers set up (at least in many cases) against frivolous and dissipated tastes and habits. We should in every way encourage and aid broader reading and study.

Some of the Alumni are already expressing generous desires and purposes toward us, and I am confident that right approaches would enlist not a few others in giving and procuring gifts. We must not only cease to say that we are in need of nothing, but clearly indicate our specific wants, and go out to meet any who are moving, and bestir ourselves to stir up those who should move. While other institutions are spending tens and hundreds of thousands in reconstruction and expansion, we shall merit decline and obscurity, or extinction, unless we make prompt provision for a similar work. To meet possible and probable communications and overtures from the Alumni at their present gathering, I would bespeak the early and earnest attention of the

board to this matter of raising funds for the renovation and increase of our buildings, library, museum, etc.

The few hours annually given by the Board to consultation and action on the interests of the College appear to me quite insufficient for our emergencies. But, if longer or more frequent meetings of the whole Board are undesirable or impracticable, I would urge the appointment of a suitable executive committee with full powers to act on the important matters that must for years continue to demand the most serious attention, the wisest counsel, the promptest and most energetic action

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. AIKEN,
President.

This report produced such an impression upon the Trustees that they placed on record a vote of thanks, and requested the President to present an equally comprehensive report annually thereafter. This request would indicate that they were unaccustomed to such a yearly review of the work and needs of the College, and this fact alone may account for the absence year after year of definite and constructive legislation on the part of the Board. They lacked the accurate knowledge of conditions which must always precede effective remedies.

Unfortunately, President Aiken felt obliged to resign one year later, giving as his reasons the condition of his wife's health. There is nothing in the minutes of the Trustees to indicate that there was any other reason for severing the relations which had begun with so much promise, and the resolutions of the Board in accepting Dr. Aiken's resignation show the sincere regard in which he was held, and an honest appreciation of the value of his services to the College.

On motion of Mr. C. N. Potter it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That this Board, in accepting the resignation by the Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., of his position as President of this College, by reason of circumstances connected with the health of his family, desire to express their regret at the necessity which has occasioned it.

"This Board cannot part with Dr. Aiken without declaring their grateful sense of the devotion and ability he has shown during his term of office, their satisfaction at the admirable discipline and thorough training maintained under his charge, and their appreciation of the

high character, attainments and cultivation which have so justly distinguished him.

"And the Board collectively and individually wish to Dr. Aiken every usefulness and success in his new position."

The Secretary was directed to communicate the foregoing resolution to Dr. Aiken.

CHAPTER XXII.

PRESIDENCY OF REV. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER.

The acceptance of Dr. Aiken's resignation was followed immediately by the election of the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, D. D., to the Presidency. Dr. Potter had much to commend him for this position. He was a graduate of the College in the Class of '61, in the full vigor of early manhood, able, enthusiastic, devoted. As the son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, for many years Professor in the College, and the grandson of Eliphalet Nott, whose name he bore, he was bound to the College by the strongest and most sacred of ties. His election won immediate and universal approval, and he entered upon his duties under apparently the most promising conditions. The results of his vigor and enterprise soon appeared. The number of students steadily increased. Benefactions began to be received. Old buildings were improved and new buildings erected. From almost every point of view the College was steadily and even rapidly gaining, when the unfortunate contention arose which led to his resignation in 1884. It is not necessary and not even desirable that the story of this prolonged controversy should be reviewed. It is a chapter in the history of the College which all the sincerest friends of the institution now wish to pass in silence.

It is important, however, that a record be made here of some of the permanent benefits which accrued to the College under President Potter's administration.

THE JOHN DAVID WOLFE SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION.

In 1874 Dr. Potter received from Miss Catharine Lorillard Wolfe the sum of $50,000 to found certain scholarships in memory of her father. In her letter of donation, Miss Wolfe, after referring to her father's interest in the higher education of young men in the Southern States, said, "My wish is that the income of this fund be devoted from year to year toward defraying the expenses other than those of tuition of young men especially (though I would not say exclusively) from

the Southern States, who shall be nominated by the President of the College."

The South was still prostrate as the result of the Civil War and the mistaken Reconstruction policy. Educational interests were at the lowest possible ebb. This gracious gift, therefore, was a helping hand extended in a time of great need, and it must ever be gratifying to the sons of Union that their *Alma Mater* was the first to recognize and meet the need. It was fitting that the College which before the war had received the largest patronage from the South, should be the first after the war to turn toward the South with an offer of help, fitting also that the College which had been born in the throes of the Revolutionary struggle and dedicated to the national cause, and which, when the nation was in danger, had been pre-eminent in patriotic service, should be the first to seek to restore the lost fellowship, the lost sympathy and good will between the North and the South. In no other way could Union College have done more to fulfill and justify the prophetic meaning of her baptismal name. It may be questioned whether just at that time the kindly overtures of any other Northern College would have met with such prompt and grateful response from the South, for no other had such a large place in the traditions and the affection of the Southern people. Within a year after Miss Wolfe's gift was announced, a group of Southern boys had matriculated at Union, and from that time to the present, with the exception of a few years, each Freshman class has had a quota of Southern students. These students have been almost invariably the sons of old families impoverished by the war, and have with rare exceptions illustrated the strength and worth of inherited virtues. Their presence has helped their fellow students from the North to a better understanding of the conditions and needs of the Southland, as well as to a more intelligent appreciation of the traditions and ideals of Southern manhood. That there has been a reciprocal influence from this fellowship cannot be doubted, and the larger significance of Miss Wolfe's gift appears in the removal of misconception, the allaying of sectional prejudices, the fostering of mutual respect and confidence—in a word, the strengthening of national ties. What though a lineal descendant of John Rutledge, of South Carolina, entered a Prize Speaking contest at Union College a few years

ago, with an oration on "The Right of Secession"? The fact that he dared choose that subject was a fine expression of his confidence in Northern fairness, and the fact that he was given the first prize is an equally fine expression of Northern respect for ability, and the absence of all bitterness and unthinking prejudice in connection with the "Lost Cause."

THE LEVI PARSONS SCHOLARSHIPS.

In 1880 Dr. Potter received from the Hon. Levi Parsons, LL. D., of Gloversville, New York, the sum of $50,000 to found certain scholarships in Union College, to be awarded upon the recommendation of the Trustees of the Gloversville Free Library, an institution previously established through Judge Parsons' munificence. The following interesting letter accompanied this gift:

"115 East 28th Street, New York,
December 21, 1880.

"To the President of Union College:

"My Dear Sir: In my early life I was deeply impressed by the character and work of Dr. Alonzo Potter, then Vice-President of Union College, and of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, its venerable President.

"I am interested also in the revival of the College and its progress under your own administration. I believe that our State Institutions should be maintained by citizens of the State. I have sought to benefit the place and neighborhood of my birth by founding the Library at Gloversville. It is my further purpose to found in this connection (with a view mainly, though not exclusively, to benefit students from that neighborhood and founder's kin there and elsewhere) scholarships, by an endowment of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for the benefit of students at Union College.

"I am a believer in principles of respect for the neighborhood of one's birth, and of reverence for the sentiment of the hearth-stone, tending to perpetuate ties of kindred, and to the cohesion and conservation of the best family influences. In my judgment these principles have had a marked effect upon the noble Christian civilization of our mother country.

"You will see the influence of this conviction in the condition of the indenture presented herewith.

"Sincerely and faithfully yours,

"Levi Parsons."

Rev. Dr. Washburn.

Hon. Levi Parsons.

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Under the terms of this gift the following order of preference was to be observed in recommendations for these scholarships:

1. Blood relations of the founder living in Fulton, Montgomery or Hamilton counties, in the State of New York.
2. Residents of the villages of Gloversville and Kingsboro, in the township of Johnstown.
3. Residents of the village of Johnstown.
4. Residents of the township of Johnstown, at large.
5. Residents of the county of Fulton, at large.
6. Residents of the counties of Montgomery and Fulton, at large.
7. Blood relations of the founder from all other parts of the United States.

If the Trustees of the Gloversville Free Library failed to nominate for all the available scholarships, those remaining were to be assigned by the College.

Judge Parsons' gift was in the form of fifty first mortgage bonds of the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company of $1,000 each. These bonds afterward depreciated in value, and for several years produced no income. The College, however, continued to grant the scholarships originally provided for, until by the reorganization of the railroad company the bonds once more became a productive asset. There has, therefore, been no break for twenty-five years in the succession of students receiving the benefits of this generous foundation.

It is to be hoped that other citizens residing within the natural sphere of influence of Union College will come to share Judge Parsons' interest in the local institution, and emulate his example in promoting its welfare. When we remember the service which Union College has rendered to the State and the Nation, and that it is the only College in the prosperous Mohawk Valley, we cannot doubt that some day local pride will be aroused to give to the College the necessary means for the further development of its work under modern conditions. Union should be rich in the memorials of men to whom, by reason of residence and life-long association, no other College makes an equal appeal.

THE POWERS AND WASHBURN MEMORIAL HALL.

This building, sometimes called the "Arcade Building," represents contributions for two separate memorials.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Powers, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, gave altogether the sum of $45,000 in memory of her husband. This was to be used for the construction and maintenance of a Recitation Hall, which should conform in its external features with the original design of a connecting colonnade completing the quadrangle on the east. The plans submitted by the architect called for the extension further east of the central portion of this colonnade, with a front elevation which would give dignity and meaning to the whole structure. The use to which this central portion should be put was finally determined by the desire of some parishioners and friends of the Rev. Dr. Washburn, Rector of Calvary Church, of New York City, whose sudden death had but recently occurred, to provide some fitting memorial as an expression of their gratitude and affection. The suggestion that provision be made for the Library of Union College was met by them with contributions sufficient to cover the cost of this proposed central portion of the colonnade, which was accordingly built with special reference to the needs of the Library, and called the Washburn Memorial. Among the contributors to this memorial were William Kissam Vanderbilt, William W. Wright, Samuel D. Babcock, Percy R. Pyne, George Bell, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts and Mrs. Wyman.

Provision having thus been made for the whole structure, the corner-stone was laid in June, 1881, and the building completed the following year. The foregoing statement will account for the confusion which has arisen by calling it at times the Powers Memorial Hall, and at other times the Washburn Memorial Hall. For many years the necessary distinction was preserved by identifying Dr. Washburn's name with the section occupied by the Library, but since the removal of the Library to the Central Building, or the Nott Memorial Hall, this is no longer possible.

NOTT MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

When Dr. Potter entered upon his duties as President, he found in the center of the Campus the foundations of a structure which had formed a conspicuous part of

Washburn Building.

the original design prepared in 1813 by Jacques Rameé. These foundations had been laid in 1858, but all efforts to secure the necessary funds for carrying on the work had proved unsuccessful. The completion of this building was naturally one of the first aims of the young and enthusiastic President, and great was the rejoicing on College Hill when, within a year after the inauguration of Dr. Potter, the walls began to rise. The students a few years before had given expression to their feelings upon the general condition of the College by arraying themselves in black gowns and cowls, marching through the city at midnight, keeping slow and measured step with the solemn music of a band playing a funeral march, and gathering at last upon the Campus around the time-stained foundations of the Central Building, as around an open grave, where, with all the usual accompaniments of comfortless sorrow, they "Buried the Trustees." When, however, early in Dr. Potter's administration, evidences of life began to appear, and became convincing as the walls of the Central Building grew higher and higher, another midnight procession of students took its way through the streets of the city, the black robes replaced by sheets, the cowls by pillow cases, the blasts of horns drowning the quickstep music of the band. Returning to the Campus after arousing the whole city, the white-robed figures gathered again about the Central Building, and with oration and song and every expression of joy proclaimed the "Resurrection of the Trustees."

This demonstration by the students was in reality a lively portrayal of the new and larger hope that had come to all the friends of the College, and it was most fitting that the center of the scene of rejoicing should be the building which had represented the hope of many student generations, and in later years the "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick." Well might it be made, as its walls slowly rose in stately beauty, the symbol of the renewed life of the College itself. But the story of this building was not yet ended, even in its symbolic meaning. Although in 1875 it was crowned by a dome, the work of construction was not complete. Much remained to be done before it could fulfill its largest mission of usefulness, and for many years it stood as a silent but eloquent witness of worthy aims

frustrated, of tasks unfinished, by reason of mistaken judgments and discordant purposes.

It is difficult to find in the official records of the College the sources from which the money came for the construction of this building, until the work was again interrupted by Dr. Potter's resignation. Dr. Potter's own account is as follows:

"In the year 1812 a Central Building, with adjoining buildings, was projected, and the design is still to be seen in the archives. In pictures and engravings during many succeeding years, the large, lofty and domed structure presented the central architectural attraction. In 1858, nearly half a century after the adoption of the plan, materials for construction having long lain upon the ground, the foundation was built from the subscriptions of the Alumni, but nothing further was added for many years. It were difficult, were this the first record, to trace with accuracy or without overmastering emotion the history of this enterprise, associated with so many of our Trustees whose interest in it was life-long, but whose life on earth has terminated. Previous records and statements give successive steps as follows: "Upon July 23, 1867, the Trustees, on motion of Judge Harris, authorized the finance committee to continue and complete the work." On the following day a resolution was offered by Judge Campbell to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) towards building the Alumni Hall, as planned by Dr. Nott, provided the Alumni would devote to it a like sum. The resolution was adopted after being so amended, on motion of Rev. Dr. Backus, as to bind the College to complete the building "substantially according to the plans," as graduates contributed twenty-five thousand dollars. On June 29, 1870, at a meeting of the Trustees, "with relation to advancing funds for the completion of the Central Building," Hon. Clarkson N. Potter was appointed chairman of the committee, with power to "devise the means which may be necessary to be advanced and to direct the expenditure," and was instructed to confer with the Alumni committee appointed in relation to this building, of which Mr. Howard Potter was a member. A year after this, on my election to the Presidency, I learned also that Trustees, Alumni and my predecessors in office and others had made earnest appeals for the

completion of the plan of buildings, and that the appropriation made by the College and the Alumni for the Alumni Hall was awaiting action. I therefore requested Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, chairman of this committee of the Board, in the autumn of 1871, to sign the contract at forty thousand dollars ($40,000) for putting the building under roof. To this he consented, with the understanding that he was simply to advance funds, the twenty-five thousand dollars previously appropriated by the College being already assured, while from others as much as practicable was to be collected. His large gift was an after-thought.

"In the President's report, printed in 1872, it is stated that work "is in progress on the great Central Building, under the direction of the architect appointed some years since, conforming in general to the original plan. Two graduates of the College unite (upon the fulfillment of certain simple conditions) in furnishing the amount, forty thousand dollars ($40,000), required to put the building under roof." This statement also referred to the fact that the contract obtained by the President omitted the dome, for various reasons, and divided up much of the interior for immediate use. As the structure approached the roof line, the architect refused responsibility for this change of plan, and would not proceed with the Alumni Hall unless the dome should be erected (as long promised to subscribers and the public); and he further urged that the building should be in one great rotunda, with galleries, and be made fireproof.

"The Corporation later, upon motion of Judge Ira Harris, resolved that "the said Memorial building be completed with all reasonable expedition and dispatch," and increased its proposed outlay in view of proposed increase in individual donations. The plans secured fireproof finish for the building, and included the dome contemplated since 1812; the Treasurer's annual report showed a large favorable surplus; this included lands, larger sales of which at remunerative prices had been made, and some lots were devoted to the contract; while surplus lands were to have been disposed of and applied to the building fund. The coming of the "hard times" disappointed this anticipation. Mr. Steimers, the engineer in charge of the work, died suddenly; the erection of the marble clear-story (or drum) and of the spire (or lantern) according to the architect's plan had to be sus-

pended; all work was stopped, and a settlement was reached with Messrs. J. B. and J. M. Cornell, the contractors, by which they received part land, part cash, and gave to the College for free scholarships ten thousand dollars of their total claim.

"They had finished the dome, as well as the iron work of the building, but the completion of the interior was indefinitely postponed. At a later period a lady, a near relative of the two Alumni who chiefly contributed toward its erection, having visited the building, decided under the circumstances, without solicitation, to give the sum of $10,000, afterwards increased to $15,000, selecting and presenting the tile floor from the Jackfield tileworks in England, and later adding the Art galleries, fireproof stairs and the cases for books. A few others aiding, means were supplied for windows, and for introducing water, gas, etc. By this gift of fifteen thousand dollars, the Hall was prepared for immediate use; the same amount provided for the finish of the interior, including the marble walls of the first story, which, though purchased at a moderate cost, are among the most admired features of the building."

Notwithstanding Dr. Potter's optimistic opinion concerning the usefulness of the building as it stood when the above report was written, it failed to be of much service to the College, chiefly because of the lack of an adequate heating plant. It was not until twenty-five years later that the improvements and changes were made that adapted this building to the uses of the Library, and it is most gratifying to record the fact that this was accomplished through the mediation of Dr. Potter, although he was no longer connected with the College.

This is spoken of more fully in the biographical sketch which appears at the close of the account of the administration of President Potter, and in the narrative of the Nott Memorial Celebration in 1904, on other pages of this work.

GYMNASIUM.

The Colleges of one hundred or even fifty years ago paid little attention to physical culture. Apart from military drill, which was introduced in some Colleges, the students were left for the most part to their own resources in providing ways and means for physical exer-

Gymnasium.

cise. It was not until after the Civil War that College athletics as we now understand the term, and especially intercollegiate athletics, came into prominence. The first Gymnasium at Union was in the open air, among the trees bordering on the present "Oval," and was naturally a very primitive affair. With the development of interest in athletics the demand for a suitable building and equipment grew, and soon after President Potter's inauguration an effort was made to meet this demand. The students took the initiative, and, with their own subscriptions and the subscriptions obtained by them, secured an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the one-story building originally planned. Through Dr. Potter an additional amount was promised, and in 1873-74 a two-story building was erected, eighty-five feet long and forty wide. The upper floor constituted the Gymnasium proper, while the lower floor contained bowling alleys and the "Armory."

It is difficult to realize that when this was built it was one of the largest and best equipped Gymnasiums in the country. Conditions have changed to such an extent that today one of the great needs of the College is a new and larger Gymnasium.

One of the noteworthy achievements of President Potter's administration was the organization of Union University, comprising the College in Schenectady, the Medical College, Law School and Dudley Observatory, in Albany. A statement of the details of this organization will be given in connection with the history of the Albany departments.

CHAPTER XXIII.

LIFE OF THE REV. E. N. POTTER, D. D. LL. D.

BY SIDNEY G. ASHMORE, UNION COLLEGE, MAY, 1906.

The Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter was born on College Hill, Schenectady, on the twentieth of September, 1836. He died in the City of Mexico, on the sixth day of February, 1901. He was the son of the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania; his mother was the only daughter of Dr. Nott. Before he entered College he studied at the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and in the preparatory department of St. James College, Maryland. At the age of nineteen he started on a journey around the world, chiefly for the benefit of his health. The major portion of this journey was made in a sailing vessel, in which, during the homeward voyage, he served before the mast in the capacity of second mate. He was much impressed with the need of moral reform among the sailors, and expressed his desire to do missionary work in their behalf, and to spend his life at sea for that purpose. His father discouraged him in this, and advised him first of all to finish his course at College and to take his degree, adding that if after graduation he still held to his purpose, he should not be opposed in it.

Dr. Potter entered Union College in 1858, and graduated in 1861. His theological studies were pursued at the Berkeley Divinity School. He was ordained Deacon by his father on June 22, 1862, in St. John's Church, Troy, New York (of which his brother Henry, the present Bishop of New York, was the rector), and Priest on March 19, 1865, in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York. During the autumn of 1862 he was assigned by his father to mission work in the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, and in 1863 was called to be rector of the parish of the Nativity, in South Bethlehem. During his ministry there, three church buildings and two rectories were erected and paid for—namely, at South Bethlehem, Allentown and Allentown Furnace.

Rev. Eliphalet N. Potter, D.D., LL.D.

In June, 1865, while he retained the rectorship of the Church of the Nativity, he was appointed to be Secretary of the Board of Trustees and First Professor of the Lehigh University, a new foundation called into existence through the munificence of Asa Packer, and having for its first President a man of broad education, impressive personality and noble character—Dr. Henry Coppeé. Dr. Coppeé and the young rector of the Church on Fountain Hill were intimate friends, and it was natural that a chair in the new College should be filled by Dr. Potter during the latter's residence in Bethlehem. The subjects on which he lectured before the students were ethics and philosophy, and when, some years afterwards, Dr. Potter became the official head of Union College, he engaged the services of Dr. Coppeé, who came annually to Schnectady, for some weeks in the spring term, to give instruction in English literature. Dr. Potter's connection with the Lehigh University continued until 1870.

In March, 1869, he became Associate Rector of St. Paul's Church at Troy, New York, although he retained the post of Lecturer at Lehigh for some months after he had entered upon his new duties. During his connection with St. Paul's, the Mission at North Troy was begun, and its church building was erected and paid for, as well as a new Sunday School building and parish house, adjoining the mother church.

On the 28th of April, 1870, Dr. Potter was married by his uncle, the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, then Bishop of New York, to Miss Helen Fuller, daughter of Joseph W. Fuller, Esq., one of the wardens of St. Paul's Church, Troy. In the summer of 1871 he was called to the Presidency of Union College. In the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Columbia College. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Williams College in 1880.

The formal inauguration of Dr. Potter as President of Union College took place in the Presbyterian Church at Schenectady, on Commencement Day, the twenty-sixth of June, 1872. The presiding officer on this occasion was the Hon. Ira Harris, LL. D., chairman of the Board of Trustees. The Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., opened the exercises with prayer. The honorable chairman then said (in part): "It is fifty years ago this present summer that I entered Union College. I found here the

two most distinguished men connected with its history. [Dr. Nott and Dr. Alonzo Potter, the latter at that time Vice-President.] They received me with great kindness and became my life-long friends. Today it is my privilege, as the organ of the Board of Trustees, to welcome their descendant and successor to the Presidential chair. The address on behalf of the Trustees will now be delivered by his excellency, Governor Hoffman."

Governor Hoffman then spoke (in part) as follows: "I am glad to be here today at this inauguration of our new President, not only as one of the representatives of the State in the Board of Trustees of Union College, but as an Alumnus whose heart is full of affection for his *Alma Mater*. As I stand here, how thick and fast the memories of early days crowd upon me! Twenty-nine years ago I entered my class and witnessed for the first time the Commencement exercises. There were gathered here then a goodly array (of teachers)—Eliphalet Nott, Alonzo Potter, his chief of staff, Proudfit and Jackson, Reid and Yates, Foster and Pearson, and others of the Faculty, some now dead, some yet living. Those were among the palmy days of Union College, and she prospered greatly. Soon after that came her trials. Alonzo Potter was called away to another field of usefulness [the bishopric of Pennsylvania]. The physical powers of Dr. Nott yielded to advancing age, and our *Alma Mater,* which had leaned on him so trustingly, faltered and staggered. Then came the war. Young men sought the battlefield rather than College halls. Many gave up this Union—some to save, some to destroy, if possible, another. Both, thank heaven, are preserved, and have before them a bright and glorious future. We meet today to give public welcome to our new President, this our younger brother, Eliphalet Nott Potter, who unites in his own the names of two distinguished men whose lives were identified with the College. I welcome you, sir, to the Presidency of Union College. May your life be spared to witness new triumphs, which will gladden the hearts of all her sons, and to rejoice with them in her perfect and complete restoration to the greatness of other days."

Judge Harris then, in the name of the Trustees, presented Dr. Potter with the charter and by-laws of the College, concluding with the words, "I do formally and

publicly proclaim you to be the President of Union College."

Dr. Potter then, in an eloquent inaugural response, formally accepted the "sacred charge and trust," made complimentary reference to the distinguished men who had preceded him in office, and called upon the graduates of the College for their co-operation and support. Most particularly did he allude to his former teacher and immediate predecessor—"that honored graduate, eminent for his writings, Dr. Laurens P. Hickok"; and very earnestly did he point out to the Alumni the important fact that "without their aid, the institution, whose endowments are limited, can neither be furnished for her work nor supplied with the numbers who shall carry down her reputation undiminished to succeeding generations."

As a sequel and in response to this appeal, the following resolution was read aloud to the assembled guests of the College:

"*Resolved,* That while we, the Alumni Association of Union College, unite with joy in this auspicious event, wherein the traditions of our *Alma Mater* augur a happy success, we hail our new President, and commit to him her interests, with assurance of our earnest and cordial support."

Then followed an address of welcome on behalf of the Alumni, by the Hon. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, on conclusion of which address the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, made some appropriate remarks. After this came the singing of the 117th Psalm. The Commencement exercises then proceeded in the usual order. The reader is referred, for a full account of the proceedings at the inauguration of Dr. Potter, to a pamphlet printed at the time, and containing, in addition to other things, the President's Annual Report. This report is interesting for the account it contains of the various departments of the College as these were constituted at the moment when Dr. Potter assumed the reins of government. Of especial interest is an address, included in an appendix to the report, by Professor Tayler Lewis, LL. D.—an address dealing with the question of the importance of classical study to a College curriculum. Dr. Lewis' remarks are accompanied by an enthusiastic expression of

assent and approval, from the pen of President Potter, who, in an elaborate footnote, refers to "the fascination of the theme and its exquisite treatment" by Dr. Lewis.

One of the first acts of President Potter's administration was to cause the professional schools and the observatory already established at Albany to be united with Union College under the latter's charter and Board of Trustees. Thus Union University was incorporated in 1873, and consisted of the Albany Law School, the Albany Medical College, the Dudley Observatory, and Union College; to these was added in 1881 the Albany College of Pharmacy. Dr. Potter, while retaining the title of President of Union College, received, in 1873, the further title of Permanent Chancellor of Union University—a designation pointing to the duty of general oversight of the affairs of the aggregated departments; a duty that has devolved upon his successors. It is hardly necessary to add that the word "permanent," as applied to this new office of the President of Union College, was official in character, being designed to distinguish the position of University Chancellor from the merely honorary title annually conferred upon some person of note, who might be invited by the Trustees to deliver an address at the Commencement exercises. This latter functionary was, and still is, known as the "Honorary Chancellor" for the current year.

Dr. Potter held the Presidency of Union College for twelve years—that is, until 1884. During that time he did much to strengthen both the College and the University. A very large part of his time was occupied in securing gifts of money to be expended in buildings and endowments. The Thomas Henry Powers Memorial Hall and the Washburn Memorial Hall—the two constituting one building known ordinarily as the Red-Brick Building—were the reward of his efforts; while at the same time he obtained money from personal friends and relations, which was used to swell the fund supplied by the Trustees for the completion of the central building, whose name was to be Alumni Hall. For this purpose he raised a sum of money considerably above $65,000. Among the donors were his brothers, Clarkson Nott Potter and Howard Potter, who jointly were responsible for by far the larger portion of the gift. Dr. Potter's thoughts were devoted chiefly to the accomplishment of this important undertaking—the completion of Alumni

Hall. For this object he seemed never to tire of soliciting and securing aid.

Thus the building, whose corner-stone had been laid by Dr. Nott in 1858, was practically completed in the Presidency of his grandson. Its recent conversion into a library, the strengthening and safeguarding of its dome and other parts (which in the meantime had suffered for need of proper repairs), as well as suitable arrangements made for heating the entire structure—all this may be summed up as the final act of Dr. Potter's life; it was rendered possible through Dr. Potter's friendship with Mr. Carnegie, who, soon after President Potter's death, and in accordance with a promise once made to his deceased friend, gave to the Trustees of Union College the sum of $40,000 for the purposes just named. To Mr. Carnegie Dr. Potter sent a final message from his deathbed, charging him to see to it "that the central building at Union College be safeguarded and made fit for a library." It was in immediate compliance with this request that Mr. Carnegie, in a letter that he afterwards wrote to Mrs. Potter, asked to be put into communication with the proper College authorities, that he might confer with them on the subject. The architects had already made estimates and specifications with reference to the preservation of the building, which had been sent to Dr. Potter in Mexico, and were subsequently sent to Mr. Carnegie. Accordingly, a committee of the Trustees, accompanied by the President of the College, visited Mr. Carnegie officially. The result has been that Dr. Potter's hopes are fully realized, and that Union College now possesses one of the most attractive college libraries in the country.

It is an interesting and noteworthy fact that all this took place, not during Dr. Potter's administration of the affairs of Union College, nor afterwards while he was in the Presidency of Hobart, but at a time still later, when he was thought of by many people as having finished his career of usefulness and devotion to the cause of education. It was characteristic of him to persist in the endeavor to bring to the fullest completion the work which had been begun by his grandfather, and carried well on its way toward a finish by his own efforts. It was characteristic of him, also, so soon as he found himself once again at leisure (on leaving Hobart), to hark back, as it were, to his old love—to the place of his birth, the

home of his childhood, the scene of his most important activities, to the spot most closely associated with his family and early friends, and where many of his nearest relations lay buried; and it is perhaps not a little singular that it should have been granted to him, as the crowning act of a life filled with deeds of helpfulness, to secure for his *Alma Mater* the very thing of which she stood most in need—a well-equipped and stately library edifice. Yet so it was, and Union College has not been slow to appreciate this new acquisition, and to turn it to good account.

Other buildings erected on the Campus during Dr. Potter's incumbency are the two dwelling houses known respectively as the Fuller Residence and Garden House. The former was built by Mr. Fuller, Dr. Potter's father-in-law, and is now occupied by Professor and Mrs. Frank Sargent Hoffman; the latter stands in the beautiful College garden, whose natural attractions are still watched over and brought to perfection each year by the devotion of the late Professor's daughter, Mrs. Benedict.

The bequests and gifts of money for which the College was indebted to the influence exerted by President Potter upon people interested in education, would aggregate a sum total exceeding $400,000. Some of this money went into buildings; not a little of it into scholarships; a part of it into the general coffers of the College. It is hardly expedient in this brief article to enumerate the several amounts or the names of the respective donors. Suffice it to say, that the present scholarship fund of the College is almost wholly derived from sources which were first discovered, and afterwards rendered tributary, by Dr. Potter.

In the winter of 1884 Dr. Potter went abroad, and spent some time at Oxford. There, on Ascension Day of the same year, he concluded to accept a call to the Presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, about which his mind had been for some time in suspense. He wrote his letter of acceptance from Keble College, where he was living, and not many months afterward he was saying farewell forever to Schenectady and Union College. His new duties at Hobart began in the summer of 1884, and his Presidency of that institution covered a period of thirteen years. Thus, for a quarter of a century Dr. Potter held the post of a college president,

but his active interest in educational work ceased only with his death.

In June, 1884, Dr. Potter was elected to the Bishopric of Nebraska, a post for whose duties he was eminently fitted, his early training in missionary work having equipped him with the needed experience. But he was already committed to the authorities of Hobart College, and to his friends who were interested in his acceptance of the Presidency of that institution. His duties there had but just begun, and he felt bound in honor to continue them for some time to come. Accordingly, he declined the call to become a bishop of his church, and set himself to work to build up the interests of Hobart College. His natural facility in leading people to contribute of their means to the cause of education continued to exhibit itself. Gifts of money found their way into the Hobart College treasury. Notable among these gifts was one of $100,000, by Mrs. Demarest, of Buffalo, with which the Demarest Library was built, and the Demarest and Barton scholarships founded.

Other benefactions made to Hobart at this time by friends of Dr. Potter rendered possible the construction of a gymnasium, the renovation of certain dormitories, the improvement of the College campus, and the extension of College property in general; fraternity houses were newly furnished and money was raised for scholarships. Such was the general character of his work at Hobart, while all the time he was mindful of opportunities to do missionary duty of one sort and another in the immediate neighborhood of Geneva, and in the villages not far away. The members of the congregation of Grace Church, Willowdale, on hearing of his death, met together for the purpose of putting upon record their grateful remembrance of his kindness. The resolution passed at the meeting was in part as follows: "For more than twelve years Dr. Potter has manifested a very real interest in mission work in Seneca county, not only at Grace, Willowdale, but at St. Andrew's, Dey's Landing, and at Jerusalem—constantly giving gratuitous services, and very often furnishing horses for the use of lay readers; frequently driving about himself to baptize or minister to sick people, always 'devising liberal things.'" "His works and labors," the resolution adds, "will not be forgotten."

It was in 1887 that the Church University Board of

Regents began its work, and President Potter was invited to serve as Advocate Regent, and in November, 1888, he preached a sermon before the Church Congress on the subject of "Church Colleges and the Church University." He spoke eloquently on this occasion, in behalf not only of the church college as an educational factor in the community, but also of a Union or University of church colleges, whose bond of union should resemble, in part at least, the tie that binds together the colleges of Oxford or of Cambridge. "I originated or suggested," he says, in the sermon referred to, "in print, years ago, the union of church educational institutions, with regents, or a committee appointed by the General Convention, which (committee) raising funds, could give scholarships and other aid to institutions co-operating in the University Union. * * * Our church colleges, however geographically distant, could in this age of rapid transit be helpfully bound together by inclusive university ties. * * * Were our whole church roused to the educational duty to which its heredity calls it, well endowed church colleges clustering about a common centre might here reproduce those church university characteristics by which our church abroad has been recognized as the bulwark of civil and religious liberty."

Dr. Potter's suggestions were adopted by the General Convention of his church, and the Church University Board of Regents was organized in conformity with a joint resolution of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The Board was limited to the number twelve. One of its members was to be known as Regent and Advocate, his peculiar duty being "to serve as advocate in awakening and securing the interest and assistance of the Church." To this office Dr. Potter was appointed, as already said, for the reason, publicly recognized, that he had originated the whole measure, and had urged it upon the attention of the church.

The purpose of the General Convention in creating the Board of Regents just mentioned was to take a first step toward promoting "a higher and broader scholarship in the Episcopal Church." Ultimately it contemplated "the consolidation of all denominational colleges into one or more great universities, with the power to grant degrees vested in the Board of Regents." It was believed that local pride and sectional jealousy would

stand in the way of this consolidation for many years, but that the value of the scheme would by degrees become generally apparent, and that the colleges would gradually fall into line. However that may be, the plan was one of Dr. Potter's most cherished undertakings, and was characteristic of a mind peculiarly original in its conceptions, full of initiative in bringing its plans to the point of realization, and persistent in following up, even after long intervals of apparent inaction, the undertakings which other minds had either forgotten or abandoned. Had Dr. Potter lived, the Church University Board of Regents would, no doubt, have become a power in the educational world and the contemplated university a fact. As it is, while there is nothing to prevent all this from becoming true in the course of time, yet its complete fulfillment must of necessity be long deferred.

It would not be possible for the writer of this sketch to enumerate or discuss the various sermons, articles and papers which proceeded from Dr. Potter's pen during his long and very active career. Many of these dealt with educational questions and problems; some of them with matters of history; while all were more or less homiletic in character and touched upon the relations of the questions at issue to theology and the church. Among them was a notable paper on the subject of punctuation in the Book of Common Prayer, especially in the Decalogue, and still more especially in the Second Commandment. The existing punctuation seemed to Dr. Potter to suggest a mistaken or dubious meaning. This paper, entitled "The Pedigree of a Period," was presented by Dr. Potter at the General Convention of 1892. It aroused much interest among the clergy of the church, and particularly among the members of the joint committee on the Standard Prayer Book. The result was that the punctuation referred to was eventually corrected to accord with the suggestions of the author of the paper.

Another notable address of Dr. Potter's was one of a series of sermons delivered from the Cathedral pulpit of St. Paul's, Buffalo, New York, in 1889 or 1890. The title of the address was "Music and Worship." Dr. Potter's remarks on this occasion were of great interest in their bearing on the history of church music, which he traced in outline from the period of the early Christian centuries down to modern times. He even went

back of all this and discussed the much disputed subject of Greek music, which, Chappell insists, not only was based on melody and rhythm, but also was elaborated with knowledge of the laws of harmony. "On this point," says Dr. Potter, "the declaration of Aristotle is explicit: 'All consonances are more pleasing than simple sounds; the sweetest is the octave.' "

In 1897 Dr. Potter preached in Trinity Church, New York, at the celebration commemorating the bi-centennial anniversary of the founding of Trinity Parish. His subject was "Trinity Parish, the Patron of Schools, Colleges and Universities." This sermon was remarkable for its clear and exhaustive treatment of the question of the beneficent influence exerted by the Parish, from the time of its foundation, in the direction of American education; showing how Columbia University, Hobart College and a host of smaller pedagogic institutions were indebted to Old Trinity for substantial encouragement, both moral and material, in the earlier days of their activity and life. The writer of this paper believes himself entitled to speak with confidence on this point, for it had been his privilege to read the sermon in question, in its typewritten form, almost immediately before its delivery in Trinity Church. Moreover, the many complimentary notices of the sermon which appeared the day after in the public press confirm the favorable opinion just expressed.

But more interesting, perhaps, than all else in the line of his literary work was the series of lectures and articles on the life of George Washington which Dr. Potter published in the *Churchman* and other periodicals. Some of them were delivered *viva voce* at St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson; all of them were subsequently compressed into one volume, entitled "The Life of Washington; a Model in His Library and Life." This book was published in 1896.

It remains to say a brief word about his last hours and the admirable letter which he dictated to his nephew, Mr. James Brown Potter, on the day before his death. This letter was intended as a word of blessing and farewell to his family and his friends. It exhibits the genuine and unselfish character of the man, whose last thoughts were for those who were nearest and dearest to him; it constitutes a monument unconsciously reared to his own memory, in its testimony to his faith in an all-

wise Providence, and his manly indifference to the death which he knew could not be far distant. "I still enjoy work," he said, "and am not without evidence of usefulness, but I also appreciate rest, and think that a happy day when, in the evolution of Providence, in faith and in the comfort of a reasonable hope, which I thankfully enjoy, there comes the peaceful moment of the *Nunc Dimittis;* I close this memorandum with thankfulness to my beloved and perfectly devoted wife and the mother of our children, all of whom have been comforts to us, and to faithful domestics and friends, and, above all, to the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

Not twenty-four hours after these words were uttered his heart, which had been affected by the altitude of the spot where he was, suddenly and indeed unexpectedly gave out. His nephew, who had left his side and had been absent for five minutes only, was met on his return by the trained nurse who was in attendance and accosted at the very door of the sick chamber with the sad words, "All is over." The news of his death came as a shock to his family and friends alike. Many were the testimonials of regard and affection that soon poured in upon his surviving wife and children. These testimonials, various as they were, seemed to have at least one note in common. That note is forcibly struck in the letter of condolence which General John W. Foster, of the United States Army, wrote to a relative of Dr. Potter. In it General Foster uses the following words: "He made friends with every one and was so thoughtful and attentive. * * * Rarely have I met a person so thoroughly unselfish and busy for the happiness of every one about him."

Indeed, this is the side of his character that his friends have loved most to dwell on. He was a large-hearted man and capable of forgiving much. He was a good friend, but by no means an implacable enemy. He was a man of infinite resource and often succeeded when others failed. He accomplished a great deal through the mere force of his personality, which in many respects resembled that of his distinguished grandfather, Dr. Eliphalet Nott. No one ever appealed to him in vain. He gave of what he had to all, and he looked for a like generosity in others. His magnificent physique, commanding stature, regular features and generally distinguished and refined appearance excited the admiration of every one.

No man ever had more trusty adherents or more determined foes. Yet what is this but to be a man? Had both friends and enemies appreciated to the full the spirit of altruism that lay beneath this truly grand exterior, the former would have flocked to him in even greater numbers than they did, while the latter would have been more charitable in their criticism of those minor faults which they were only too prone to dwell on and to magnify.

Of his personal beauty and bearing in early manhood, one of his contemporaries who was also a relative wrote as follows to Mrs. Potter a few days after his death: "And what a feast he was to the eye! He was very handsome when a boy, but when he reached the man he was beauty spiritualized. When he was preaching at Bethlehem I went out to stay with him and I thought him the most beautiful being I had ever seen—seemed as if from some other world, not so earthy as this. Alas! My heart's brother, the joy of my boyhood days, the pride of my manhood years—how can I give him up?"

Professors' House.

Professors' House.

President's House.

CHAPTER XXIV.

AN INTERREGNUM—1884-88.

President Potter resigned in June, 1884, and no attempt was made at that time to elect his successor. For several years the Trustees had been divided and factional feeling had run high. It was apparently deemed wise to wait until this feeling had subsided, but the College could not be left without an administrative head, and the Hon. Judson S. Landon was chosen to serve as President *ad interim*. This was a most fortunate selection, for Judge Landon, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was also the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, had become thoroughly familiar with all the affairs of the College. Moreover, he was essentially a peacemaker and could be trusted to act always in a conciliatory spirit. His character, no less than his position as a Justice of the Supreme Court, commanded respect, and his devotion to the College was unquestioned. As his residence was almost directly opposite the "Blue Gate," he could with little sacrifice of time and effort keep in personal touch with the Faculty and students. When he accepted this new responsibility he doubtless expected soon to be relieved, but four years passed before a permanent President was chosen. During these years the College rested, and rest was grateful and necessary after the long strife. If any aggressive movement had been attempted it would surely have failed in the face of the discouragement and apathy of all whose active interest and co-operation were needed. Alumni and former friends had lost heart and hope, and many felt that further effort was useless. Despite these depressing conditions, the work of instruction was carried on faithfully and well. With a steadily decreasing number of students and little prospect of better days just ahead, the Faculty remained true to their trust, giving little heed to natural fears and forebodings. If, however, these four years were not marked by any new enterprises, nor by any improvement of external conditions, they were, nevertheless, not without direct and

positive gain, for during these years much was done in a quiet way within the College to strengthen the things that remained. Under Judge Landon's direct supervision, expenses were reduced and some of the financial entanglements were cleared away. If larger liberty was necessarily given to the Faculty to act upon their own initiative, it was wisely used to perfect the details of administration. The fires of old enmities burned themselves out, thus preparing the way for "an era of peace."

The minutes of the Board of Trustees for January 27, 1885, contain one record of special significance. Permission was given the Psi Upsilon Fraternity to erect a chapter house on the College grounds, and a committee was appointed to decide the location of Fraternity houses. It appears, therefore, that the Fraternities remained active and aggressive, and there is much to justify the statement so often made that the Fraternities saved Union College. This is, of course, an extreme claim, but it is not without some foundation in the fact that Fraternity interests held many undergraduates and graduates true to the College during the years of general apathy and inaction when others drifted away.

Judge Landon's services to the College, not only as President *ad interim*, but as a Trustee and Chairman of the Finance Committee for a much longer period, make it fitting that this history should contain the following appreciative record of his lifework, written by his lifelong friend, Silas B. Brownell, LL. D., class of 1852, of New York City, now and for many years past Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the College:

Judge Landon was elected a Trustee of Union College in 1878, and of the Albany Law School in 1879, and exercised the duties of the offices until his death. For many years, indeed, almost from the time of his election, he was also a member of the Finance Committee of the Trustees of the College, which, during the intervals of the meeting of the Board, is clothed with all the powers of the Board itself.

Judge Landon was born, a farmer's son, in Salisbury, Connecticut, on December 16, 1832, and after courses in the Amenia Seminary and New York Conference Seminary became in 1853 a teacher of Latin and mathematics in Princetown Academy. He attended Yale Law School in 1854, was Principal of the Princetown Academy in

1855, and in 1856 he was admitted to the Bar and began the practice of his profession in Schenectady, where he subsequently resided. He received the degree of A. M. from Union College in 1855, and that of LL. D. from Rutgers in 1885.

He was elected District Attorney of the County immediately upon his settlement in Schenectady in 1856, and re-elected in 1859. In 1865 he was appointed County Judge, and in the same year was elected for a term of four years, which he served, and in the meantime was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 in the Fifteenth Senatorial District.

In the Convention he was a member of the Committees upon the Pardoning Power, on Privileges and Elections, and on Intoxicating Liquors, and took a prominent and influential part in the work and deliberations of the Convention, especially in favor of provisions limiting the delays of justice in criminal prosecutions, limiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and increasing the number of the State Judiciary, and for adding a commission for clearing the calendar of the Court of Appeals.

The amendments proposed by this Constitution (except the article upon the Judiciary, which was submitted separately) were not adopted by the people upon its submission.

Judge Landon's public spirited liberality as a citizen brought his influence to bear in favor of every popular advance. The improvement of the water and sewer service of his city owed much to his support, as did also its hospital and public school systems.

In 1872 and 1873 he was City Attorney of the City of Schenectady, and in the latter year was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the Fourth District, and on the expiration of his term of fourteen years in 1887 he was unanimously, and without opposition, nominated and re-elected for a second term of fourteen years, which expired in 1901.

From 1884 he served as one of the Justices of the General Term of the Third Department upon the designations of Governor Cleveland and Governor Hill, until Governor Hill designated him to act as Associate Judge in the Second Division of the Court of Appeals in 1891, where he served during the existence of that Division, when he returned to the Supreme Court, and was assigned to the Appellate Division of the Third Depart-

ment of the Supreme Court by Governor Morton in 1895.

In 1899 he was designated an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Roosevelt, where he served until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

In 1902 Governor Odell appointed him a member of a Committee of Fifteen to report to the next Legislature concerning the condition of the statutes and laws of this State, upon which he was the Chairman of the sub-committee upon the Code of Civil Procedure, and in 1904 he was appointed by act of the Legislature, Chapter 664, Laws of 1904, a member of the Board of Statutory Consolidation.

Among other public services undertaken by him were efforts to arouse the world to secure universal peace and international arbitration.

Judge Landon's judicial career was marked by fairness and industry. His appreciation by the public he served is best shown by recalling that during his first term he sat for years in Circuit in the various counties of his district, and thus came in contact with multitudes of suitors, jurors and witnesses in each county, and that the character and reputation gained by his judicial conduct compelled his renomination by his own party and his re-election by unanimous suffrage.

As a criminal Judge his conscientious, painstaking and conspicuous fairness, combined with a sympathy for the accused which tempered justice with such mercy as judicial discretion allowed, won the approval and admiration of the people, the Bar and the Bench.

When Judge Landon's second term of office expired, his counsel and advice were sought in important and interesting business and litigations, chiefly in the Court of Appeals. One of the last cases upon which he was engaged was his appearance in the Court of Appeals on behalf of the People to sustain the conviction of one Patrick for the murder of Rice.

As will be seen from the foregoing summary, he early took active and efficient interest in public affairs and in politics. He was a member of the Chicago Convention in 1860 which nominated Lincoln for President, and was firm and unwavering in his support of the Government during the Rebellion.

Judge Landon's services to our *Alma Mater* especially

interest her Alumni. These were varied, unremitting and of great value. For the twenty-seven years he was a member of the Board of Governors of the University, of the Board of Trustees of the College, and of its Finance Committee, he freely gave unstinted efforts to her educational and material interests. His incessant thought and labor were devoted to the management of her education and her finances. For the four years succeeding 1884 he acted as President *ad interim,* administering the College, advising and leading the Faculty, giving lectures to the senior classes, and doing all these gratuitously and continuously for the four years. The importance and extent of his services to the College in the management of its financial affairs are known to few. They involved labor and responsibility, which might well burden a man of ability and leisure, and it seems incredible they were borne by him so well and so easily when he was filling a public office which was requiring all his time and strength. The pecuniary advantages secured to the College through his service can never be appreciated except by those who were with him in his work and so knew its extent and value.

What he did for the students as President can be seen in his great work, "The Constitutional History and Government of the United States," published by Houghton & Mifflin in 1889, with a second revised edition in 1900, and a third revised edition which was going through the press at the hour of his death. This work was his labor of love for the students in preparing his lectures before them as President, and it will give the best measure of his clearness of thought, his facility of historical statement, his purity of language and style, his political philosophy and breadth of view, and his human sympathy with the American people in their birthright of universal equality of opportunity. The suppressed force and self-mastery of the author cannot conceal the vigor of his thought or his grasp of the subjects discussed.

For many years he lectured in the Albany Law School of Union University, and only the present year made addresses to the graduating classes of the Schools of Law and Medicine of the University.

He prepared and delivered and printed many addresses and lectures, and was ever ready to serve the call of the people for instruction or entertainment. His

genial address and sincerity won the confidence and affection of all who were so fortunate as to make his acquaintance. Indeed, it may be said of him that he had a faculty for friendship. A retentive memory, stores of learning, much travel and intercourse with mankind, a kindly and sympathetic spirit with a sense of humor and a conscience void of offence, made him one of the most lovable of men, and linked him to his friends by the strongest bonds.

For the Centennial celebration of Dr. Nott's inauguration in 1804, as President of Union College, Judge Landon prepared and delivered an address on Dr. Nott as an educator, in which he gave his own view of a great teacher and his work. How well it applies to himself:

"He knew himself, and loved the people, and wrought wisely to serve them well. He lived in that ennobling age when the aspiration of generously gifted men was to help their fellows to preserve and perpetuate the rights of men and uplift man himself. * * * He became a teacher and inculcated wisdom, which is learning and more. After all, a great teacher, if of the truth or of the true way to find it out, is great among men; perhaps the greatest. Truth outlasts all else.

"'The eternal years of God are hers.'

"We come * * * not as mourners, but to recall and review the name and work and worth of the great educator; to cherish the heritage of his inspiring example, and to pass it along as a lesson, always here to be remembered.

"That lesson is, that his life is best who best helps others to spend theirs the best."

Judge Landon's ideals for judicial office and for public life may be best told in two extracts from his great work. In the chapter on the United States Supreme Court he says of the Associate Justices:

"Of the Associate Justices there is but little to be said. Indeed, what more need be said of a body of learned and virtuous men, sworn 'to administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and the rich,' than that they live and labor in the earnest and faithful discharge of their solemn obligations?"

In the final chapter he says:

"The decay of public virtue will result in the ruin of

any state. This is our greatest danger. If it shall come, its approaches will be slow and insidious, resulting in a real revolution, without convulsion or rebellion, without any special event to mark its beginning and progress, but, like the dry rot in oaken timber, destroying the quality before attacking the outward form, and leaving worthlessness where worthiness is most needed. Against such a danger a pure religion is the mightiest bulwark. Philosophy offers no substitute, for the reason that not one-tenth of one per centum of the people have the mental and moral qualities to enable them to climb the heights of philosophical excellence and stay there. Education is some help to virtue, certainly, if the education is in virtue, but the education that is diffused among the masses of the people is more of a business utility than a moral help. Men are and ever will be anxious about the future life. Science and historical criticism may overthrow or confirm the faith of the few; it will never touch that of the many. Evil example is the potent cause of the increase of irreligion. 'Because iniquity shall abound the love of many shall wax cold.' Any decline in the vigor and unselfishness of the churches will contribute immensely to the decay of public virtue. There probably is some danger that the churches will, from motives of policy, from dependence upon the support of the people, from shrinking back from a contest with the particulars of immorality, fall somewhat short of their high calling. Does the pulpit never falter in the presence of the pew? Does it never shrink from following its convictions respecting the accustomed sins of its people? Does it never avoid its duty with regard to the particulars of evil at the gate of its own sanctuary, and find safety and repose in denunciation of the alleged sins of other times, places and people? And if so, is it the fault of the churches that it is so, or of the people who will have it so? Is not the fault rather with the system, which makes the supply respond to the terms of the demand? Or is the fault so slight that any vigorous attempt to remedy it would threaten more evil than good?

"Be this as it may, it is of immense importance to the state that the churches of every sect and denomination should suffer no loss of their power and influence in leading the people to love virtue and to try to live virtuously despite temptations, and despite continual short-

comings. They are the natural leaders and teachers in the methods of peace, good will and charity. Every one blesses the consolers of the afflicted, the comforters of those ready to perish, the true pastors and benefactors of the people. The real hope of the churches is in the gracious favor of the Almighty One. This, the changes in civil order cannot reach, and hence cannot touch the church in its true sphere." * * * "It is in the purifying influence of religion that we must rest our hope for the prevalence and continuance of that virtue without which our Constitution and forms of government will prove to be skeletons, unanimated by any vital principle of usefulness.

"But granting the requisite virtue, under favor of Almighty God, our Constitution is and will remain an inestimable blessing. It secures the inalienable rights of all men within its jurisdiction against the government itself, and against any and all masses of men, here or anywhere. It fixes these inalienable rights as impassable limits to the ebb and flow of the popular tide. Within these limits let the tide rise and fall and beat and surge. Agitation is wholesome. Perfect quiet would be stagnation. The limits are fixed; it is improbable that any change will weaken or remove them, and thus the rights of man are as secure as his own keeping can make them."

In April, 1856, Judge Landon married Miss Emily A. Pierce, of Woodbury, Connecticut, and for more than forty-nine years they resided in Schenectady, and saw their children and their children's children around them, a family circle unbroken save by his own death.

Notwithstanding, perhaps on account of, the fact that he was engrossed in public office during substantially the whole of his professional life, he was a man essentially domestic and devotedly attached to his family, and he was never happier elsewhere.

His reverent and filial spirit gave him serious thoughts alike of this and the future world, and he lived in full view of his responsibility for his own life and for the lives of all about him.

"Abou Ben Adhem (May his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw, within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:—
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold

And to the Presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The Vision raised its head
And, with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered: "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"—
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low
But cheerly still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

The Angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came with a great wakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest."

CHAPTER XXV.

PRESIDENT WEBSTER'S ADMINISTRATION.

On May 22, 1888, Harrison E. Webster was elected to the Presidency of the College. Dr. Webster had first become connected with the College as a student in the class of '62, but was one of the many who discontinued his studies to enlist in the volunteer army. He served through the war and later returned to College, taking his degree with the class of '68. One year after graduation he became a Tutor in Natural History and was elected to the Professorship in 1873. Ten years later (1883) his connection with the College was severed as the result of the unfortunate controversy then at its height. From Union he went to Rochester University as Professor of Natural History and Geology. In Rochester, as in Union, he became a positive force, not only in the class-room, but out of it. He had to an unusual degree the faculty of inspiring young men. They believed in him, listened eagerly to his teachings and sought his counsels. It is not given to many men to make such a deep and lasting impression upon others' lives as did Professor Webster. He mingled with his students without reserve, talked with them freely upon the profoundest themes, awakening and guiding their thought, shaping their convictions, fixing their purposes. It is safe to say that no man in the Faculty of Union College had ever won to a greater degree the gratitude and affection of his students. When, therefore, he was elected to the Presidency, a great company of the younger Alumni hastened to his support. He had their loyal devotion from the start and the result soon appeared. On every hand there was a revival of interest in the College. Old Alumni Associations were reorganized and new ones formed. The classes began to grow. Within three years the entering class was the largest since Dr. Nott's death. In one direction only was there no encouragement. The financial condition of the College did not improve, and the need of money was every year becoming more urgent. The new enthusiasm did not reach the men who could

Harrison E. Webster, LL.D.

give substantial aid. This it might have done in time had not Dr. Webster's health, after the first few years, seriously interfered with his work. A disease contracted long before, when he was in the army, gradually undermined his strength. He was granted a long leave of absence and went abroad, but without receiving any permanent benefit, so that in January, 1893, he felt obliged to offer his resignation. The Trustees, however, were unwilling to accept it, and again voted him leave of absence, raising by personal subscription a generous sum for his expenses. He spent six months in the South, returning with apparently renewed strength just before the Commencement of 1893. The hopes then raised were, however, doomed to disappointment. His old trouble returning, he again presented his resignation, which was accepted at the semi-annual meeting of the Trustees in January, 1894. Upon his retirement from the Presidency Dr. Webster returned to Rochester, where he lived in seclusion until his death, June 16, 1906.

Despite the long struggle with his consuming disease, his great intellectual powers remained unimpaired, and to the last the few friends who were privileged to see him came under the spell of his quickening and enlightening thought.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Harrison Edwin Webster, LL. D., President of Union College from 1888 to 1894, died at the family residence in Rochester on Saturday morning, June 16, at the age of sixty-four years and nine months. Dr. Webster had not been in good health for many years, and some three years ago he was twice stricken with paralysis. His mortal illness set in about four weeks prior to his death. He is survived by his wife, by one daughter, Mrs. Annie Noel Webster, of New York City, and by three sons, Edwin J., Ralph P. and Thomas Webster, all of Rochester. The funeral service was observed at the residence in Rochester on Monday morning, June 18, and in the afternoon Dr. Webster was buried in the College plot in Vale Cemetery, Schenectady.

Harrison E. Webster was born in Angelica, Cattaraugus County, September 9, 1841. At the age of seven he removed to Clayville, where he received his common school education. Eager to go farther, he prepared for college, largely through his own efforts, and entered the

Sophomore class of Union College in 1859. Withdrawing from College on the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted with the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Infantry and served as a private soldier until the close of the war. Having acquired the means of completing his College course by teaching school, he returned to Union and was graduated with the highest rank in 1868.

Dr. Webster was appointed Tutor in Natural History and Physical Geography at Union in 1869, and in 1873 was made Professor of Natural History. In this chair he continued until 1883. During the years of his service as a Professor at Union, Dr. Webster gained national and, through his publications on "Annelida Chaetopoda," even international repute as a scientist. In the pursuit of his investigations he organized several expeditions to the Bermudas, associating students of the College with him. In the course of these expeditions he collected many valuable specimens of marine life; these he gave to the College. However, that which most distinguished Dr. Webster as a Professor was his genius for friendship, which enabled him to get very close to his students and to impart the best gifts of an intensely human heart and of a very active, keen and versatile mind; through the medium of friendship he gave inspiration.

In 1883 Dr. Webster resigned his Professorship at Union and accepted the Professorship of Geology and Natural History at the University of Rochester. There he remained until 1888, when he became President of Union College. The College was then almost in a condition of suspended animation. Dr. Webster revived it and strengthened it, and in particular greatly increased the attendance. However, after an administration of six years he resigned his office on account of ill health and retired from active life. Since that time he has resided in Rochester.

Dr. Webster was a member of the Zeta Psi and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternities and an active and honorary member of many scientific societies. The degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the Albany Medical College in 1881, and that of LL. D. by the University of Rochester in 1888.

At the funeral service in Rochester, Professor Walter

Rauschenbusch, of the Rochester Theological Seminary, paid this fine tribute to Dr. Webster's memory:

"We have been brought together by our common love and reverence for a life which has probably meant more to many of us than we ourselves shall ever know. I should like to express very simply what is in all our hearts today, and what will be in the thoughts of a great number of others when the word reaches them that Dr. Webster is dead.

"For his family a very loving heart has ceased to beat. Nothing can ever replace for his children what they have now lost. Men of great social gifts often live for the outside world, turning a radiant hemisphere to strangers and a morose and silent face to their own people. Men of intense intellectual nature are often so abstracted by their studies that their own children get only the dregs of their interest and vitality. Dr. Webster was a man of great social brilliancy and attractiveness and a man of continued intellectual application, but nothing ever eclipsed his children. He was most tenderly interested in their welfare, sympathetic, tolerant, hopeful and glad. In an interval of consciousness before his death he said to me: 'I don't know anything now but children, children, children,' and he repeated the word 'children' over and over. It was the palsied hand of his mind feeling its way along the most familiar strings on the harp of his life. His first grandchild, named after him, was a great and sweet comfort to him. For his wife he expressed an affection so tender that I must not quote his words. His last words were a blessing on her faithfulness. Because he loved his family so passionately, any sorrow coming to him by the death or affliction of his dearest ones, hurt him profoundly. Some things he rarely or never mentioned. With all the careless ease of his talk he had a deep reticence. But much of the cloud that darkened his later years had risen out of the depths of his griefs.

"To his friends he gave unstinted devotion and fidelity. He was an exceedingly companionable man, ready to meet any man, swift to find the plane of ideas and interests on which the man lived, and most adaptable in meeting him on his own level. If he found any measure of intellectual candor or of the love of truth and justice, he adopted the man into the great family of his friends and

never forgot him again. It was a comfort to him to think of simple-minded men whom he had met only once or twice in his life. In his range of selections he was very catholic. He did not follow the conventional lines of society, nor even professional and intellectual lines. He picked out people for their human qualities. What he hated was obliquity. I remember the calm tones with which he pronounced the verdict on a certain minister: 'I think he is the most disingenuous man I ever met.'

"By the same process he won the hearts of the men he liked. There was an immediate feeling that here was a man,—genuine human nature and of a very high order. He said to me once: 'I'm no good myself, but I've had the salt of the earth for my friends.' Not all of his friends, however, rose above the conventional standards of judging as nobly as he did himself. Not all of them were as faithful to him as he was to them, and to some of us the keenest pang in the news of his death will be the thought that we neglected him when he needed us most.

"Dr. Webster was a man of very unusual intellect. An eminent physician in Albany who was one of his pupils, says of him: 'He was the most intellectual man I have ever known.' His intellectual interests ranged all around the horizon. If there was anything to which his mind had remained unreceptive and torpid, I don't know what it was. At one time or another he had taught nearly everything in the old college curriculum. Yet he carried his learning so lightly that he was never ponderous. He never bored you. He could play with every fact he knew. His body never carried much size of muscle, but when he used to work in dredging for marine specimens, he could outpull the professional boatman; his muscular fibre was flexible and supple. His intellectual fibre had the same quality. He was a wrestler and loved nothing so well as to strip and grapple with a heavyweight. His best work was done in conversation. In public speaking and in writing he lacked the stimulus of opposition. I do not think I have ever met a keener talker. He instantly understood the drift of your mind, saw the end of your argument before you saw the middle and helped you to get it stated. Socrates the Athenian is a concrete figure to me, for I put Webster the American in his place and then he is very comprehensible. Only Webster would have been less prolix than Socrates.

"One chief cause for his mental suppleness was the utter lack of dogmatic ballast in his mind. He had strong opinions, opinions which he never actually changed. But he always held them open for discussion. When he began his teaching in the University of Rochester, I remember that he invited discussion in the class-room, and said: 'Everything is open for discussion in this class-room except the multiplication table and the Lord Jesus Christ.' In other words, he refused to call in question the self-evident truths of the natural world and the self-evident laws of the moral world, but all other things were there to be examined. Another cause for his continued flexibility was his humility. He was utterly fearless in his mental processes, and to many doubtless he seemed irreverent and reckless, but still he was a humble thinker. His agnosticism was largely due to his distrust of human ability. 'I've only got a two-penny intellect anyway,' he would say, and he did not feel that 'God had called him into all his counsels when he created the world.'

"His early professional work was in zoology, and he did brilliant and original work in it. But describing specimens or even discovering new species was not the end of mental existence with him. He was always reaching out for the larger truths to which natural science might lead. One of his pupils at Union College, who afterward became his successor in the chair of Natural History, Professor James H. Stoller, says: 'His great merit was his power to arouse the interest of his students not only in the subject-matter of natural science, but also in its philosophical interpretations—its values for human thought and human life.' At that time the era of natural science had just begun in our country. The Darwinian theory was stimulating inquiry and opening new views of all life and of the whole universe and its Maker. That was the real cause of attraction for him. In studying marine zoology he was on the firing-line in the great philosophic battle of those decades. Later his interests were more given to the larger questions. As he once quaintly said to me: 'I'm glad I studied bugs, but I'm glad I don't have to study them any more.' In later years the sociological questions forged to the front in his mind as in the thought of the whole world, and again he was on the firing-line. I remember with what profound interest he told me in 1885

of the hold the land theories of Henry George were getting on the trades-unions.

"With such a mental make-up he could not help being a brilliant teacher. He was entirely simple and clear in his statements. He could light up the plainest subject with the largest generalizations. He was witty and quick in repartee in the class. He was wholly unconventional in his talk and bearing, perfectly free and easy with the men, and yet with so firm a grip on their behavior that no class ventured on a second folly after it had seen one man come to grief. It is no wonder that his students fell resistlessly under his spell, and the best men most. They quoted his epigrams and they drank in his philosophy of life. But he in turn gave himself to the men. His work did not end with the classroom. He found ways of attaching the promising men to himself, induced them to visit him, and sat up to the small hours of the night to talk over their difficulties with them. The present Dean of Union College, Professor B. H. Ripton, says: 'Never have I known a man who gave himself so unselfishly to young men and who received in turn so large a measure of devotion and influenced so deeply their life and thought.' In his way he was a real pastor of a new type, a shepherd of souls to a class of men not reached by many pastors, the intellectual young man who is in doubt. To others he might seem an iconoclast; to such men he was a builder of faith. He gave them assurance in turning their back on obsolete traditions, but so far as he exerted spiritual authority, it was for faith in God and the moral law. One of his pupils, Professor Arthur S. Wright, of the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, says very truly: 'His influence was especially marked with the wayward and he saved many a fellow from evil ways. I know men to-day, sound in mind and heart, whom he restrained and helped to start right in life. For long years he gave his time, his money, his energies—and I fear his health—to the work of strengthening and guiding young men. Religion, which to him was simply living the Divine life, was, I am convinced, the motive and mainspring of his work and life. Scores of ministers of the Gospel would, I am sure, gladly bear witness to his influence over them in the things of the spirit.' His influence was for and not against religion. Dr. C. M. Culver, of Albany, says: 'No other man, ex-

cept my own father, has so beneficially affected my life. He had me join the church after I had been for years, at least seemingly, quite on the other side.' I remember how he suggested that any man in doubt about religion, should read the Gospel of John and mark anything that he could not assent to, knowing well that there would be very little. I do not say that he never upset and injured young men. The open air of soul-liberty is raw to those who have always lived in-doors. But if any man has tried to help human souls in trouble and has never unintentionally hurt any of them, his experience has been singularly fortunate.

"Dr. Webster was always a truth-seeker. He had the attitude of mind expressed by Lessing in his famous epigram. In boyhood he became an infidel because he sought the truth. He had read geology and collided with the traditional religious teaching about the origin of the world in six days. With that doctrine went the whole authority of the church as he then understood it. As a callow youth he was the leader in a kind of free-thinkers' club. He was wrong, but it was because he was on the road to the truth. The church now stands where he then stood about the first chapter of Genesis. Later on he re-examined all his objections to Christianity and worked his way back to religious faith by giving simple adhesion to everything which convinced him as true, and above all to Jesus Christ. 'Jesus Christ is my God; I haven't got any other God,' he used to say. The Christ-life in humanity was all he cared for, all he hoped in, and his deepest dejection came when he felt how little hold it had taken on humanity as yet. Most men would have classed him as a rationalist and agnostic in religion, and he was both. But I think in his real religious life he was a humble believer in spiritual truth, a follower of Jesus Christ, and a spiritual mystic. He has told me of experiences in which he had realized Christ's spiritual presence as tangibly as if Christ were in the room with him; and others in which he had obeyed a higher inner voice and found it justified. If he has sinned, he suffered for it. But if we knew all, if we understood how his sins grew directly out of his finest virtues, we should feel that perhaps with God who knows all, it will be easier to pardon his faults than the respectable virtues of some of the rest of us.

"He was glad to die. In the last conversation I had

with him, he was anxious to know if I believed he was going to die. When I told him, yes, I knew he could live only a short time longer, he shouted for joy to have his hope confirmed; he struck his breast and cried aloud: 'Good, good, good.' I prayed with him, and then he continued the prayer in extreme feebleness of body and mind. I wrote down the words when I got home:—'I want to pray God to bless my children and be to them all he has been to me. He has always taken care of me ever since I was a child. And when my life was shattered, he took my life and changed me and made me a Christian. There was a time when I hated God and hated his word, and it was all offensive to me. But then the time came when it was all good. I want God to take me home soon. I am tired and want to go.'

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE BUTTERFIELD LECTURE COURSE.

Whatever the disappointments connected with President Webster's administration, it cannot be questioned that he left the College stronger than he found it. The greatest benefactor during these years was General Daniel Butterfield, who instituted a remarkable course of lectures, which brought to the College some of the most distinguished men in the country, each of whom spoke on some practical theme directly connected with his own life work. A partial list of these lecturers and their subjects will serve to show the unusual privilege granted to the students of Union:

THE BUTTERFIELD LECTURE COURSE.

Established in 1892, by

GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, LL. D., CLASS OF '49.

The course is designed to promote an acquaintance with practical affairs, and is a renewal in a stronger and better organized form of the valuable custom first established by the unique and celebrated talks of President Nott.

The lectures delivered to date (March 1, '97) have been as follows:

1. The West Point Military Academy. By General P. S. Michie, Professor of Mathematics, and Dean of the Faculty of the West Point Military Academy.
2. The Duties of a Governor and his Work. By Alexander H. Rice, LL. D., '44, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
3. Canada and the Great Northwest. By Hon. Erastus Wiman.
4. The Diplomatic and Consular Service. By Hon. Frederick W. Seward, '49, formerly Assistant Secretary of State.
5. Electricity. By Albon Man, Ph. D., '46.
6. The Elevation of Labor; Industrial Education. By Professor Rossiter W. Raymond.

7. Politics in the United States. By Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

8. Lee's Surrender at Appomattox. By General Horace Porter.

9. Courts Martial. Military Law. Martial Law. By Major John W. Clous, U. S. A., Judge Advocate and Professor of Law, West Point Military Academy.

10. Municipal Government. By Hon. Seth Low, LL. D., Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and President of Columbia College.

11. Journalism and the Press. By Hon. Charles A. Dana, Editor of the New York *Sun*.

12. Banking and Finance. By Hon. Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank and late Comptroller of the Currency.

13. Famous Men at Famous Dinners. By William H. McElroy, LL. D., '60.

14. The Postal Service of the United States. By General Thomas L. James, late Postmaster General.

15. The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. By Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ex-Governor of New York.

16. Brain and Muscle. By General William A. Hammond, M. D., late Surgeon-General United States Army.

17. Architecture. By Montgomery Schuyler.

18. Reminiscences of the War. By General Daniel Butterfield, LL. D.

19. The Burning of the Old Capitol. By General George H. Sharpe.

20. The University of the State of New York. By Anson J. Upson, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the Board of Regents.

21. Personal Reminiscences of Oliver Wendell Holmes. By Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D.

22. The Practical Uses of Astromony. By Professor William Harkness, U. S. N., of the National Observatory at Washington.

23. Observations Made in Other Lands. By Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

24. Wealth and its Uses. By Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

25. Greek Politics and Politicians. By Professor J. Irving Manatt, Ph. D., LL. D., of Brown University.

26. Roads and Road Making. By Colonel Francis V. Greene.

27. Is a Protective Tariff Justified by Science? By Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, LL. D.
28. Electric Street Railways. By C. J. Field.

These lectures extended over a period of five years. Many of them were brought together by General Butterfield under the title, "Corner Stones of Civilization."

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The acceptance of Dr. Webster's resignation was followed immediately by the election of the present President, Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, who was at the time pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, and had been actively identified with the College for several years as President of the General Alumni Association. His acceptance of the Presidency of the College was in doubt for several months because of his unwillingness to leave his church, and a natural disinclination to enter upon duties for which he had had no special preparation. Committees from the Board of Trustees, the Faculty and the students waited upon him, urging his acceptance and giving such assurances of cordial support that he finally yielded, and was inaugurated at the commencement in June, 1894.

Changes in the curriculum and additions to the Faculty were made during the first year of the new administration, which tended directly to increase the advantages which the College offered, but much of the work of the year was given to preparations for the Centennial Celebration to be observed in June, 1895. As this occasion would naturally be of great interest not only, but of great importance to the college, it called for well organized and sustained efforts on the part of those charged with responsibility for its success. The committees appointed from the Trustees, Alumni and Faculty worked with enthusiasm, and the result was worthy of the College. It is impossible to give in this place more than an outline or a general idea of the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration, which covered a period of five days and brought to Schenectady hundreds of Alumni and the representatives of all the older American Colleges.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1895.

"To six thousand men Union College has been something more than a name. To three thousand not yet wrapped in eternal silence it is still a snynonym for four

years of intellectual struggle and intellectual joy, of growing discernment of vague outlines of the world of thought, of dawning enthusiasm for noble ideals, of delightful human companionship, of communion with as rare surroundings of natural beauty as ever gladdened the heart of prosaic man and helped shake off some grains, at least, of its earthiness."

These words of Professor James R. Truax introduce the sumptuous volume containing the report of the proceedings connected with the observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Founding of Union College, prepared and published under the auspices of the Centennial Committee, and which we commend to all who wish to know what Union College has done for the world. From this volume our narrative is principally gathered.

The commemoration had its inception in a meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 27, 1893, when Trustee Robert C. Alexander moved the following preamble and resolution, prefacing it with the remark that with the substitution of the word "century" for "half century" the resolution was an exact copy of one passed by the Board of Trustees fifty years before:

"Whereas, The space of a century will have nearly elapsed before the next Annual Commencement since the incorporation of Union College, and

"Whereas, The expiration of such a period affords a fit occasion for reviewing the past history of the institution and commemorating the services of those among its patrons and Alumni who have been called away by death therefrom.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to coöperate with a committee of the Alumni in a joint committee to consider and report upon the time most proper for such celebration and to suggest such arrangements as may, in their estimation, be deemed best adapted to give interest and useful effect to the occasion."

On the day this meeting was held the Association of the Alumni, then holding its annual session, took coöperative action, as did the Faculty on December 7, 1893, and the Board of Governors of the University on January 23rd following. As a result of this concerted action there was later constituted a Centennial Committee, as follows:

Of the Board of Trustees—Hon. Judson S. Landon, LL.D.; William H. H. Moore, Rev. George Alexander, D.D.; Hon. John A. De Remer, Charles C. Lester.

Of the Faculty—Professor William Wells, LL.D.; Professor James R. Truax, Ph.D.; Professor B. H. Ripton, Ph.D.

Of the University—Medical College, Dr. Willis G. Tucker; Law School, Dean Lewis B. Hall; Dudley Observatory, Dr. Samuel B. Ward; College of Pharmacy, Dr. Alfred B. Huested.

Of the Alumni—Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D.D.; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, LL.D.; General Daniel Butterfield, LL.D.; Hon. Robert Earl, LL.D.; Rev. Charles D. Nott, D.D.; Hon. Charles Emory Smith, LL.D.; Colonel Charles E. Sprague, Ph.D.; Robert C. Alexander, Hon. Chester Holcombe, Homer Greene, Joseph D. Craig, M.D.; Seymour Van Santvoord, William P. Rudd and many others. President Raymond became chairman of the joint committee.

The program as arranged made Friday, June 21, 1895, the opening day, when was held the Allison-Foote Prize Debate between the Adelphic and Philomathean Literary Societies. On Saturday took place the class-day exercises of the Class of 1895, the Prize Oratory of Juniors and Sophomores, and the Alexander Prize Contest in Extemporaneous Speaking.

On Sunday, June 23, three services were held in the First Reformed Church of Schenectady. At the morning hour the Rev. George Alexander, D.D., Class of 1866, pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church of New York City, delivered a discourse on "The Religious Influence of Union College." From this strong address is taken his excellent exposition of the unique position and influence of Union College:

"If the first petition for a seat of learning in this ancient town had been granted, the institution would have been known as Clinton College, based upon the Heidelberg Catechism and the decisions of the Synod of Dort. The delay of fifteen years resulted in making it Union College, with a basis as broad as the fundamental convictions of Christendom. It is doubtful whether such an issue could have been reached a century ago anywhere except in a Dutch colony. Union's most distinguished historian has painted in glowing colors

that type of Puritanism personified in William the Silent, the enlightened and tolerant Puritanism of Holland. Direk Romeyn and the Dutch burghers, who a hundred years ago directed the policy of this historic church, illustrated the noblest qualities of the Netherlands when, in the founding of the College, they sacrificed the narrower interests of a denomination that they might advance the larger interests of Christian civilization. The union proposed and accomplished was not a union of churches, but a union of Christians in the high walks of learning. The founders of the College took pains to guard against ecclesiastical domination by providing that the majority of the Trustees should not belong to any one sect. It was their aim to establish an institution which should be a common ground of meeting for men of all creeds, where they might rub off their sharp points of antagonism and discover underneath all superficial differences their common heritage of faith in Christ, and their common calling to patriotic citizenship. Their design is well expressed in the motto selected for Union University: *'In Necessariis Unitas, in Dubiis Libertas, in Omnibus Caritas.'*

"There has never been any occasion to modify the original plan. Union College has not escaped those strifes which arise from personal idiosyncrasy or conflict of policies; but through all its history there has been no hint of cleavage along the lines of denominational preference. Here Baptists and Methodists, Cameronians and Catholics, have measured strength in the generous emulation of classic pursuits, learning to estimate at their true value the great things in which they agree and the minor things in which they differ. The history of Union College Alumni bears witness that this sympathetic association has not impaired their loyalty to their respective churches, but that they have been able to distinguish between loyalty and bigotry, and to rejoice in a brotherhood that is broader than their particular household of faith. The influence of that catholicity which has prevailed here is illustrated by the fact that an honored son of this College, imbued with its spirit and endeared to its Faculty by his manly and Christian qualities, is today the trusted coadjutor of that enlightened prelate who represents the See of Rome at the national capital.

"Eternity alone can reveal how much the irenic spirit

of Union College has done to soften sectarian asperities, to extend the reach of Christian charity and to hasten the fulfillment of the Savior's prayer for His disciples yet unborn, 'that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in me, and I in Thee.'

"This may be still a far-off event, but it is a divine event, and toward it the deepest longings of Christendom, inspired by the Holy Ghost, are steadily tending. To labor for this blessed consummation our College stands irrevocably committed by her charter, by her traditions, by the lifework of that great cloud of witnesses who, in spiritual presence, now encompass us.

"Amid the rejoicings of these commemorative days, fragrant with hallowed and inspiring recollections, let us consecrate ourselves anew to this holy purpose and breathe for our *alma mater* the prayer so eloquently voiced by her distinguished orator of fifty years ago."

The afternoon meeting was termed a "Conference on the Relations of Religion and Education." The utterances of all the speakers were as broadly liberal as the discourse of Dr. Alexander, and all expressed their appreciation of the influence of Old Union. The introductory address was by the Rev. A. C. Sewall, D.D., of the First Reformed Church, Schenectady. The other speakers were all Alumni of the College: The Rev. B. B. Loomis, D.D., Ph.D., representing the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. Walter Scott, A.M., representing the Baptist Church; the Rev. Thomas E. Bliss, D.D., representing the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. William D. Maxon, D.D., representing the Protestant Episcopal Church; the Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, D.D., representing the Roman Catholic Church. And from the mouths of these many witnesses, standing for the most divergent lines of theological thought, came eloquent testimony to the wisdom of the founders of Union College in laying its foundations deep and broad, and to the fealty of its officers and Alumni, through all the days, to its cardinal principles and policies.

The Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Albany, based upon II Timothy, ii, 20-21, and was an earnest appeal to the graduates to make of themselves "a vessel unto honor, sanctified and meet for the Master's use and prepared unto every good work."

To summarize in these constrained pages the many very notable addresses delivered during Celebration Week is out of the question. Yet we must at least record the names of the speakers, all distinguished men, if only to show how highly the occasion was regarded by them and in what great honor they held the venerable institution to which they came to render honor.

The second day was given to an Educational Conference. The presiding officer was Hon. Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the University of the State of New York, who made an introductory address and introduced the various speakers. Professor William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn, New York, spoke at length on "The Studies of the Secondary School." "The Mission of the Academy" was the theme of an address by the Rev. C. F. P. Bancroft, LL.D., Principal of Phillips Andover Academy. At the afternoon session President Austin Scott, LL.D., of Rutgers College, presided, and made introductory remarks on the prescribed theme, "The College." Other speakers upon this subject were President Andrews, of Brown University; President Taylor, of Vassar College. In the evening "The University" was considered, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, presiding and delivering the introductory address. The other speakers were Professor William Gardner Hale, of the University of Chicago, and President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University.

The principal events on Tuesday, June 25, were the annual meetings of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, the Board of Trustees and the General Alumni Association; th reunion of Classes about "the Old Elm," in the College Garden; the Centennial Banquet, in Memorial Hall; a reception by President and Mrs. Raymond, and a Commemorative Service in the First Presbyterian Church.

President Raymond presided at the Centennial Banquet and gave cordial welcome to the assembled company—honored guests and Alumni. Anson Judd Upson, Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, paid tribute to the most distinguished of the old teachers of Union College. In closing he expressed to the College authorities, Alumni and friends of the institution the cordial congratulations of the Regents, with assurances of their sincere good will, and said: "A resolution recently adopted by the Board intrusts to me the

grateful duty of congratulating the College upon the acceptance of the Presidency by the Rev. Dr. Raymond, and of expressing their cordial wishes for the continued prosperity of their oldest chartered institution." To which President Raymond responded: "I trust that we have all bowed with becoming humility as we have received this blessing of our mother."

Addresses of greeting were made by leading educators of national reputation — Professor George Herbert Palmer, for Harvard University; Dean Henry Parks Wright, for Yale College; Professor John Haskell Hewitt, for Williams College; Professor Charles F. Richardson, for Dartmouth College; Dean J. H. Van Amringe, for Columbia College; Professor William Macdonald, for Bowdoin College; Professor John Randolph Tucker, for Washington and Lee University; Professor Oren Root, for Hamilton College; Professor Anson D. Morse, for Amherst College; President Austin Scott, for Rutgers College; and President James H. Taylor, for Vassar College. It was a rare symposium. Each speaker dropped some interesting fragment of history concerning the institution which he represented, and the greater number of them found occasion to recall some reminiscence connecting Old Union with his own College.

The evening session was given to Commemorative Addresses and the Centennial Poem, the Rev. Charles D. Nott, D.D., Class of 1854, presiding. Hon. George F. Danforth, LL.D., Class of 1840, gave a recapitulation of the life and services of Dr. Nott and paid a fervent tribute to his many virtues. He spoke particularly of the close personal attention he gave to his pupils, not alone as to their studies, but their health, habits and the formation of their individual characters, summing up his estimate in the comprehensive phrase: "As Lycurgus resolved the whole business of legislation into the bringing up of youth, so it was the endeavor of Dr. Nott, from the moment he assumed the care of youth, to make *men* of them, rather than scholars."

The Rev. Stealy B. Rossiter, D.D., Class of 1865, spoke of "The Starred Faculty," those who, as indicated by the asterisk against their names in the College records, had closed their mission and passed away. Of the one hundred and sixty-nine men who have served as Presidents, Professors and Tutors in the Faculty of Union

College, seven who acted as President, twenty-four as Professors and forty-six as Tutors, had passed away. The speaker made mention of some of the most illustrious among them: Professor Andrew Yates, a man of varied accomplishments; Professor Thomas Church Brownell, known for his ability, learning and force of character, who became Bishop, founder of Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, Connecticut, and author of numerous works; Professor Francis Wayland, who united great mental power with strong common sense, both radiated with the sweet light of a rare spirituality; Alonzo Potter, Professor and Honorary Vice-President, who became Bishop and made his life felt in strong, energetic ways along many lines of usefulness; Isaac W. Jackson, a man of rare, sweet, kindly life, who for fifty-one years gave himself to devoted, painstaking self-denying service of his College, and to rapt, intense study and enjoyment of the laws of God, as seen in optics; Professor Taylor Lewis, scholar, patriot, poet, theologian—"God seldom makes a rarer spirit than the one that burned in his fragile frame"; Professor Laurens P. Hickok, brilliant author, metaphysician, theologian, philosopher—a potency, an intellectual dynamo—"his manly humility, his strong common sense, his infinite self-control, his gentleness and patience, coupled with his mighty intellect, exalted him to a region where but few men walk and where by necessity the solitude is great"; Professor William Mitchell Gillespie, a fine, penetrating intellectuality; Professor Thomas Macauley, who taught industriously for seventeen years; Professor Robert Proudfit, a sweet, beloved name, who served the College continuously for forty-two years; Professor Thomas C. Reid, who taught for twenty-five years; Professor Jonathan Pearson, a grave and kindly man, who served his *alma mater* for fifty-one years; Professor John Austen Yates, whose services covered a period of twenty-six years; Professor Elias Peissner, a heroic name, Professor Benjamin Stanton, a scholar in physical build, mental poise and wide and varied learning; Professor Isaiah B. Price, whose brightly opening career was cut off while he was yet in the prime of life.

The session closed with a Centennial Poem, read by the author, William H. McElroy, LL.D. Dr. Nott gave to the speaker a most pleasing and interesting introduction, saying: "Some time ago, while rummaging through

an old literary junk-shop in New York, I happened to see a bundle of documents labeled 'Union College,' and upon examining its contents I found they included a copy of the Commencement Exercises at this College for 1860, and opposite a certain poem delivered on that occasion there was this marginal note in pencil, 'Well written, but faint spoken.' The voice that was difficult to hear across this church in 1860 grew in power until it was heard with ease and pleasure not only across many a church, but across the State and across the continent, in journalism and other forms of literary work. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the sole proprietor of that voice, who will deliver before us this evening a poem which I am confident will be well written annd not faint spoken," an assurance which was amply fulfilled.

Wednesday, June 26, was designated as Memorial Day, the exercises including three distinct meetings designed to commemorate the achievements of Union graduates in Patriotic Service, in Professional Life and in Statesmanship and Politics. General Daniel Butterfield, LL.D., Class of 1849, presided and delivered the introductory address. At its conclusion, and by his direction, the national flag was unfurled from Memorial Hall, greeted with a salvo of artillery, the cheers of the assembled multitude and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Major Austin A. Yates, Class of 1854, delivered a ringing patriotic address, in which he depicted the onward march of the Flag of the Union during the dark days of rebellion, and paid eloquent tribute to the sons of Union College who had followed it and supported it, and many of whom had given up their lives in their endeavor. The ceremonies of the hour were closed by Weston Flint, Class of 1860, with a recitation of a poem, "The Old Flag."

"The College in Professional Life" was the theme of the meeting presided over by W. H. Helme Moore, Class of 1844, who, after introductory remarks, introduced Hon. J. Newton Fiero, late President of the New York State Bar Association, who spoke upon "Union College Upon the Bench and at the Bar." Mr. Fiero confined himself (with the single exception of one passed away) to mention of a few of the leading lawyers and judges who graduated during the first half of the College century. He stated that, of the first class graduated, there were

the names of three clergymen, but not a single lawyer; two lawyers were graduated in 1798, while in 1799 the bar was fully represented and the bench was recognized by the conferring of an honorary degree upon Egbert Benson, then Justice of the Supreme Court and later Judge of the United States Circuit Court. The speaker named a number of shining lights—John Savage, who became Chief Justice of New York; Samuel A. Foote, who came to the bench of the Court of Appeals; Sidney Breese, who became Chief Justice of Illinois; William H. Seward, distinguished lawyer and statesman; Hiram Gray, member of the Commission of Appeals; Philo T. Ruggles, a most talented lawyer; John A. Lott, Chief Commissioner of Appeals; Ira Harris, Justice of the Supreme Court, one of the founders of the Albany Law School, United States Senator and for a time Acting President of Union College; Amasa J. Parker, a leader of the bar and one of the founders of the Albany Law School; Amos Dean, another of the founders of the institution last named and who, when it became a part of Union University, was a prime factor in giving it high reputation as a school of law; William F. Allen, a distinguished jurist, who, "through an extended life, was an honor to his race, to the profession of law and to his judicial office"; Rufus W. Peckham, for many years Justice of the Supreme Court, and at the time of his death a member of the Court of Appeals; Ward Hunt, who served on the State bench and came to a seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; George F. Comstock, Court Reporter and Judge, whose "opinions were elaborated with the greatest care, exhibiting great logical power, the most discriminating analysis and profound learning"; John K. Porter, of the Court of Appeals, distinguished as an advocate and bearing a high reputation as a jurist in the court of last resort; George F. Danforth, of the Court of Appeals, who, as President of the Commission appointed in 1890 to revise the judiciary article of the State Constitution, did much toward shaping the report which was ultimately adopted; Hamilton Harris, more especially a representative of the bar as apart from the bench, and no stranger to the delight of literature; Orasmus Cole, for many years Chief Justice of Wisconsin; Robert Earl, who served continuously for nearly twenty-five years upon the Court of

Appeals, a longer period than any other judge sitting upon that bench since the organization of that court; John T. Hoffman, Recorder of the City of New York, fearless and independent in the discharge of his official duties; Silas W. Sanderson, Chief Justice of California; and William H. King, a lawyer of high standing and reputation in Chicago, and for a long time President of the Bar Association of that city.

Mr. Fiero here referred in warm terms to Samuel Hand, who died at the early age of fifty-three, Judge of the Court of Appeals and Court Reporter, famous for his ability to grasp and expound intricate questions of law. Continuing, the speaker mentioned others: Alfred Conkling, United States Minister to Mexico and District Judge, Northern District of New York; John W. Edmonds, Circuit Judge and Justice of the Supreme Court; Josiah Sutherland and Enoch R. Rosekrans, Justices of the Supreme Court; William W. Campbell, Judge of the Superior Court and Justice of the Supreme Court; Alexander W. Bradford, Commissioner to revise the laws and Surrogate of the County of New York; Hamilton W. Robinson, Judge of the New York Common Pleas; Gilbert M. Speir, Judge of the Superior Court; Joseph Mullin and Daniel Pratt, of the Supreme Bench; James C. Smith, Presiding Justice in the General Term of the Supreme Court; Peter S. Danforth and William Fullerton, of the Supreme Court; John N. Pettit, Circuit Judge in Indiana; Hooper C. Van Vorst, of the Common Pleas and Superior Court; Joseph Potter and Joseph W. Jackson, of the Supreme Court. "Union has, in addition to a brilliant array of lawyers whose name is legion and whose services at the bar have been rendered with ability, fidelity and integrity second to none, seen of her graduates, up to 1846, on the bench, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under the Constitution prior to 1846; three Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals; eight Associate Judges of that court; four of the five Commissioners of Appeals; numerous Judges and Justices of the Superior Courts, and three Chief Justices of other States. Thus has the College discharged its functions as an educator of the men who are described by the prince of Roman orators as 'learned in the laws and that general usage which private persons observe in their intercourse in the community, who can give an answer on any point, can plead and take precautions for

their client,' and from among whom are selected the magistrates of the commonwealth, whose duties are set forth in the quaint language of Bishop Horne to be, 'When he goeth up to the judgment seat to put on righteousness as a beautiful robe, and to render his tribunal a fit emblem of that eternal throne of which justice and judgment are the habitation.' " The speaker closed: "No one can be better aware than the writer of this paper that justice has not been done to the Alumni of Union who have pleaded at the bar or administered justice from the bench. * * * To have selected a few who have graced the bench for fuller mention would have appeared invidious; to have given the record of all might have been tedious. It has, therefore, been deemed best to leave those names, as well as those of the distinguished members of the bar who have made a reputation for themselves and been an honor to the College, to other annals, in which may be more fully recorded their ability, industry and integrity."

The Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D.D., Class of 1867, spoke of "Union College in the Ministry." He said: "Of one hundred and four Trustees, to 1884, not including *ex officio* Trustees, twenty-eight were clergymen; of its eleven Presidents and Acting Presidents to date, eight have been clergymen, and all full Presidents have been such except Webster. Of one hundred and thirty Professors and Tutors to 1884, fifty-five were ministers of the gospel. All four men in the first class (1797) entered the ministry. Of some seventy-five hundred Alumni, thirteen hundred and twelve have been or are clergymen in all the leading denominations, and three hundred of them have received the degree of Doctor of Divinity." Speaking first of those who had devoted their lives principally to teaching, he named Francis Wayland, who, among other great works, was a leader in organizing the public schools of Providence and Rhode Island, and was the first president of the American Institute of Instruction; Henry Philip Tappan, President of the University of Michigan; Leonard Woods, President of Bowdoin, "even more remarkable for his conversation than for his public addresses, who, when in Rome, was congratulated by Gregory XIV 'upon his excellent Latin and the richness of his discourse' "; Laurens P. Hickok, to whom he added tribute beyond that uttered by a previous speaker; John Howard Raymond, organizer of the Polytechnic Insti-

tute in Brooklyn, and the first President of Vassar College; Lauremus Clark Seelye, organizer and first President of Smith College; Joseph Alden, President of Jefferson College and of the State Normal School at Albany; Ransom Bethune Welch, Professor of Christian Theology at Auburn, whose fit monument is Welch Hall, Auburn, to build which he left a bequest of $36,000; John Williamson Nevin, distinguished in Oriental scholarship, President of Marshall College; George Washington Eaton, whose paramount interest was the education of young men for the ministry, President of Colgate Seminary and University; Silas Totten, third President of Trinity College, Hartford, and for five years Chancellor of the University of Iowa; Roswell Park, founder and first President of Racine (Wisconsin) College; Erastus Darwin McMaster, second President of Hanover College and President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; John Ludlow, seventh Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Henry White, one of the founders of Union Theological Seminary and its first Professor of Theology; Robert Raikes Raymond, who distinctly elevated and advanced the art of public speech in America; Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of Hobart College; William Augustus Van Vranken Mabon, long connected with the public school system of New Jersey, and ending his days as Professor of Theology in New Brunswick Seminary; Alexander McCleland, a life-long teacher in Colleges; John Williams Proudfit, an accomplished teacher of Latin and Greek; Hiram Plummer Goodrich, Professor of Biblical Literature; Cyrus Mason, long time Professor in New York University; Maunsell Van Rensselaer, President of DeVaux College and Hobart College; John Gulian Lansing, born in Damascus, Professor of Old Testament Languages, and especially proficient in Arabic, his native tongue. "I have aimed not so much to give a catalogue of brilliant teachers as to indicate the vast scope of their work. We are wont to think of ministers as competent to teach only theology, but our graduates have taught mathematics, languages, science, metaphysics, ethics, logic, rhetoric, oratory, all with notable power. They have administered public schools, private schools, academies, colleges, theological seminaries, universities, with brilliant success. They have led the way in nearly all valuable new departures in education, normal training,

scientific courses, eclectic studies, the higher and the highest education of women. Their textbooks, from the normal methods of Alden to the logic of Tappan and the mental and moral science of Wayland and Hickok, are still instructing many times the number of those whom these men reached by the voice in the classroom."

Continuing, Dr. Hamlin said: "Among our Alumni are six Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and no greater names adorn the roll of the episcopate in this country"—Thomas Church Brownell, third Bishop of Connecticut and Presiding Bishop for thirteen years; George Upfold, first Bishop of Indiana; George Washington Doane, second Bishop of New Jersey; Alonzo Potter, for twenty years Bishop of Pennsylvania; Horatio Potter, brother of him last named, Bishop of New York; Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island. The speaker named a splendid company of the Alumni who have filled many important executive places in connection with the missionary boards and other agencies of the church, in the foreign mission field, as authors and editors. Of Union graduates in their pastoral work the speaker said: "From North to South and from the Atlantic to the Pacific they have filled leading pulpits in all the great cities, and no ministers have surpassed them in intelligence, wisdom, zeal, fidelity, scholarship, eloquence and practical efficiency. But there are twelve hundred and forty unnamed in this paper, who have labored in towns and villages and rural parishes with as unsparing self-denial and as painstaking fidelity as the most brilliant man in all the list. And their work has been as valuable to men and as honoring to God in their humbler sphere."

John Van Rensselaer Hoff, A.M., M.D., addressed himself to "Union College in the Medical Profession." He named John Nash Smith, the first Union graduate to receive the medical degree, and, after him, Bancker, Cleveland, Hasbrouck, Forman, and then the great Theodric Romeyn Beck, the author of that monumental work, "Medical Jurisprudence," which yet remains the standard in its peculiar field; two brothers of Beck, John B. and Louis C. Beck, distinguished teachers of medicine; Codwise, who became a Medical Director in the Navy, the first Union graduate to enter the public medical service; and a host of others, down to Frank Hastings Hamilton, of whom he said: "Who can measure the influence

of our *alma mater* upon the medical profession, exerted through fifty years of his example and teaching?" Others he named: Chalmers, one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine; John McClelland and his munificent gift of twenty-five thousand dollars to Union College; Mitchell, founder of the Brooklyn Dispensary and Long Island Medical College; Van Ingen, whose discovery that by simply elevating the foot of the bed sufficient counter-extension would be afforded to a fractured thigh has brought comfort to unnumbered thousands; Howard Townsend, a striking characteristic of whose teaching was to impress upon the students the importance of just and generous conduct in their relations to each other and to their patients, and to give them a high notion of the dignity of their profession. Mentioning many others, and coming nearer to the immediate present, Dr. Hoff paid a fervent tribute to Alfred L. Loomis, as able as a writer on professional topics as he was as a practitioner; Levi C. Lane, who has devoted large wealth to the upbuilding of a great medical school in San Francisco; James R. Tryon, who became head of the medical department of the United States Navy. "In the marvelous advance in medicine Union College has taken no unimportant part, not alone through her illustrious sons, but even more, if possible, through the hundreds of silent ones who have done their duty simply and in private, 'and in their patient, charitable lives' have exerted an irresistible influence in advancing their chosen profession."

President Cady Staley, of the Case School of Applied Science, presided at the Semi-Centennial of the Engineering School. He gave a narrative of the beginnings and development of the School and voiced eloquent recognition of the labors of its organizer, the distinguished William Mitchell Gillespie. A letter was read from General Roy Stone, Class of 1856, who mentioned as "a matter of pride that Union College was the first of the great educational institutions to inaugurate thorough scientific education in engineering, and that our great preceptor is still regarded as high authority, both as to precept and practice, in the science to which so many great technical institutions are now devoted."

Warner Miller, LL.D., Class of 1860, spoke to his assigned topic, "The College in Commercial and Industrial Life," and expressed the conviction that Union College

had done much to produce the all-around man who could take his place with the best in any career he might choose, whether law, medicine, theology or commerce and trade; and that, during the century just drawing to a close, it has had a greater influence on the welfare and position of our State and Nation than any other College in the country.

Hon. John Gary Evans, Governor of South Carolina, presided at the evening session, which was devoted to "The College in Statesmanship and Politics." He was introduced by Silas B. Brownell, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and in response expressed warm greetings from "the New South." Hon. David C. Robinson, Class of 1865, spoke of the unworthy distinction between statesmanship and politics. "Within these halls, for every moment since 1795, the lessons of a true democracy, the equal rights of man and man, the universal and impartial right of the weakest to the protection of law, have been the alphabet of instruction. What wonder that, thus taught, her sons have filled, in proportion to their numbers, a tenfold wider field in the range of scholarly statesmanship and true politics than those of any institution of the land? This is the highest, the noblest output of human thought and culture. To lead aright the feet of a confiding people, to deserve the trust they place, are worth the contents of a thousand coffers, outshine the jewels of a thousand crowns. * * * That which made this good mother what she has been shall make her still more to our land in the fast-coming storm. Here through the generations has been taught—aye, and illustrated—the great lesson of self-sacrifice. If modern statesmanship and modern politics have been debased and degraded by greed and avarice, they shall find their uplift in a magnificent self-denial, which shall crowd out the venal and putrescent ringsters of the day. God forgive them; they have laid hands upon the very ark of the covenant. But here in this land of the loyal, in this home of the hopeful, on the threshhold of better days for us and our children, they shall not sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. They shall not traffic in class hatred and legislative spoil."

Charles Emory Smith, LL.D., Class of 1861, spoke eloquently of the glory of Union as not adventitious. "Splendid as are her trophies in law, in theology, in science, in philosophy, in education and in practical af-

fairs, there is no field of intellectual success from which she derives more luster than from the conquests of her sons in the realm of higher politics and statesmanship. Where is there a roll which glitters with a greater constellation of shining names than those of Spencer, Yates, Breese, Blatchford, Tallmadge, Stockton, Conkling, Bayard, Harris, Toombs, Peckham, Cassidy, Potter, Bigelow, Blair, Danforth, Hartranft, Butterfield, Miller, Seward and Arthur? It is a proverb that in the earlier years Union had a larger proportion of representatives in conspicuous public life than any other institution. There were times when she had half a dozen sons from as many different States sitting together in the United States Senate. She made governors, cabinet ministers, diplomats, bishops, chief justices and presidents. Nor was this a mere fortuitous result. It was the natural fruit of a deliberate policy and well-defined methods. It was the legitimate growth of the sagacious system of a master who in many respects ranks as the greatest educator this country has ever seen. Dr. Nott was Damon and Zeno and Anaxagoras in one. * * * The influence and impress of Union were as broad as the bounds of the Republic. She gave two Chief Justices to Illinois; Governors to Georgia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Massachusetts; Senators to New Jersey, Delaware, Illinois and other States. She cherishes in the honored roll of war Governors the sturdy Austin Blair, of Michigan. But, though measured by no State limits, her stamp is naturally most marked upon the imperial commonwealth with which she is especially identified. The political history of New York is in large degree the biography of sons of Union." Naming many of the most conspicuous, he said: "Union gathered her sons from all sections, and they stand for all creeds, all parties and all influences. If she is glorified by those who dedicated themselves to the service of liberty and the defense of the flag, she was not without representatives on the other side. One of the most picturesque personalities among all the thousands that have gone from her halls was Robert Toombs, * * * who but for a mere chance might have been President of the Confederacy instead of Jefferson Davis. * * * William H. Seward was at once the most conspicuous and the most characteristic product of the Union; in the galaxy of American statesmen he was a star of the first magnitude. * * *

Never was there a union better fitted to pilot a nation through a supreme trial than that which combined the masterly dexterity of Seward in diplomacy with the serene faith, the matchless tact and the calm supremacy of Lincoln over all. * * * Union gave a President to the Republic in Chester A. Arthur, in whom the country soon came to recognize a most captivating gentleman, a most chivalrous and lovely spirit and a most accomplished and conscientious ruler. He won over a critical sentiment, and, through his dignified, manly and heroic service, left a fragrant memory which is embalmed in a new appreciation."

The last day's exercises of Celebration Week opened with an address by Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of Hobart College. In behalf of that institution he remarked, "Our greetings are all the more cordial because Union seems to have been the quarry where Hobart has sought Presidents," naming Hobart's first President, the Rev. Alonzo Potter; Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn; Right Rev. Horatio Potter, who was called, and wrote, proposing to accept, if they could await the expiration of his previous engagements; and Rev. Dr. Rankine. Dr. Potter gave eloquent testimony to the good feeling of his College in the statement that, "with the cordial concurrence of the Faculty, and as an intercollegiate courtesy, Hobart, at Union's centennial request, has changed the day of Commencement that I might be enabled to participate, as I now gladly do, in this culmination of your collegiate and university celebration."

The Centennial Oration was by Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York and Honorary Chancellor of the University. Bishop Potter was vested with the scarlet robe and velvet cap of a Doctor of Divinity of the University of Oxford, while President Raymond, of Union; President Potter, of Hobart College, and the graduating class of Union College wore college caps and gowns. Early in his address Bishop Potter quoted from the Semi-Centennial Discourse of the late Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., words uttered a half century before: "In the oldest and youngest of our family we seem to see one hundred years of college life, with all its manifold vicissitudes, brought within the compass of the present hour. We seem to stand at a great crossroad in the journey of life, where travelers come from different and opposite quarters, some rushing forward

to assume the burdens and labors of the way, others advancing with slow and feeble steps to lay them down. Greetings are exchanged, reports are made, hopes and fears are uttered, and the crowd disperses, to lose itself amid the unnumbered multitudes that throng life's ways.'' Taking a retrospective view, the speaker touched upon the advancement made in the whole social situation. He emphasized the fact that the College of today should be ''the training school, not merely of learners, but of *thinkers,* and the men whom it graduates should he the leaders, not merely in successful enterpurise and in purely technical ability, but in those sounder ideas of civic and social and moral order, of which the greatest nations have yet so much to learn. * * * Never, indeed, was there an age when the State demanded of its sons, in whatever relation they are to serve it, a larger culture or a riper learning. The dangers that assail us today are, after all, but the reappearance of old foes in a new guise. There is not a political, or social, or economic heresy of which you may not find the prophecy and the prototype in the pages of a nearer or remoter past. * * * This College has always stood, and I pray God may ever continue to stand, as the nursery, not alone of a sound learning, but also as the home of a truly philosophic and reflective temper—a temper touched and ennobled by the highest of all sanctions—the person and the message of Jesus Christ. The spirit of the greatest Teacher whom the world has ever known, a Teacher both human and divine, was early invoked here, and has been the dominant spell in the noblest minds and lives that the history of this College has known.'' Bishop Potter feelingly eulogized the most eminent of Union's teachers of the past, and, addressing President Raymond, said: ''I congratulate you that yours is the rare privilege of following men like these. The man of rectitude, the man of vision, the man of large and comprehensive sympathies, and, presiding over them all, the man of paternal wisdom and of a childlike and Christlike benignity—surely these are types which you and all of us may well be glad to remember today. They stand for that spirit and purpose which have most of all made this College a power for God and for good. May they never fade out of these scenes, and may they find in your administration new and nobler illustration. You come to your large tasks under happy auguries and with a wide

and generous sympathy on every hand to cheer you forward. May your work here be worthy of the eminent gifts which you have elsewhere revealed, and of the high and unselfish devotion which hitherto has adorned your use of them. The clouds are past and a new era begins to dawn once more for your beloved *alma mater*. I end, as I begun, with other words than my own. Speaking for the last time amid these scenes, the orator of fifty years ago breathed out of a full heart this aspiration for Union College—it is the prayer of his children and of his children's children today:

"'Honored Parent: Heretofore you have been the abode of religious toleration—may you be so still! Thus far you have been the nursery of free spirits, of a comprehensive and large-minded but reverent philosophy—thus may it always be. Here has paternal kindness and forbearance ever tempered the exercise of authority, and a wakeful parental vigilance been applied to the forming of youthful character. Be it never otherwise! And, when the term of fifty years has again rolled away, and your children and your children's children, even to the fifth and sixth generation, shall come back to celebrate your praise and write up your records, may it be found that this is then the home of brave and true men—of men braver, truer and holier than we; that better and wiser spirits have risen to direct your counsels, and that a higher scholarship and a deeper sanctity are sending forth from these shrines rich blessings on the world.'"

These closing words were first uttered by Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., then Professor of Moral Philosophy in Union College, and who on that day severed his connection with the institution to accept the Protestant Episcopal bishopric of Pennsylvania. They have already appeared in this volume with the account of the Semi-Centennial Celebration; they were repeated with feeling emphasis by Rev. George Alexander, D.D., in his sermon on the first day of the Centennial Celebration; they were well worthy of another repetition by Bishop Henry C. Potter, and they will undoubtedly have another and not less fervent repetition fifty years hence.

The Centennial Celebration was disappointing in but one particular—it did not add materially to the funds of the College. Four Law School Scholarships were estab-

lished, to be awarded as prizes to members of the graduating class. Three were given in memory of the Hon. John K. Porter, a distinguished graduate of the Class of '37, and the fourth in memory of Judge Gilbert M. Spier, another graduate ('32), whose long life of usefulness had reflected honor upon his *alma mater*. Apart from these gifts, aggregating eight thousand dollars, the Centennial year passed without any increase of the financial resources of the College, although a committee had been appointed by the Trustees to raise, if possible, a new endowment fund of $250,000. Evidently the time had not come for the Alumni to give tangible evidence of their loyalty.

During the fall and winter of 1895-96 the question of removing the College to Albany was under discussion. This question had been raised by certain citizens of Albany, led by the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, who proposed that the city should give one hundred twenty acres of land for the College site and seven hundred fifty thousand dollars for buildings and equipment, upon condition that graduates of the High School, or a certain number of them, each year should receive free tuition. A bill empowering the city to carry out this plan was introduced in the Legislature, but did not come to a vote because, it is understood, of dissensions among the Albanians themselves. It is needless to say that the people of Schenectady were thoroughly aroused by this suggestion to take the College from them, and their opposition was so effective that it is doubtful if the bill would have been passed, even though reported favorably by the committees of the Legislature. It should, perhaps, be said in this connection that the Albany proposition never came formally before the Trustees of the College in a way that required a definite vote of approval or disapproval. It was understood, however, that the Trustees were willing to entertain the proposition, and with that assurance the leaders of the enterprise were encouraged to go forward. It was hoped at the time that the agitation of the question of removal would prove of benefit to the College by bringing liberal offers of help from those who opposed the change. The financial needs of the College were well known, and it was evident that if these were met the strongest argument for removal would be answered. Nothing, however, was done to meet these needs and in the fall of 1896 the situation became so

critical as to call for extraordinary measures for relief. A few words will serve to explain this situation:

The Nott trust deed had conveyed to the College a large tract of land at Hunter's Point, now Long Island City. This land was rightly regarded as of great prospective value, but as it was unimproved it brought no revenue. Before it could produce an income streets had to be opened and graded, water pipes and sewer pipes laid and buildings erected. Most of the funds of the College were used legitimately for buildings, but the other improvements became a lien upon the property and could be met only by borrowing money. In this way a debt was begun which increased from year to year, as taxes on a thousand unimproved city lots accumulated. Long Island City was notoriously misgoverned, and as the College was the largest land owner and a non-resident land owner, it was at the mercy of the men in control of the government. It was the frequent boast of these men that they would drive Union College out of the city. To such an extent was their high-handed injustice carried that in 1896 an appeal for redress was made to the Legislature, and was answered by the passage of a bill remitting about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of excessive taxation, thus restoring to the College some five hundred lots which had been sold for taxes. Even with this relief the College was carrying a burden that threatened to crush it. For several years the income from the improved property had been barely enough to pay the taxes on this property and the interest on the debt, so that each year more money had to be borrowed to carry on the work of instruction in Schenectady. This, of course, could not go on indefinitely, especially as real estate values in Long Island City did not increase, owing largely to the unsavory reputation of the city government. The Trustees, therefore, decided to sell, if possible, all its Long Island City holdings, and instructed the Treasurer, Mr. Gilbert K. Harroun, to find a purchaser. It was owing to Mr. Harroun's management of the finances that, with its heavy debt, the College lived through the years of business depression just prior to 1896, and to him, more, perhaps, than to any other one man, was due the success of the effort to get some redress from the Legislature, although in this effort he had the valuable coöperation of such men as the late Robert C. Alexander, the late Judge J. S. Landon, General

Amasa J. Parker, then a member of the State Senate, and the Hon Warner Miller. Mr. Harroun crowned his services to the College by finding a purchaser for the Long Island City property, and in 1897 the property was sold. To show how almost impossible it would have been to retain possession longer, it is only necessary to state that the tax rate for 1897 was four per cent. on overvaluation. This was afterward reduced by the courts to two per cent., but it indicates the nature of the persistent struggle forced upon the College.

After the payment of all its debts the College had left a principal sum of over three hundred thousand dollars, which covered all of the trust funds which had from time to time been invested in the property. Dr. Nott's gift had, therefore, supported the College for more than forty years, enabling it at the end of that long period of dissension and distrust to stand without a dollar of indebtedness and with every trust fund unimpaired. Surely his generous purpose to benefit the College was fully realized in the spirit, if not in the letter, by this final result.

The sale of the Long Island City property and the payment of all debts enabled the Trustees, for the first time in many years, to face a definite financial condition. So long as the Trustees held the Long Island City property the actual assets of the College were unknown, as no one could tell what the property was worth. On the one hand, its proximity to New York gave it a possible prospective value far in excess of the steadily increasing debt. On the other hand, a forced sale might leave the College bankrupt. This uncertainty was a constant source of anxiety and unrest. The element of speculation encouraged the taking of risks, and there were those who advised holding on at any cost. Others less sanguine felt that too great risks had already been taken and that further borrowing would prove fatal. It was fortunate for the College that conservative counsels prevailed, for the subsequent history of the property has shown that the College could not by any possibility have held it until the large prospective values began to be realized.

The greatest gain to the College in the sale of the Long Island City property was the removal of all uncertainty as to the financial situation. The Trustees had been moving in a fog. They did not know just where

they were, and, therefore, did not know what course to take. When they came out of the fog they saw clearly what must be done. There was no longer any question as to direction. If the College was to be maintained at all, expenditures must be determined with special reference to receipts Discouraging as the prospect was, it was better than aimless wandering. The expenditures for college purposes during the last year of uncertainty had amounted to seventy thousand dollars, approximately. As soon as the actual assets were known it was seen that the assured income from all sources did not amount to more than twenty-five thousand dollars. To continue the former expenditures meant ruin. To cut down the expenditures to the assured income meant ruin also, for, after deducting the amount absolutely necessary to maintain the buildings and grounds, without a dollar for repairs or improvements, the sum remaining would not have provided for a Faculty of more than six or seven members, and it was idle to think of continuing the College under such conditions. The only alternative which seemed to offer was that of closing the College until the funds were increased to an amount which would justify the resumption of the work of instruction. No one will question the seriousness of the problem which confronted the Trustees. After discussing every phase of the problem they decided neither to close the College nor to attempt to maintain it upon the former basis of expenditure, but to reduce expenses to the minimum and then to provide for the deficit, if possible, by subscription from the Alumni, taking from capital account whatever was found to be necessary at the close of the year. This was, of course, only a temporary plan, and was adopted in the hope that in the course of two or three years the income would be increased sufficiently to meet the reduced expenditures. Not the least difficult part of this plan was that which called for the reduction of expenditures. The appropriations had always been smaller than the proper maintenance of the College demanded. To make them still smaller meant the serious crippling of the work of instruction. Nevertheless a reduction was made by dismissing several members of the Faculty and requesting the remaining heads of departments to accept temporarily a cut in their already small salaries. It must forever stand to the credit of these Professors that without exception they complied with the request

of the Board of Trustees, despite the hardship that it involved, and continued to give their best services to the College.

The situation, however, began to grow brighter after the first year. The difference between income and expenses became smaller until, in 1901, it was all met by the personal subscriptions of the Trustees, and the important announcement was made that thereafter, whatever the necessity, there would be no appropriations in excess of the assured income. This resolution was adopted by the Board as one of the conditions upon which Mr. Frank Bailey would accept the office of Treasurer of the College. Mr. Harroun, who had served so efficiently as Treasurer during eight trying years, had suddenly died, and the choice of his successor was a question of prime importance. Mr. Bailey, although one of the younger Alumni (having been graduated in 1885), had already won distinction in the financial world as one of the executive officers of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City, and an appeal was made to him by the President to serve his *alma mater* by acting as Treasurer This he agreed to do upon certain conditions, which the Trustees immediately and gladly accepted, and he was formally elected to the office at a special meeting of the Board held in October, 1901.

The agreement made by him with the Board of Trustees called for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer, who should be a salaried officer, directly responsible to the Treasurer, and should have immediate charge of all the details of the work at the College office in Schenectady. The assistant chosen by Mr. Bailey was Mr. Charles B. Pond, who entered upon his duties in the fall of 1901.

The financial history of the last six years has been full of encouragement. The productive assets of the College have been increased by the sale of certain outlying lands in Schenectady and by the payment of two legacies, one from the estate of the late Rev. Oscar B. Hitchcock and the other from the estate of the late Thomas H. Armstrong. Mr. Hitchcock, who was a graduate of the College in the Class of 1852, died in 1897. By the terms of his will the whole of his estate, after the payment of his just debts and a few minor legacies, was given to the College as a fund, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books, periodicals, manuscripts and maps.

The amount finally paid into the treasury was thirty-three thousand dollars. This was the first legacy received by the College in more than twenty years.

Thomas H. Armstrong was not a graduate of the College, but became interested in it through his friendship for the late Judge J. S. Landon. It was his purpose to leave practically all of his property to the College, but upon his death, in 1896, a legal contest began which was continued until 1903, when a compromise was effected by which the College received sixty-two thousand dollars, or about one-half of the original value of the estate.

The funds of the College were further increased in 1905 by the receipt of ten thousand dollars from Horace B. Silliman, LL.D., who had previously given Silliman Hall, the home of the College Young Men's Christian Association.

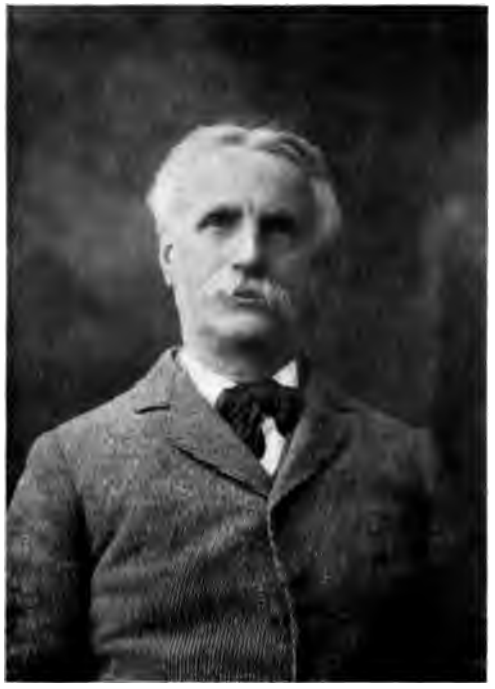
While the productive assets have thus grown until they now amount, according to the last report of the Treasurer, to more than five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the income from other sources, such as room rent, tuition and other fees, has increased from $3,988.50 in 1901 to $30,717.91 in 1906. This is the most suggestive and encouraging fact in our recent financial history.

THE NEW BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The first new building to appear on the campus after an interval of fifteen years was Silliman Hall, the gift of Hon. Horace B. Silliman, LL.D., of the Class of '46. This building, erected in 1900, while nominally the home of the College Christian Association, was designed by Dr. Silliman for the general use of the students, and has become the center of undergraduate life, where the various organizations, athletic, musical, literary, hold their meetings. Upon the occasion of its dedication a mural tablet was unveiled, which read as follows:

> THIS BUILDING IS THE GIFT OF HORACE B. SILLIMAN, A.M., LL.D., OF THE CLASS OF 1846.
>
> THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE BY THE TRUSTEES OF UNION COLLEGE IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF HIS LOYALTY TO HIS ALMA MATER AND HIS GENEROUS INTEREST IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Among the greatest needs of the College at the beginning of the present administration was suitable dormi-



Prof. Maurice Perkins.

Prof. William Wells.

Prof. Thomas Armstrong.

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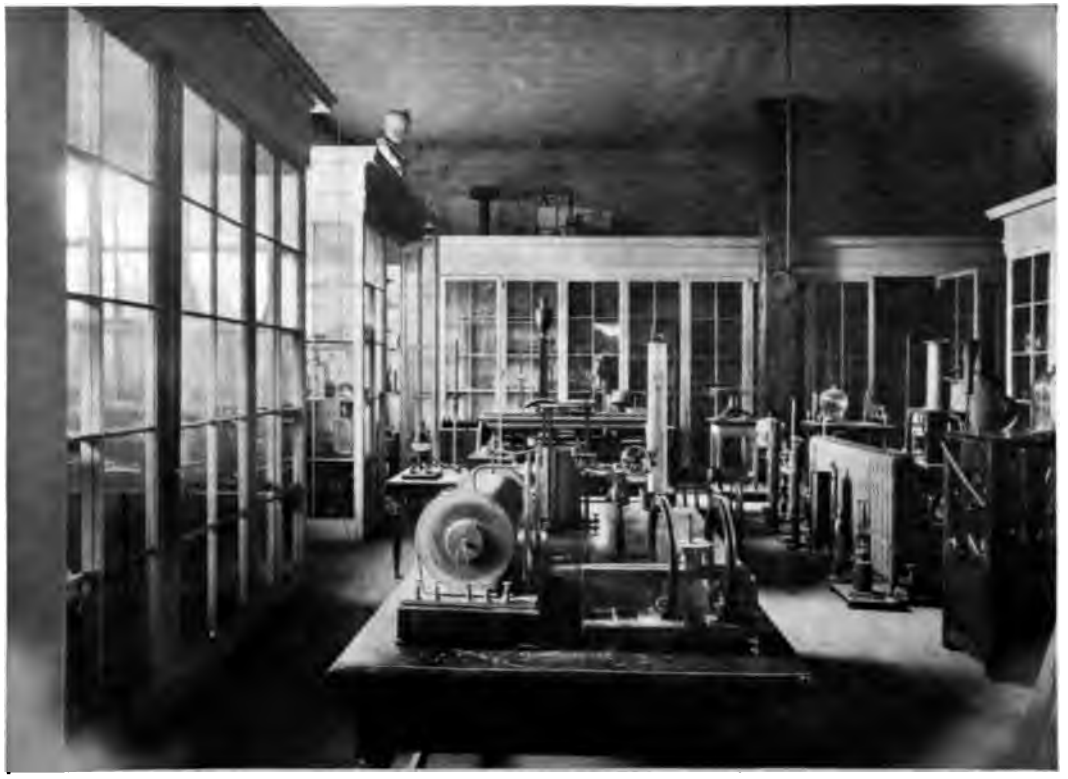
tory accommodations. The old dormitories, lackin every modern convenience, were cheerless and unattract ive and were shunned by the students. Instead of bein a source of revenue their maintenance was an actual ex pense to the College. They were substantial buildings however, with massive walls and stored with the asso ciations of many generations. It was in every way de sirable that they should be made habitable, and a architect was employed to prepare plans for their reno

Silliman Hall, Y. M. C. A.

vation. The class of 1899, upon graduation, took th initiative in making an appeal for funds to carry ou these plans. The work of securing subscriptions wa afterwards taken up by the College officials, and a amount was realized sufficient to restore South College The plans called for hardwood floors, steam heat, elec tric lights, and bath room facilities. When all thes were provided the rooms were quickly taken at a renta which added materially to the income of the College This result justified the Trustees in investing some o



Physical Laboratory.

Chemical Laboratory.

the capital of the College in the renovation of North College, so that now the College has two practically modern dormitories within the enclosure of "the old gray walls."

The next improvement undertaken was the completion of the Nott Memorial Hall, and its adaptation to the uses of the Library. How this was accomplished has already been told. Mr. Carnegie's gift of $40,000 made it possible to transform an unused and slowly disintegrating building into one attractive, serviceable and enduring, so that Union College today possesses one of the finest library buildings in the country.

Electrical Laboratory.

The Laboratories, which in 1860 were exceptionally large and well appointed for that time, had long failed to meet the needs of modern scientific instruction, and the question of their enlargement and re-equipment was pressed upon the attention of the Trustees. Nothing, however, could be done until a special fund was raised for this purpose. An appeal was made to the members of the class of '75 (the President's class) and their immediate and hearty response placed at the disposal of the Board a sum sufficient to meet the needs of two laboratories, the Chemical and Physical.

Electrical Laboratory (Interior).

The rapid growth of the Electrical Engineering course made adequate provision for its work an imperative necessity, and in 1905 the trustees authorized the erection of a separate Electrical Laboratory, provided that it could be done without encroaching upon the permanent funds of the College. The building was begun in the fall of 1905 and completed before commencement in 1906.

Among other recent improvements mention should be made of the central steam heating plant, which now supplies heat to all of the buildings on the campus. Two houses have also been built for Professors' residences, and four Fraternity houses.

It will be seen from this brief review, that substantial progress has been made in the direction of better material equipment, although much remains to be done before even the most urgent needs are met.

Before referring to the progress made in other directions, it seems fitting that some account should be given of the Nott Memorial Celebration, which occurred September 29, 1904, upon the completion of Nott Memorial Hall, and the one hundredth anniversary of Dr. Nott's acceptance of the Presidency. This celebration was unique in the history of American Colleges, and the interest which it awakened was a remarkable tribute to the abiding influence and essential greatness of one whose life work had ended almost half a century before. We have already quoted freely from some of the Memorial addresses, and now add as a matter of record a general description of the celebration.

NOTT MEMORIAL CELEBRATION.

The appropriateness of such a celebration was first brought to formal notice by President Raymond, at the January (1904) meeting of the Board of Trustees, and a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to take the matter in charge. Under its direction, and with the assistance of other committees, plans were perfected, and invitations to be present were addressed to all the living descendants of Dr. Nott, to other educational institutions, to distinguished citizens not graduates of the College, and to all graduates of the College who had been students under Dr. Nott.

On the day appointed, the Trustees, Faculties and Alumni assembled on the campus, and, formed in procession, under Hon. John M. Bailey, Class of 1861,

Nott Memorial Library.

marched to Memorial Hall. The Faculties, Trustees and speakers, wearing academic costume, took seats upon a stage erected in the north end of the building; the Alumni and students, at the right and left of a central aisle and in the alcoves. Seats in the balcony were provided for the relatives of Dr. Nott; the relatives of Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, whose devotion to the College opened the way to the generous benefaction of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which made possible the completion of the work begun by Dr. Potter on the Nott Memorial Hall; and for the ladies of the Faculty, and their guests. The stage was handsomely decorated with autumn boughs and vines. From the gallery was draped a national flag. Above the seats of the speakers hung the admirable portrait of Dr. Nott, known to many generations of Union students. Above the balcony were portraits of many men distinguished in the history of the College by reputation, by benefactions, or by service. Against the south balcony, and facing the portrait of Dr. Nott, was that of President Potter. To the right of the stage was the portrait of Jonathan Edwards, the Younger, and to the left that of Francis Wayland.

The exercises began with the singing of the 117th Psalm, followed with prayer by Dr. Horace B. Silliman, Class of 1846. President Raymond then delivered the following address of welcome, and as he recited the inscription upon the Nott Memorial Tablet, the drapery concealing it was drawn aside by Eliphalet Nott, great-grandson of the revered President:

It is my privilege to welcome you in the name of the Trustees and Faculty of Union College. We have asked you to come that together we may honor the memory of a great man, great by the test of personal influence and wide usefulness. This kind of greatness often lacks the accessories, accidental or otherwise, that cause some names to be written large in history, insuring remembrance from generation to generation. The accident of a battle or an election may give to one name a lasting fame denied another that stands for greater ability and more enduring achievement.

The greatness that we have met to honor is not unrecognized in history, but it lives less in books than in lives. Its witnesses are men rather than printed pages, and because of this the knowledge of such greatness fades as the witnesses die, until a generation arises

Interior of Nott Memorial Library.

without the living experiences that enshrine and perpetuate a name once honored and beloved. Difficult as it is, impossible as it may be, to resist this destructive influence of time, we nevertheless obey a natural impulse when we seek to preserve the memory of an inspiring personality, and the impulse grows stronger as civilization advances and we apply the truer tests to life, seeing ever more clearly that the influence most worthy of honor and of remembrance is that which touches other lives to help.

We meet today in obedience to this impulse, believing that we are thereby serving the present and the future. It is not for me to speak of Dr. Nott while they are here who knew him as a friend, revered him as a teacher and loved him as a father. They alone can make him live again, because they alone have his life in them. To all others he is a tradition; to them he is a personality. While they live, he will live; but soon there will be no voice to recall the spirit that has gone. Will he then be forgotten? Is his name to be lost? Poor as is every substitute for living witnesses, we nevertheless seek to continue in some way the testimony which they bear, and this natural desire finds most frequent expression in silent but enduring memorials.

Such a memorial of Dr. Nott rises about and above us to-day. It speaks of him in all its history no less than in its final symmetry, stateliness and usefulness. With prophetic vision he saw it while still in the vigor of his early manhood; saw it not indeed as his memorial in name, but as the crowning glory of the college site chosen by his foresight, developed and made beautiful by his energy. With bold assurance of the realization of his dream, he gave it form while yet it lacked substance, as the engraving on many an ancient diploma bears witness. The years of half a century passed, and still the dream was but a dream. Not until the youthful dreamer was bowed with age did the first token of fulfillment appear, when, with impressive ceremonies, the foundation of the present structure was begun. Beyond that his eyes were not permitted to see. He had laid the foundation; another was to build thereon, and that work waited through other long years, until one of his own blood, and bearing his name, was called to his office as the administrative head of the college. With filial devotion and inherited energy he gave himself to his task. Like all other foun-

dations which Dr. Nott had laid, this was enduring, and was broad and adequate. After an exposure of fifteen years there was no need to replace a stone nor to correct an angle, and great was the rejoicing, as with the cherished memories of under-graduate days I can testify, when the walls of what was thereafter to be known as "Nott Memorial Hall" began to rise. Slowly again, as it seemed to expectant eyes, did the vision of years approach its realization, and then the work of a loyal and loving heart was interrupted, and once more the memorial of a great name awaited its consummation. For twenty-five years an unfinished structure seemed to tell the story of a defeated purpose, a labor of love lost; but that witness was untrue. With a magnanimity as rare as it was beautiful, with a graciousness characteristic of the man, he whose mission to the college seemed to be over stood one day before me, his successor, and offered the services, as he expressed it, of an old man who cherished the memories and retained the ambitions of his youth, saying: "Mr. President, what can I do to aid you?" and at a suggestion turned eagerly to undertake what proved to be the crowning of his life work. He lived but a few months longer, but long enough to open the way for others to enter and secure the gift which has made possible the final completion of this memorial building, the final realization of the prophetic vision of the great man to whose honor we gather to-day.

It is fitting that on this occasion the story of this structure should be told; fitting also that it should be preserved in the enduring form which it now takes upon these walls. The tablet will be unveiled by Eliphalet Nott, great-grandson of President Eliphalet Nott. It reads:

"This building stands as a memorial of ELIPHALET NOTT, President of Union College from 1804 to 1866, one of America's greatest educators—a man of genius, of persuasive eloquence and of rare personal power.

"Through the efforts of his grandson, ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER, President of Union College from 1871 to 1884, this lasting memorial became possible.

"The final adaptation of this building to the purpose of a library is due to the generous gift of ANDREW CARNEGIE."

The formal addresses by Hon. Frederick W. Seward, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter and Hon. Judson S. Landon appear on other pages of this work.

A collation was served in the New York State Armory. An excellent orchestra furnished music, and led the assemblage in the singing of College songs. All were enthusiastic, and showed their appreciation of the spirit of the occasion by listening attentively to the anecdotes of Dr. Nott that followed, and by cheering each of his old students as he rose to tell his story of bygone College days. Among the speakers were William H. H. Moore, LL.D., Class of 1844; Dr. Horace B. Silliman, Class of 1846; Judge Charles C. Nott, of Washington City, grandson of President Nott; Hon. David Murray, Class of 1852; the Rev. Dr. Millard; the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., and Hon. Samuel R. Thayer.

A special feature of the afternoon was President Raymond's introduction of Moses, Dr. Nott's devoted body-servant, who had in slavery days run away from his southern master, and was purchased by Dr. Nott, that he might be given his legal freedom. With tears in his eyes, and bearing the large three-cornered hat that his benefactor had been accustomed to wear on Commencement Day, Moses came forward and bowed his thanks, while the entire assemblage cheered him. He was again a conspicuous figure later in the day, when he was in attendance at the door of President Raymond's residence (the house built for Dr. Nott by Mrs. Cruger, of New York), at a reception given to the Officers, Alumni, guests and friends of the College, by President and Mrs. Raymond.

In the evening, at the First Presbyterian Church, where Dr. Nott was accustomed to worship, a large company assembled. After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. P. Searle, D.D., President of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. Greetings were extended by the officers of various Colleges connected with Union by ties of friendship and of history—President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University; President Faunce, of Brown University; President Hopkins, of Williams College; President Stewardson, of Hobart College; President Finley, of the College of the City of New York.

This Memorial Celebration was fittingly closed with the singing of the "Song to Old Union," with organ ac-

Chapel

companiment by John Keyes Paige, Class of 1865, who for forty-two years had played the music of this old time-honored ode on each succeeding Commencement Day.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGINEERING COURSES.

Reference has already been made to the institution of the Department of Engineering in 1845, under Professor William Gillespie. He was succeeded in 1869 by Professor Cady Staley, a graduate of Union in the class of 1865. A better choice could not have been made, and under Professor Staley's efficient administration the reputation of the department was fully maintained. His exceptional ability became so well known that in 1887 he was called to the Presidency of the newly organized Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio. His acceptance of this responsible place was a severe loss to his Alma Mater, but compensation was found by securing as his successor Professor Charles C. Brown, a broadly educated and experienced engineer who served the College most acceptably until 1894, when he resigned. It was no easy task to find a man worthy to succeed Gillespie, Staley, and Brown, but such a man was found in Professor Olin H. Landreth, who was then at the head of the Engineering School of Vanderbilt University. As a graduate of Union (class of '76), Professor Landreth was familiar with the traditions and ideals of Engineering instruction at Union, and it was a most fortunate day for the College when he was finally persuaded to make the sacrifice involved in accepting the call of the Trustees. He entered upon his duties at the beginning of the present administration, and now, after twelve years, his place among the foremost Engineering teachers of his time is generally recognized. Under his direction, and almost wholly by his personal efforts, the standards of his department have been raised and efficiency of instruction increased so that the technical training given at Union is equal to the best given in any other institution.

In 1895 a course in Electrical Engineering was added to the courses in General and Sanitary Engineering already established. The institution of the new course was the result of a conference held by the authorities of the College with some of the officials of the General Electric Company, whose great manufacturing plant made

Schenectady one of the centers of Electrical interests. The special opportunities thus afforded to students in Electrical Engineering was recognized and a general plan of co-operation was adopted. It was not until 1901, however, that adequate provision was made for carrying out this plan. In that year Mr. C. P. Steinmetz, the leading Electrical expert in the employ of the Company, and without doubt one of the foremost electricians in the world, was given permission by the Company to undertake the direction of the work of instruction in the College, and was elected Professor of Electrical Engineering by the Trustees. He entered upon the duties of this office with characteristic enthusiasm, and at once reorganized the curriculum so that it represented his own advanced ideas concerning technical education. The generous provision made by the Company enabled him to add greatly to the equipment of the Electrical Laboratory, and to employ assistants to supplement his own work of instruction. As a result, the department of Electrical Engineering assumed a relative importance which it had not had before. Today the only question that causes anxiety is, how to meet the demands created by the steadily increasing number of students choosing this course. There is practically no limit to the growth of this department if these demands can be met. The new Electrical Laboratory recently completed, and additions to the teaching force, show the readiness of the Trustees to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity before the College. What is now needed is a generous endowment which will enable Professor Steinmetz to carry out his plans for both undergraduate and graduate courses.

The Engineering courses cover the same subjects for the first two years, and have many subjects in common during the third year, and it is only in the Senior year that they are entirely separate and distinct. This arrangement, coupled with the rapid increase in the number of technical students, has created a need of a general Engineering building. An appeal to Mr. Andrew Carnegie has brought an offer of $100,000 for such a building, provided an equal amount of new endowment is added to the funds of the College. The work of securing this endowment has been in progress during the last year, and is now nearly completed, so that the new building is practically assured. With this building and an increased endowment, the College will begin a decided for-

ward movement which will undoubtedly carry it within the next few years. The general conditions better than they have been for half a century. T College is now out of debt, is living within its inco is adding every year to its equipment and endowme is free from internal strife and is steadily gaining the respect and confidence of the community and of educational world. It has but to follow consistently conservative course recently inaugurated, to fulfill promise of its past, and justify the hopes of its Alu and friends.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

Union College owes its origin to the conditions created by the Revolutionary War, and was designed to meet the need of the new national life, as was affirmed in the first petition presented by seven hundred and twenty citizens of Northern New York in 1779. The national spirit dominated sectarian zeal and determined the name given to the College by the charter granted in 1795. It has the distinction of being the oldest undenominational College in America, and the first to come into existence in answer to a persistent demand. For many years it was the only College in the State north of New York City, and for three-quarters of a century was undoubtedly the strongest educational influence in the state. In the one hundred and ten years of its life it has enrolled 7,996 students and graduated 5,309. Among the Alumni have been a President of the United States, two Justices of the United States Supreme Court, six United States Envoys, six Cabinet officers, two Speakers of the House of Representatives, one hundred thirty Congressmen, twelve Governors, six Major Generals, eight Brigadier Generals, two Rear Admirals, forty-five College Presidents, among them Presidents of Bowdoin, Brown, Hobart, Trinity, Princeton, Michigan, Smith, and Vassar.

A wealth of sentiment gathers about an institution that treasures the memories of illustrious sons, and inherits the inspiring traditions of a great past. For Union College this past is identified in a large measure with the administration of President Eliphalet Nott. It was his genius that gave the College a national reputation, and his personality that inspired successive generations of students, sending them forth with the knowledge not only, but the ideas of life and the ideals of service that made them in so many instances leaders in the thought and work of their times. As indicating the nature of Dr. Nott's genius as an educator and the direction of the influence which Union College exerted in the past, the following facts may be cited: He established in 1810 the first

Professorship in Applied Science in any American College, calling to that chair Dr. Hasler, who was afterward employed by the Government to organize the United States Coast Survey. He established in 1828 a course of instruction in which the Modern Languages were substituted for the Ancient, and the Natural Sciences given a more prominent place than in the older curriculum. This was the first serious departure in America from the traditional College course. He inaugurated in 1845 a course in Engineering, the first purely technical course connected with any American College. He very early substituted moral suasion for arbitrary rules with fixed penalties. This was doubtless the most distinctive feature of his administration and accounted in great measure for the prominence which the College attained. All of these facts serve to show the important part which Union has had in the history of American Education, and belong to the traditions which give the College an enduring name and influence.

In 1860 Union was one of the largest and best known Colleges in America, but Dr. Nott was then eighty-eight years old, and still retained the Presidency. In a critical hour leadership was lacking. Divided counsels took the place of the almost autocratic power that had so long been in control. Moreover, with the approach of the Civil War came the withdrawal of Southern patronage, of which Union had by far the largest share of any northern College. The outbreak of the war was followed by the enlistment of northern students, a company being formed and drilled every day on the campus by one of the Professors, the son-in-law of Tayler Lewis, Colonel Peissner, who afterward fell at Chancellorsville. Even with such losses, the momentum gathered in earlier years served for a time to carry the College forward. The prestige of Dr. Nott's great name was still a potent though waning influence, but within a year after the war he died, and apparent demoralization followed. A single statement will tell much of the story of that unhappy period. The class of 1860 was the largest in the history of the College, the class of 1872 the smallest after the very early years, and Dr. Nott died in 1866.

The work of rebuilding upon the old foundation was retarded by many causes, among which was financial uncertainty growing out of the nature of the investment of the funds of the College, made in the closing years of

Dr. Nott's administration. In 1897 this uncertainty was ended by the sale of the College real estate holdings in Long Island City, which, after the payment of all debts left a productive endowment fund of a little more than $300,000.

Since 1897 the College has incurred no debt, and does not to-day owe a dollar. Its invested funds have been increased to $600,000. Its income from regular sources including students' fees, has increased seventy-five per cent. Silliman Hall has been built (the gift of an Alumnus), as a center for the religious and social life of the students. North and South Colleges, built in 1813, have been practically rebuilt within, and are now modern dormitories. Nott Memorial Hall, for many years unfinished, has been completed at a cost of $40,000, and now contains the College Library of 40,000 volumes. The Chemical and Physical Laboratories have been renovated, enlarged and re-equipped. A central heating plant has been installed, and a new Electrical Laboratory constructed. With the exception of Silliman Hall, all of these improvements have been made within the last five years.

Schenectady, which in the last few years has grown more rapidly than any other city in the State, has now a population of 70,000 (in 1890 it was 19,000). Within direct communication by electric roads are the cities of Albany, Rensselaer, Troy, Watervliet, Amsterdam, Johnstown and Gloversville, and the villages of Ballston and Saratoga, with a combined population of 400,000. Within a radius of sixty miles is a rural population of 450,000. For 850,000 people, therefore, or one-tenth of the population of the State, Union is the nearest and most accessible College. This unusually large local constituency emphasizes both the opportunity and the responsibility of the College. If there were no College in such a center of population, a wise educational policy would establish one.

Union has the associations of age, the prestige of great names, the history and traditions which [illegible] so far to make a College atmosphere with its i[illegible]n the thought and life of young men. T[illegible]st, it recognizes the broad field to be [illegible]odern College, and meets curren[illegible]ring six clearly defined courses [illegible] of which are Academic, and t[illegible]hnical. T[illegible]

Academic courses are strictly prescribed for the first two years, but electives are freely offered in the junior and senior years. The Engineering courses are prescribed throughout, but are distinguished from similar courses in many other institutions, especially those purely technical, by a larger proportion of the more strictly cultural studies, such as English Literature, Public Speaking, Modern Languages, History, Biology and Economics. The daily and intimate fellowship of students in the technical courses with those in the Academic courses, is believed to be of distinct educational value to all. The advantage of such association is seen in the Faculty also, which is not divided into an Arts Faculty and an Engineering Faculty, but acts as a unit, bringing together all Professors each week for administrative work and the discussion and determination of educational policies. As a result the same standards and ideals are maintained for the whole College, an important consideration in view of the present tendency to divide educational interests for purposes of specialization. Union College confines itself wholly to undergraduate work, choosing to concentrate its energies upon that which belongs legitimately to a College.

The general aim of the College authorities is to build upon the old foundations an institution devoted to the interests of undergraduate students, and distinguished especially by thoroughness of instruction. They believe that the greatest educational need to-day is the discipline of hard work, under personal direction and encouragement, and that the value of College training should appear in general intelligence not only, but in ability to concentrate thought and energy upon any required work. They have no desire, therefore, to multiply subjects of study, nor to undertake the highly specialized work belonging legitimately to a University offering graduate courses. Content to occupy the important field of College training, their purpose is to increase efficiency within that field, and to this end they now seek the best material appliances and the means to secure the most competent teachers. Recognizing the special advantages which Schenectady offers for the study of Applied Sciences because of the presence of the great plants of the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company, the President and Trustees aim to provide the laboratory facilities essential to mod-

ern scientific instruction. Encouraged by the progress already made, they turn to the future with confidence, believing that the best days of "Old Union" are not in the past, but just ahead.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Soon after Dr. Potter became President of Union College, his attention was turned to the possibility of bringing together the professional schools in Albany and the College in Schenectady under one corporate name and administrative head. Conference with the authorities in each of the Albany institutions revealed their willingness to enter into such a union, and the whole project took definite shape within a few months. A charter had been granted many years before to the University of Albany, and under this charter the Law School had been organized. One of the minor questions to be settled was whether or not this charter of the Unversity of Albany could be so modified as to incorporate the larger plan then under consideration. This question, however, was left in abeyance until the consent of all the institutions connected with this new plan had been secured. It was not difficult to gain the consent of each Board of Trustees, and Dr. Potter was able to present the whole subject to the attention of the Trustees of the College at the semi-annual meeting in January, 1873. The minutes of that meeting contain the following entry:

"President Potter made a statement with reference to the Union University, and by request, John Allen read a proposed act relating to the incorporation of Union University. After suggestions and remarks from His Excellency, Governor Dix, Attorney-General Barlow, Judge Potter and others, the following basis and resolutions were presented and adopted.

"In compliance with a request, based upon convictions very generally expressed, and proposing not to create new and struggling institutions, but in accordance with the spirit of the age to consolidate and thus to strengthen and perfect institutions already existing, the following basis of Union University is respectfully submitted:

"The institutions hereinafter named, unite with Union College to form Union University, their relation to the College as the nucleus to be similar to that subsisting between Harvard, Yale or Columbia, and the related schools of Medicine, Law, etc., with the proviso that each institution reserves all its legal rights, and its corporate independence, and its location intact, and so with each board and faculty. In its preparatory, collegiate and post-graduate departments, and otherwise, each is bound to advance the well-being of all, and all to co-operate for the well-being of each.

"Their mutual relations are to be adjusted as experience ripens, and advantageous results are evidently dependent on further development under the general conception of the University idea.

"Adopting as their joint title the name 'Union University,' they agree to apply to the Regents, the Legislature, or some proper authority, to secure validity for this name and their union under it, by the simple amendment of the act incorporating the projected University of Albany, or otherwise.

"The parties to the Union are the Medical College, the Law School and Dudley Observatory, at Albany, and Union College (Schenectady), including its Engineering, Chemical and Scientific Schools and Collections; and its Preparatory Department, together with a department of Biblical or Theological Instruction under Dr. Tayler Lewis.

"The Board of Regents uniting in the formation of 'Union University' (or adopting it in view of what some have supposed was their original and chartered purpose), Union University would comprise certain additional advantages. The State Library, the use of the State Geological Collections, Museums, etc., would also be among its advantages. The Albany Academy would be a desirable addition to its preparatory departments. The departments of 'Union University,' including the College, or Academic Department at Schenectady, would be separated by a diminishing distance in time; even now no greater than that which separates the Universities above named from several of their departments. United and centering about the Capital of the State, these Institutions, it is to be hoped, will be able to carry forward to the highest efficiency, and thus to complete and perfect their centralization in Union University."

Platt Potter.

J. T. Backus.

"*Resolved,* that the union in Union University of the Institutions named in the above basis proposed at a joint meeting of the Trustees of the Albany Medical College, the Albany Law School (or University), and the Dudley Observatory, presented to and ratified by the Trustees of Union College, individually and in writing, is hereby formally agreed to and ratified by the Trustees of Union College assembled in the office of the State Treasurer on the 28th day of January, 1873.

"*Resolved,* that Mr. Thomas W. Olcott, the Rev. Dr. J. Trumbull Backus, the Hon. Judges Ira Harris, Platt Potter, and William F. Allen be a Committee of the Board to confer with the Hon. Henry R. Pierson and to request his co-operation in order that an Act drawn by the Hon. William F. Allen (hereby approved by this Board), proposing so to amend the charter of the University of Albany as to conform to the basis of Union University and to include Union College and the other Institutions named, may be enacted by the Legislature.

"*Resolved,* that the same Committee have power as representing this Board, to arrange details in accordance with the said basis, and to agree upon and enter into the proposed compact with the several Institutions forming the Union University."

The legislation required to carry out the provisions of these resolutions was promptly secured, and on April 10, 1873, the following charter was granted:

The Boards of Trustees of the several Institutions named formally ratified the provisions of this Act, as shown by the following:

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF MEETING OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF UNION COLLEGE, HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 1ST, 1873.

(Judge Harris presented the agreement as to Union University, entered into by Union College, the Albany Medical College, the University of Albany and the Dudley Observatory, which, after having been read and explained by Judge Allen, was approved, adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes. The blank date of agreement was ordered filled by inserting July 1, 1873, and the date of the first meeting, the 4th Tuesday of January, 1874.)

Agreement made this 12th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three under and in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act to authorize Union College known by the Corporate name of the Trustees of Union College in the town of Schenectady in the State of New York, The Albany Medical College, University of Albany and the Dudley Observatory of the City of Albany, to unite for certain purposes and to form a corporation to be called 'The Union University,'" passed April 10th, 1873, known as Chapter 193 of the laws of 1873, by and between the following bodies corporate named in the said Act of the Legislature, to wit, "The Trustees of Union College in the town of Schenectady in the State of New York" (hereinafter described as Union College), of the first part, The Albany Medical College (hereinafter described as the Medical College) of the second part; "the University of Albany" which from the time this agreement shall take effect as provided for in and by the said Act of the Legislature is to be known as "The Albany Law School" (hereinafter described as the Law School) of the third part; and the Dudley Observatory of the City of Albany (hereinafter described as the Observatory) of the fourth part.

The said several parties do hereby agree that the Board of Governors of the said Union University provided for by and in said Act of the Legislature shall consist of thirteen persons in addition to the four *ex-officio* members, Presidents of the respective parties hereto, making seventeen in all, to be chosen as follows; three of the said Governors shall always be chosen by the trustees of the three Albany Institutions, parties hereto, to wit: the Medical College, the Law School and the Observatory shall always each choose one of the said Governors; thus there shall always be six Governors (whether chosen or *ex-officio*) from the said Albany Institutions; and the Trustees of Union College from those of their own number elected for an unlimited term shall choose the remaining Governors. The Governors thus chosen together with the four *ex-officio* Governors or a majority of them shall thereafter choose from the Governors, who are Trustees of the Albany Institutions, a President of the Board of Governors. Any vacancy which may hereafter happen in the Board of Governors by death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by the

proper Board under the rule of appointment and in the manner above prescribed.

And in pursuance of the said Act of the Legislature, it is further agreed by and between the parties hereto:

1. That the relation of the said several Institutions, parties hereto, to each other and to the said Union University, and their respective rights and obligations shall be as follows: As the several Institutions parties hereto retain all their original corporate rights and powers, they are called upon by their special relations to each other in the University compact and hereby severally agree diligently to use their efforts in good faith in every appropriate way to forward the objects and purposes of the University Organization, and to promote its teachings and efficiency. Appropriate measures for this purpose shall be taken from time to time by said respective Boards of Trustees either in concert or by any one or more of them as circumstances may in their judgment require. And the said parties hereto do hereby respectively agree to and with each other that they will from time to time in good faith do all such matters and things as may be necessary to keep up, continue and preserve the said University Organization in full vigor and that they will to that end respect and observe all such rules, orders and regulations as the said Board of Governors may in pursuance of the authority vested in them adopt or establish.

2. The general objects and purposes of the said University are declared to be these: to promote sound religion and learning, and the development of the several Institutions, parties, hereto, in the interests of higher education in conformity with the University system.

3. The powers and duties of the Board of Governors and of the Officers of the University are declared to be as follows: in addition to the powers of the Board of Governors as a corporation and the especial powers conferred by the aforesaid Act of the Legislature, such other powers and duties not inconsistent with the respective corporate rights of the parties hereto may from time to time be vested in the said Board, as shall be agreed upon by the concurrent action of the said several parties.

The Board of Governors thus constituted may thereafter choose, or (having defined his term of office) may delegate to others the power of choosing an Honorary Chancellor of Union University.

The Board of Governors are authorized from time to time, grant such degrees as any of the Institutions, parties hereto, being competent to confer, may request the said Board to approve and grant as University Degrees.

The Officers of the University shall respectively possess the usual powers, and be subject to the customary duties of University and College officers of the same official rank in other Colleges and Universities.

Two stated meetings of the Board of Governors shall be held annually, to wit, one in the City of Albany on the fourth Tuesday of January, and one in Schenectady on the day before the Annual Commencement of Union College. And on the day appointed for a stated meeting as aforesaid which falls next after the date when this agreement shall have received the approval of the Board of Regents of the University in conformity with the Act aforesaid, the first meeting of the Board of Governors shall be held, to wit, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1874, at three o'clock in the afternoon at the Albany Medical College.

In witness whereof and in pursuance of authority duly given by the several parties hereto, their respective common seals are hereto affixed, attested by the signatures of their respective officers:

	IRA HARRIS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Union College.
L. S. (Union College)	E. N. POTTER, President of Union College.
L. S.	WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Trustee of U. C. by I. H.
	AMASA J. PARKER, Trustee of Albany University and Medical College.
	IRA HARRIS, President of Board of Trustees of Albany Medical College.
(Albany Medical College.) L. S.	ROBERT H. PRUYN, GEO. DEXTER, Trustees of the Albany Medical College.
	ISAAC EDWARDS, Prof.
	THOMAS W. OLCOTT, President of the Albany University and of the Dudley Observatory.
(Dudley Observatory.)	J. H. ARMSBY, H. R. PIERSON by J. H. A., Trustees of the Dudley Observatory and of the Albany University.

Dr. Nott's administration. In 1897 this uncertainty was ended by the sale of the College real estate holdings in Long Island City, which, after the payment of all debts, left a productive endowment fund of a little more than $300,000.

Since 1897 the College has incurred no debt, and does not to-day owe a dollar. Its invested funds have been increased to $600,000. Its income from regular sources, including students' fees, has increased seventy-five per cent. Silliman Hall has been built (the gift of an Alumnus), as a center for the religious and social life of the students. North and South Colleges, built in 1813, have been practically rebuilt within, and are now modern dormitories. Nott Memorial Hall, for many years unfinished, has been completed at a cost of $40,000, and now contains the College Library of 40,000 volumes. The Chemical and Physical Laboratories have been renovated, enlarged and re-equipped. A central heating plant has been installed, and a new Electrical Laboratory constructed. With the exception of Silliman Hall, all of these improvements have been made within the last five years.

Schenectady, which in the last few years has grown more rapidly than any other city in the State, has now a population of 70,000 (in 1890 it was 19,000). Within direct communication by electric roads are the cities of Albany, Rensselaer, Troy, Watervliet, Amsterdam, Johnstown and Gloversville, and the villages of Ballston and Saratoga, with a combined population of 400,000. Within a radius of sixty miles is a rural population of 450,000. For 850,000 people, therefore, or one-tenth of the population of the State, Union is the nearest and most accessible College. This unusually large local constituency emphasizes both the opportunity and the responsibility of the College. If there were no College in such a center of population, a wise educational policy would establish one.

Union has the associations of age, the prestige of great names, the history and traditions which go so far to make a College atmosphere with its influence on the thought and life of young men. True to its past, it recognizes the broad field to be covered by the modern College, and meets current demands by offering six clearly defined courses of instruction, three of which are Academic, and three Engineering, or Technical. The

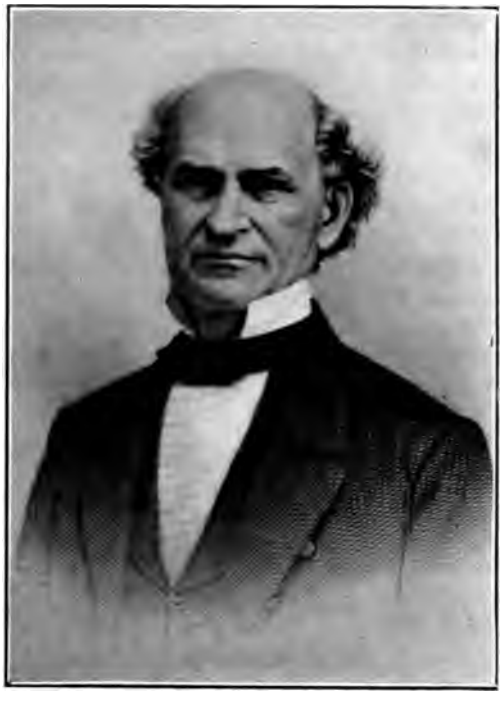
Academic courses are strictly prescribed for the first two years, but electives are freely offered in the junior and senior years. The Engineering courses are prescribed throughout. but are distinguished from similar courses in many other institutions, especially those purely technical, by a larger proportion of the more strictly cultural studies, such as English Literature, Public Speaking, Modern Languages, History, Biology and Economics. The daily and intimate fellowship of students in the technical courses with those in the Academic courses, is believed to be of distinct educational value to all. The advantage of such association is seen in the Faculty also, which is not divided into an Arts Faculty and an Engineering Faculty, but acts as a unit, bringing together all Professors each week for administrative work and the discussion and determination of educational policies. As a result the same standards and ideals are maintained for the whole College, an important consideration in view of the present tendency to divide educational interests for purposes of specialization. Union College confines itself wholly to undergraduate work, choosing to concentrate its energies upon that which belongs legitimately to a College.

The general aim of the College authorities is to build upon the old foundations an institution devoted to the interests of undergraduate students, and distinguished especially by thoroughness of instruction. They believe that the greatest educational need to-day is the discipline of hard work, under personal direction and encouragement, and that the value of College training should appear in general intelligence not only, but in ability to concentrate thought and energy upon any required work. They have no desire, therefore, to multiply subjects of study, nor to undertake the highly specialized work belonging legitimately to a University offering graduate courses. Content to occupy the important field of College training, their purpose is to increase efficiency within that field, and to this end they now seek the best material appliances and the means to secure the most competent teachers. Recognizing the special advantages which Schenectady offers for the study of Applied Sciences because of the presence of the great plants of the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company, the President and Trustees aim to provide the laboratory facilities essential to mod-

schools of medicine in this country, and when but a small proportion of the whole number of young men who were studying medicine attended lectures at any public medical school. Without the advantages of a public medical school, or the same advantages enjoyed by private instruction, no man ever was or can be well qualified to practice in the various branches of our profession. Without having an opportunity of being instruced in practical anatomy, and without founding, upon this knowledge, correct principles of surgery, the surgeon, at least, was constantly liable to misjudge and to commit the grossest errors.

"To illustrate and to enforce this assertion, I shall here relate an anecdote of a surgical case that occurred in the western part of this State as recently as during the late war,—perhaps about fifteen years since. As the story was related to me, it appears that a man in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbor was affected with a tumor, situated in the ham. It had been of some months' standing when a physician was called to attend the case. He took the swelling to be a common phlegmonous abscess—accordingly ordered a succession of poultices, and, to his great surprise, after persevering for a considerable length of time, he found no more symptoms of a spontaneous discharge from the tumor than at first. Being at this time rather at a loss to know what the contents of the tumor were, he determined on thrusting his lancet into it at once; which, however, was no sooner done than the surgeon and patient were both deluged with blood! By this time, we infer that the physician, or surgeon, if he is thought entitled to the latter appellation, was fully and awfully apprised of the dangerous nature of the disease. In this place we must do him the justice to say that he had sufficient presence of mind to command the hemorrhage, by passing a fillet or ligature around the thigh, with which he succeeded in compressing the femoral artery. In this dilemma, it seemed to be the only object of the physician to save the life of the patient, if possible; though it is presumed, from what followed, that he did not even as much as dream that the limb could also be preserved, a useful member to his patient. Accordingly, a neighboring physician was sent for, to meet with him in consultation, and to determine on the proper course of treatment. The result of the consultation was, to amputate the limb above the situation of the diseased part.

But neither the attending nor the consulting physician had the necessary implements for operating. However, to turn necessity to the best account, they sent to a housejoiner and obtained a sash saw; and to a shoemaker and procured a shoe knife; and with these, together with a few other domestic instruments, picked up, or prepared on the spur of the occasion, they proceeded to operate, and saved the life of the patient; though, we presume, the



Alden March, M.D., LL.D.,
Founder of Albany Medical College.

loss of the limb was entirely overlooked when they reflected on the wonderful surgical feat they had performed."

This story, which the higher critics might feel inclined to classify as apocryphal, could doubtless have been matched by many another from the veritable annals of the rude medicine and surgery of our earlier decades. We fancy, even, that Dr. March could have cited contemporary ignorance quite as convincing. There was need of

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Dr. James H. Armsby, the most earnest colaborer with Dr. March in the founding of the Medical College, came to Albany in 1837. At first a student under Dr. March, he soon became his assistant in his lectures, and finally his associate in the March and Armsby Practical School of Anatomy and Surgery. Succeeding Dr. March as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, he continued his connection with that institution, as well as his lectures in Albany, until 1838, when he resigned his professorship at Castleton, and for three years devoted all his time to the project of establishing the Albany Medical College. Dr. Armsby had previously delivered several courses of public lectures illustrated by dissections—in Troy, Albany, and other cities. These courses were well attended, awakened much interest in the idea which Drs. March and Armsby were advocating, and led to direct results. At the close of a course of lectures given in Albany in 1837, and attended by about three hundred persons, including many of the prominent citizens of Albany, those who had attended passed complimentary resolutions, and addressed a letter of congratulation and approval to Dr. Armsby;

among the signers of this letter were Greene C. Bronson, Daniel B. Barnard, Gideon Hawley, Erastus Corning, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Friend Humphrey, James Stevenson, John I. Wendell, Israel Williams, John Meads, Robert Boyd, Henry Rector, and Amos Dean.

On April 14, 1838, the friends of the project took the first active step toward organization. A meeting, held at the Mansion House, was attended by Ira Harris, Robert H. Pruyn, Bradford R. Wood, George Dexter, James Gould, John O. Cole, Thomas McElroy, James McKoun, Conrad A. Ten Eyck, Samuel Stevens, John Davis, Dr. Armsby, and Dr. March. Dr. March stated the object of the meeting, after which the following resolution was adopted: "*Resolved,* That this meeting deem it expedient to establish a Medical College in this city, and to endeavor hereafter to obtain an act of incorporation from the Legislature." A committee was then appointed to draw up a petition to the Legislature, and to obtain the signatures of the citizens of Albany; and a petition was accordingly prepared, and was signed by the gentlemen present at the meeting. Judge Harris offered a further resolution, as follows: "*Resolved,* That a stock of $5,000 be created, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to aid in the establishment of the Institution." Samuel Stevens and George Dexter were appointed a committee to prepare articles of association, and a proper instrument to be signed by subscribers to the fund. Another committee was appointed to petition the Common Council of Albany for the use of the unoccupied Lancaster school building for college purposes for a term of five years. Among those who ably seconded the efforts of the first meeting were Teunis Van Vechten, then Mayor of the city of Albany and President of the Board of Trustees of the Albany Medical College from the founding of the College until 1851; James McKoun, Recorder; Mr. Dexter, of the Common Council, and Amos Dean, afterwards Professor of Medical Jurisprudence—one of the founders of the Albany Law School, a founder and the first president of the Albany Young Men's Association—and Robert H. Pruyn, later Minister of the United States to Japan, and at the time attorney to the Common Council.

A second well attended meeting was held in May, 1838. A communication from the Common Council, granting the free use of the Lancaster school building for five

years, having been received, Mr. Stevens was appointed to execute the lease on the part of the College. Articles of association were drawn up, and the following gentlemen named to constitute the first Board of Trustees: Daniel D. Barnard, Samuel Stevens, John Taylor, Ira Harris, Robert H. Pruyn, Friend Humphrey, Bradford R. Wood, James Gould, George Dexter, Thomas McElroy, William Seymour, John O. Cole, John I. Wendell, Conrad A. Ten Eyck, John Davis, Israel Williams, Charles D. Gould, John Trotter, Arnold Nelson, John Grossbeck, Oliver Steele, and Philip Van Rensselaer. Other committees appointed at this second meeting were a building committee, a committee on by-laws, a subscription committee, and a committee to propose members for the faculty.

Still another meeting was held in May, 1838, at which Judge Ira Harris named the following persons as proposed members of the Faculty: Alden March, Professor of Surgery; James H. Armsby, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Amos Dean, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; Ebenezer Emmons, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; Henry Greene, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; David M. McLachlan, Professor of Materia Medica. David M. Reese, of New York City, was later appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. George Dexter, elected Treasurer of the Board of Trustees at a subsequent meeting, was constant in the discharge of the duties of that office for more than forty years.

Improvements on the Lancaster school building were immediately begun, and continued during the two following years, at a total cost of $10,000. This sum was contributed by citizens of Albany. General Stephen Van Rensselaer gave five hundred dollars; the Trustees, for the most part, one hundred dollars each; but the greater part of the money was given in sums of ten dollars, collected by Dr. Armsby. The donors' names are inscribed on a tablet in the college museum. Additional funds raised for the establishment of the College were three appropriations made by the State after the granting of the charter; these were the sum of $15,000 in May, 1841, for building, museum, apparatus and library; the sum of $5,000, in 1844, for the same purpose, and the sum of $1,000, in 1849; the aggregate of subscriptions and appropriations was $31,000.

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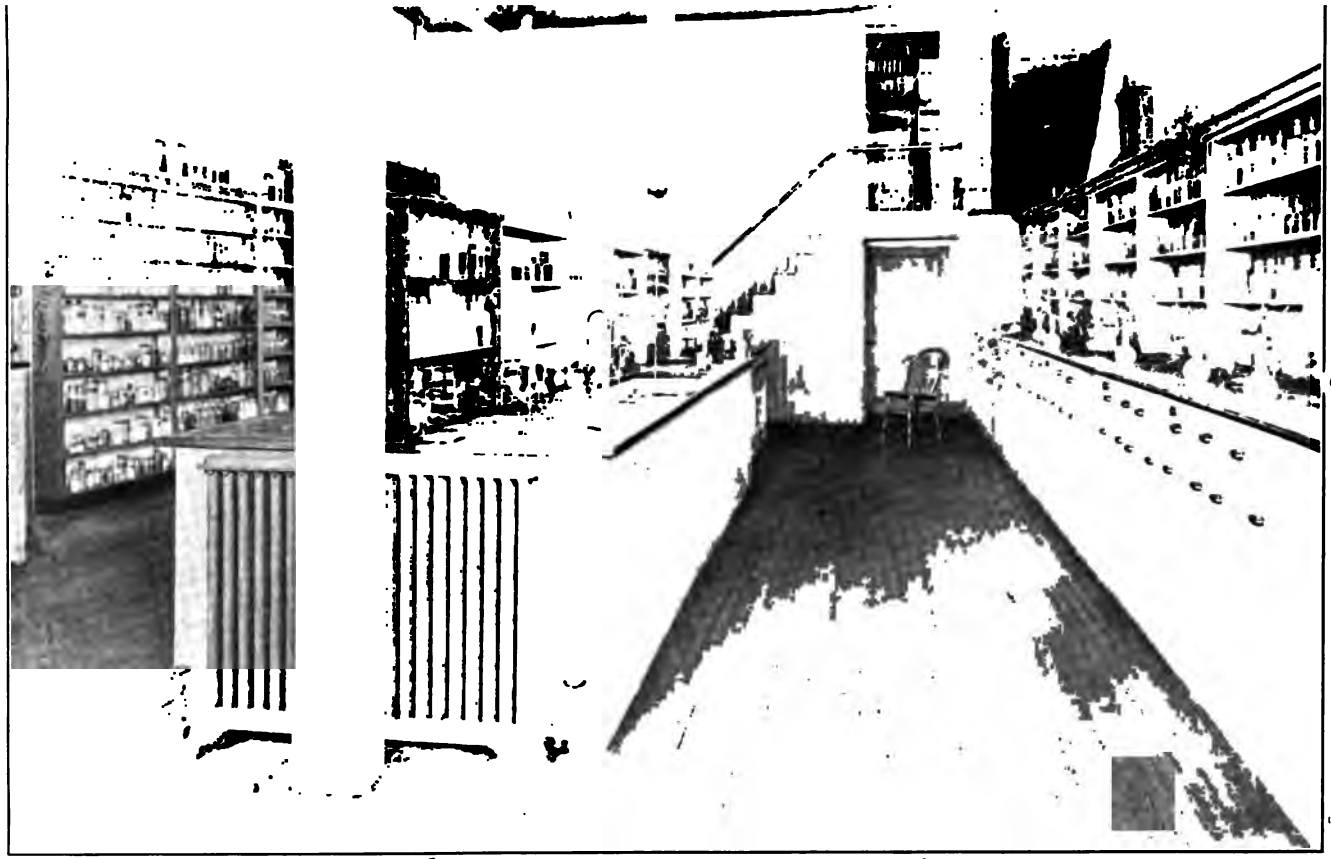
[illegible] public lectures [illegible] with a class of [illegible] feature of the course [illegible] by Dr. March. [illegible] and instruction, now [illegible] employed in Amer- [illegible] Another feature of the earlier [illegible] course of lectures given in [illegible] public by Dr. Armsby and Pro- [illegible] These were largely attended by the citizens [illegible] Legislature and others, and [illegible] interest of the young institution. [illegible] Medical College, though it had opened its doors to students, had not as yet been chartered as a [illegible] The first application for a charter had been made as far back as 1833; but this application, on reference to the Regents, had been adversely reported on, with the result that it was not granted by the Legislature. The objection principally urged against it was, that the demands for medical education in the State of New York at the time were deemed to be adequately provided for. The active and practical propaganda conducted by Drs. March and Armsby in the years following, and the efforts of the advocates of the institution among the citizens of



Chemical Laboratory, Albany Medical College

Albany, have already been described. This campaign, though warmly opposed by the two medical colleges already existing in the State, and by a considerable number of the members of the medical fraternity, Albanians among them, was finally crowned with success; for, on February 16, 1839, an Act of Legislature was passed incorporating the Albany Medical College with power to hold an estate of $100,000. The College was to be subject to the visitation of the Regents, and was authorized to send one delegate to the State Medical Society. Upon incorporation, the Trustees confirmed the election of the Faculty, and appointed Drs. Peter Wendell, Platt Williams, Barent P. Staats, Thomas C. Brismade, and Samuel White as Curators to attend the annual examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The first commencement was held April 24, 1839, when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirteen graduates. The Albany Medical College soon took a high place in public favor, and was placed in the front rank among the medical colleges of the country. However, the annals of prosperity are sometimes as "short and simple" as those of the poor; at all events, there is little to report for the first thirty-four years of the Albany Medical College, save successions in office. These are recorded as follows in Munsell's Historical Sketch of the Albany Medical College:

"In June following (1839), Professor Greene resigned the office of Professor of Obstetrics, and Gunning S. Bedford, of New York City, was appointed in his place, and Thomas Hun, of this city (Albany), was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

"In March, 1840, Professors Reese and Bedford resigned their Professorships, and were succeeded by Professor James McNaughton, in the department of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Professor Emmons, transferred from the chair of Chemistry to that of Obstetrics, and Lewis C. Beck was appointed to the chair of Chemistry. At the same meeting Andrew Kirk and John I. Wendell resigned the office of Trustee, and Archibald McIntyre and Ezra P. Prentice were appointed. Mr. Prentice declined the office, and Isaiah Townsend was appointed.

"In February, 1841, John O. Cole resigned, and was succeeded by Jared L. Rathbone; Israel Williams re-

signed, and was succeeded by J. V. L. Pruyn. In 1841, Professor McLachlan resigned, and was succeeded by Professor T. Romeyn Beck, in the department of Materia Medica.

"In February, 1842, Peter Wendell and Samuel White, having resigned the office of Curator, Peter McNaughton and James P. Boyd were appointed in their places. June, 1845, James Taylor was elected Trustee in the place of Jared L. Rathbone, deceased, and Daniel Fry and Orlando Meads in place of J. V. L. Pruyn and Archibald McIntyre, resigned. July, 1845, Daniel D. Barnard was elected President of the Board of Trustees, in place of Jared L. Rathbone, deceased. December, 1846, Joel A. Wing was appointed Curator, in place of Platt Williams, resigned. October, 1847, Amasa J. Parker was elected Trustee, in place of John Davis, deceased. On the 12th of October, 1850, Daniel D. Barnard, having been appointed Minister of the United States to Prussia, resigned the office of President, and Greene C. Bronson was elected in his place. At the same meeting, John F. Rathbone and Watts Sherman were elected Trustees, in place of Greene C. Bronson and William P. Van Rensselaer, resigned.

"In September, 1852, Professor Emmons resigned the chair of Obstetrics, and Howard Townsend was elected in his place. Professor Townsend was a graduate of the College, and had enjoyed the advantages of European hospital practice and study. He was unwearied in his duties to the College. In 1852, Isaiah Townsend resigned as Trustee, and Franklin Townsend was elected in his place.

"In 1852 the College suffered a great loss in the death of Lewis C. Beck. Ezra S. Clark was appointed in his place. In November, 1853, T. Romeyn Beck resigned the chair of Professor of Materia Medica, and Professor Townsend was appointed to this chair, also continuing in the chair of Obstetrics. June, 1854, Professors March and Beck were elected Trustees in place of James Taylor and Friend Humphrey, deceased. Thomas W. Olcott was elected in place of Watts Sherman, resigned, and E. E. Kendrick in place of John Groesbeck.

"In December, 1854, Robert H. Pruyn was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees. In June, 1855, Howard Townsend resigned as Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and J. V. P. Quackenbush

was elected to that chair. Professor Quackenbush was a graduate of the College, and was a practical and efficient teacher and practitioner. Dr. Townsend remained as Professor of Materia Medica. June, 1856, Charles H. Porter was elected Professor of Chemistry, in place of Professor Carr, resigned. In 1859, Professor Dean, who had been connected with the institution since its organization, resigned his Professorship in the College and was elected Trustee. When the war commenced, Professor Porter entered the United States service; his place was temporarily supplied by George H. Barker, who delivered two very acceptable courses of lectures. In 1864, Jacob S. Mosher, a graduate of the College, was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

"In 1859, Dr. Hun resigned, and Dr. Townsend was appointed to the chair of Physiology, in connection with his other Professorship of Materia Medica. He remained in charge of these departments until his death in January, 1867. His death was a great loss to the College, and was felt as such for a long time. After his death, Dr. John V. Lansing was elected Professor of Materia Medica. Dr. James E. Pomfret, a graduate of the College, and at the time Surgeon General of the State, was elected Professor of General Pathology and Clinical Medicine.

"In 1868, Dr. Thomas Hun was elected Emeritus Professor of Institutes of Medicine, and Amos Dean, Emeritus Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. Professor Dean died the next year. Professor Pomfret died in 1868, and Dr. Lansing was appointed to the chair of Physiology.

"On the death of Dr. March, in 1869, Dr. Armsby was elected to the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery; Dr. Henry R. Haskins to the chair of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy; and Dr. Albert Vander Veer to that of General and Special Anatomy.

"In 1870, Dr. Mosher resigned, and Dr. Maurice Perkins was elected Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. The same year Dr. Vanderpoel resigned, and Dr. Lansing was elected to the chair of Clinical Medicine, in connection with Physiology. On the resignation of Dr. Quackenbush, Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee was elected Professor of the Diseases of Women, and Dr. William P. Seymour Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children. The same year were elected Dr. John M. Bigelow, Professor of Materia Medica; Dr. George T. Stevens, Professor of

istry; John M. Bigelow, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Lewis Balch, Professor of Anatomy; Samuel B. Ward, Professor of Surgical Pathology and Operative Surgery; John P. Gray, Professor of Psychological Medicine; Edward R. Hun, Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System; James P. Boyd, Jr., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Willis G. Tucker, Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry; William Hailes, Professor of Histology and Pathological Anatomy; Cyrus S. Merrill, Profesor of Ophthalmology; Harrison E. Webster, Lecturer on Physiology; Henry March, Curator of the Museum; Eugene Van Slyke, Demonstrator of Anatomy. The title of Dean, held by Dr. Hun, corresponded, under the affiliation with Union University, to the former title of President, held successively by Dr. March (1839-1869), Dr. McNaughton (1869-1875), and Dr. Armsby (1875).

The building and site of the Albany Medical College were the property of the city until 1877, when they were purchased from the city corporation for the sum of twelve thousand dollars. In 1878 the name of the chair filled by Dr. Vander Poel was, at his request, changed to that of Professor of Pathology, Practice and Clinical Medicine. On January 27, 1879, Dr. N. L. Snow, of Albany, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Curators occasioned by the death of Dr. A. M. Vedder. On May 29, 1879, Joseph W. Russell was elected a member of the Board of Trustees. A memorial to Dr. James H. Armsby having been erected in Washington Park, the Trustees were present on invitation at the unveiling on Tuesday, November 25, 1879. In January, 1880, the service of Dr. John Swinburne as Professor of Dislocations and Fractures terminated. In March of the same year, Professor Harrison E. Webster resigned the Lectureship on Physiology, and the following appointments were made: Dr. F. C. Curtis as Adjunct Professor of Dermatology, Dr. S. O. Vander Poel as Adjunct Professor of Pathology, Practice and Clinical Medicine; and Dr. Franklin Townsend as Lecturer for the ensuing year on Physiology. Later in the same month the Hon. Thomas W. Olcott, who had faithfully served the College as a member of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Edward R. Hun, the able Professor of Nervous Diseases, died.

On March 2, 1881, the resignation of Samuel O. Vander Poel from the Board of Trustees was accepted; on the

same date Joseph W. Russell was nominated to represent the Board of Trustees as a Governor of Union University, and Dr. Franklin Townsend was promoted to be Professor of Physiology. Charles Van Benthuysen, a member of the Board of Trustees, died on Wednesday, October 19, 1881, and two days later Thomas McElroy, a charter member of the board, died. Robert H. Pruyn, Vice-President of the Board, died on February 26th of the following year, and Orlando Meads was elected to the Vice-Presidency. On March 1st following, Mr. S. O. Shepard, after having served faithfully since 1868, resigned from the Board. There were now six vacancies in the Board of Trustees, which the following gentlemen were elected to fill: Archibald McClure, to succeed Thomas W. Olcott, deceased; Charles L. Pruyn, to succeed Robert H. Pruyn, deceased; James McNaughton, to succeed Charles Van Benthuysen, deceased; Abraham Lansing, to succeed Thomas McElroy, deceased; James D. Wasson, to succeed Dr. S. O. Vander Poel, resigned; and Osgood H. Shepard, to succeed S. O. Shepard, resigned. On the same date the Trustees, upon the recommendation of the Faculty, made the following appointments: Samuel O. Vander Poel, M.D., to be Emeritus Professor of Pathology; Jacob S. Mosher, M.D., to be Professor of Pathology, Practice, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene; John M. Bigelow, M.D., to be Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Diseases of the Throat and Clinical Laryngoscopy; Willis G. Tucker, M.D., to be Professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence; Cyrus L. Merrill, M.D., to be Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology; and Barent A. Mynderse, M.D., to be a Curator of the College.

On August 19, 1882, Mr. George Dexter resigned his offices as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Dexter had been Treasurer from the founding of the College, and Secretary since 1847; his successor was Joseph W. Russell. Jacob S. Mosher, M.D., resigned his office as Registrar on September 8, 1882, and Willis G. Tucker, M.D., succeeded to the office, which he still holds.

On March 7, 1883, Dr. Henry R. Hun was appointed Lecturer on Nervous Diseases. On August 13th of the same year, Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, Professor of Pathology, Practice, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene, died. The tributes paid to his memory were nobly earned by his conse-

cration to the interests of the Albany Medical College, by his unusual talents, and by his eminence in his profession. Mr. George Dexter, of the Board of Trustees, died in June of this year, and Orlando Meads in February of the following year.

On March 5, 1884, the Hon. William L. Learned, David Murray and Matthew Hale were elected members of the Board of Trustees, and the following elections to the Faculty were made: Dr. Frederick C. Curtis as Professor of Dermatology; Dr. Samuel B. Ward as Professor of Pathology, Practice, Clinical Medicine and Hygiene; and Dr. Albert Van Dusen as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Medicine. In February of the following year the resolution, adopted by the Board of Trustees on December 11, 1875, that the President of Union University be *ex-officio* President of the Medical College, was repealed; and since that time the Board has elected its own President.

On February 27, 1886, the Trustees appointed Dr. Henry R. Hun as Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, and Dr. Samuel R. Morrow as Adjunct Professor of Surgery; the title of the chair held by Dr. William Hailes was at that time changed to Anthony Professor of Histology, Pathological Anatomy and Clinical Surgery. Dr. John P. Gray, Professor of Psychological Medicine, died in 1886, and on March 12, 1887, Dr. Henry Hun was appointed to succeed him; Dr. Hun was thereupon designated Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System and of Psychological Medicine. In May, 1887, the title of the chair held by Dr. Tucker was designated the Professorship of Surgical and Analytical Chemistry and Toxicology, and of that held by Dr. Balch, the Professorship of Anatomy and Medical Jurisprudence; on the same date Dr. Le Roy McLean, of Troy, was made a Curator of the College.

The Semi-Centennial of the College was appropriately commemorated. At a meeting of the Association of the Alumni on March 21, 1889, Dr. William H. Bailey gave a reminiscent address on "Some of the Men Who Founded the Albany Medical College"; and at the opening of the session in the autumn following, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, in the introductory lecture, spoke on "Fifty Years in the History of the Albany Medical College."

Judge Amasa J. Parker resigned his office as a Trustee of the Albany Medical College and as President of the Board of Trustees on March 21, 1889. This resignation

was accepted reluctantly and with great regret; and, at the request of the Board, Dr. David Murray prepared a minute for entry on the records of the Board, which read as follows:

"In accepting the resignation of the Honorable A. J. Parker of the position of Trustee of the Albany Medical College, the Board of Trustees has adopted this minute and directed that it be entered on their records and a copy thereof transmitted to him.

"Judge Parker was elected a Trustee of the Albany Medical College, October 22, 1847, and was chosen President of the Board December 11, 1875. He has therefore served as Trustee more than forty-one years, and for more than thirteen years he has been President of this Board. His associates desire to express their earnest appreciation of his disinterested services, and of the ability and fidelity with which he has labored to advance the interests of this College and of medical education in this city. They unite in regret at his retirement from a position which he has honored for so long a time, and in thanks to him for what in this position he has been able to accomplish. They tender to him the assurance of their high esteem, and their best wishes for his continued health and prosperity."

Joseph W. Russell was immediately elected as Judge Parker's successor, and James M. Warner, Henry T. Martin, Rufus W. Peckham and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., were elected Trustees; of these Rufus W. Peckham declined the office. Dr. William H. Bailey was at the same time elected Curator. Mr. Charles L. Pruyn was elected, March 19, 1890, to succeed Mr. Russell as Secretary of the Board. On the same date the Hon. William L. Learned was elected Vice-President of the Board, and the resignations of Eliphalet Nott Potter and David Murray as members of the Board were accepted. Harrison E. Webster, Richard V. DeWitt, Charles H. Van Benthuysen and John Boyd Thacher were then elected to fill vacancies in the Board. Dr. William L. Pearson, of Schenectady, was at the same time elected Curator, to succeed William H. Craig, deceased.

On April 1, 1891, the resignation of Dr. Lewis Balch from the Faculty was accepted, and he was made Emeritus Professor of Anatomy; Dr. Samuel R. Morrow was at the same time appointed Professor of Anatomy and Or-

thopedic Surgery, and J. Townsend Lansing and Simon W. Rosendale were elected Trustees. In August, 1891, the Board of Curators was abolished, an amendment to the charter of the Albany Medical College having been secured for that purpose from the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

On January 20, 1893, the following resolution was adopted by the Trustees of the Medical College: "*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the Albany Medical College hereby, in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 378, Laws of 1892, transfer and convey to the Regents of the University, as trustees of the New York State Library, all right, title and interest to the present medical library of the College; and that the President be authorized to execute any papers necessary to carry out the provisions of this resolution." This resolution received the approval of the Regents, having been found to be in conformity to law and to the ordinances of the Regents; the library of the Medical College thus became a part of the New York State Library.

On April 15, 1895, Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees caused by the death of Joseph H. Rumsey; the death of Charles H. Van Benthuysen, a member of the Board, was announced at the same meeting.

On April 19, 1898, Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer was appointed Professor of Materia Medica. At the meeting of the Trustees, held on April 17, 1899, the death of Joseph Russell, President of the Board, was announced, and appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted; at the same meeting John G. Myers, John H. Jackson and Charles F. Van Benthuysen were elected Trustees; Judge William L. Learned was elected President of the Board; Simon W. Rosendale, Vice-President, and Charles F. Van Benthuysen, Secretary; Mr. Rosendale was furthermore elected second Governor—in addition to the President, *ex-officio* a Governor—to represent the Board on the Board of Governors of Union University. John H. Jackson was elected Treasurer on May 19, 1899.

Upon the death of E. Josephine Daggett in 1889, the Medical College received, under the will of Nathan G. Daggett, a legacy of five thousand dollars. The income of this legacy is devoted to two prizes for anatomical specimens, and two prizes for deportment irrespective of scholarship.

William H. Weaver was elected Trustee on April 28, 1900, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Abraham Lansing, who had been Trustee since 1882. At the same meeting a resolution was adopted "that hereafter the two Governors representing this Board in the Board of Governors of Union University shall be the President —*ex-officio*—and the Vice-President—*ex-officio*."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on March 22, 1901, the death of General John F. Rathbone, a member of the Board, was announced. General Rathbone had been a Trustee since December 28, 1856, and had shown great devotion to the interests of the Albany Medical College. At the same meeting the resignation of Dr. John M. Bigelow, Professor of Materia Medica and Diseases of the Throat and Nose, was accepted, and Dr. Bigelow was appointed Professor Emeritus in the same department; he had served the college actively since 1870.

Edward Bowditch was elected Trustee to succeed Richard V. DeWitt, deceased, on November 20, 1901, and on the same date Dr. Willis G. Tucker was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. Steps were then taken, furthermore, toward securing a site and procuring necessary funds for the erection and equipment of a new Albany Medical College. This result, while not yet consummated, may be confidently predicted as the recognition of long and efficient service in the cause of medical education.

Resolutions in memory of John G. Myers, for several years a Trustee, were passed at a meeting of the Board held on December 7, 1901. On May 5, 1902, George P. Hilton was elected Trustee. On October 17, 1902, the death of William H. Weaver, a member of the Board, was announced; on the same date Dr. George Blumer was appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, and Dr. Willis G. MacDonald, Professor of Abdominal and Clinical Surgery; Dr. Samuel R. Morrow, having resigned the professorship of Anatomy, was appointed Professor of Practice of Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Dr. Joseph Craig was appointed Professor of Anatomy. Frederick Townsend was elected Trustee to succeed William H. Weaver, deceased, on May 4, 1903.

In the minutes of the meeting of the Trustees held on May 2, 1904, the death of Erastus Dow Palmer is recorded. Mr. Palmer had been a member of the Board for many years, and had been deeply interested in the affairs

of the Medical College, as he had been in all the civic affairs of the City of Albany. Walter L. Palmer was elected to succeed him. The death of Trustee William J. Walker was announced on May 12, 1904. On June 10, 1904, Dr. Richard Mills was appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in place of Dr. George Blumer, resigned, and Douglas W. Olcott and Charles Gibson were elected Trustees.

The death of William Law Learned, President of the Board of Trustees, was announced at a meeting of the Board held on September 21, 1904. The services of Judge Learned, not only on behalf of the Medical College, but on behalf of all the best interests of the city of Albany, were eminent. For many years prior to his death he would probably have been voted the leading citizen of Albany, and his fame as Justice of the Supreme Court was far more than local. He was a man of great talents and attainments, which he was always ready to devote to a good cause. Mr. Simon W. Rosendale was elected to succeed him as President, on October 17, 1904, and Judge Chester was elected Vice-President; Luther H. Tucker was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board.

In 1903 the College realized upwards of five thousand dollars on the sale of property in Kansas City; of this amount the sum of five thousand dollars was set aside on October 17, 1904, toward the new College building fund.

Vacancies in the Board of Trustees were filled on May 8, 1905, by the election of Edward J. Hussey and T. Howard Lewis. Charles Lansing Pruyn, a Trustee for nearly twenty-five years, died on July 7, 1906. In name and worth he was a prominent Albanian.

The Trustees of the Albany Medical College at the present time (1906) are: Simon W. Rosendale, President; Alden Chester, Vice-President; John H. Jackson, Treasurer; Charles F. Van Benthuysen, Secretary; Clarence Rathbone; James D. Wasson; Osgood H. Shepard; Amasa J. Parker; J. Townsend Lansing; Andrew V. V. Raymond; Jesse W. Potts; Edward A. Durant; Clifford D. Gregory; Edward Bowditch; George P. Hilton; Frederick Townsend; Walter L. Palmer; Charles Gibson; Douglas W. Olcott; Luther H. Tucker; Edward J. Hussey; T. Howard Lewis, and (*ex-officio*) the Mayor and the Recorder of Albany.

The members of the Faculty are: Andrew Van

Vranken Raymond, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University; Albert Vander Veer, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Surgery; John Milton Bigelow, M.D., Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Diseases of the Throat and Nose; Samuel Baldwin Ward, M.D., Ph.D., Dean, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; James Peter Boyd, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Diseases of Children; Willis Gaylord Tucker, M.D., Ph.D., Registrar, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; William Hailes, M.D., Anthony Professor of Pathological Anatomy, Histology and Fractures and Dislocations; Cyrus Strong Merrill, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology; Frederic Colton Curtis, M.D., Professor of Dermatology; Henry Hun, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System; Samuel Roseburgh Morrow, M.D., Professor of Practice of Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery; Hermon Camp Gardinier, M.D., Professor of Physiology; Howard Van Rensselaer, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Adjunct Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Joseph Davis Craig, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Curator of the Museum; Willis Goss MacDonald, M.D., Professor of Abdominal and Clinical Surgery; Richard Mills Pearce, M.D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology; Andrew MacFarlane, M.D., Clinical Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Medical Jurisprudence; Herman Bendell, M.D., Clinical Professor of Otology; Arthur Guernsey Root, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose; Leo Haendel Neuman, M.D., Clinical Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Gastro-Enteric Diseases; Jesse Montgomery Mosher, M.D., Clinical Professor of Insanity, Neurology and Electro-Therapeutics; Harry Judson Lipes, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics; Edgar Albert Vander Veer, Clinical Professor of Surgery; Arthur Wells Elting, M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery and Lecturer on Surgical Pathology; John Albertson Sampson, M.D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology; Arthur Sautter, M.D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology and Lecturer on Genito-Urinary Diseases; George Emory Lochner, M.D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology; Clement Franklin Theisen, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose; Henry Larned Keith Shaw, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children; Spencer Lyman Daws, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Materia Med-

[illegible] Pease.
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[illegible] Harry Traver, M.D., In-
[illegible] M.D., In-
[illegible] Harry Wardell Carey, M.D., In-
[illegible] Frank Adt, M.D.,
[illegible] Edward Gerald Griffin,
[illegible] and Practice of Medicine;
[illegible] M.D., Instructor in Dermatology
and [illegible] Diseases; Howard Eaton Lomax,
M.D., [illegible] Anatomy and Assistant Demonstra-
tor; [illegible] Wilne, Jr., M.D., Instructor
in Materia Medica and Therapeutics; George Gustave
Lenger, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy; Edwin Forrest Sib-
ley, M.D., Instructor in Surgical Pathology; Silas Lo-
renzo Flicks, M.D., Instructor in Anatomy and Profes-
sor of Anatomy; LaSalle Archambault, M.D., Instructor
in Neurology; Leon Kahn Baldauf, M.D., Instructor in
Bacteriology and Pathology; George Everett Beilby,
M.D., Instructor in Histology and Surgery; Joseph Aloy-
sius Lanahan, M.D., Instructor in Dermatology; John
Fletcher Robinson, M.D., Instructor in Bacteriology and
Pathology; Frank George Schaible, M.D., Instructor in
Bacteriology and Pathology; Arthur Fenwick Holding,
M.D., Instructor in Radiography; Harry Rulison, M.D.,
Instructor in Clinical Microscopy; William Atwood Lar-
kin, Ph.G., Instructor in Chemistry.

The following are Clinical Assistants: William Henry George, M.D.; Michael Daniel Stevenson, M.D.; Washington Irving Goewey, M.D.; Elijah Hudson Rider, M.D.; William Grant Lewi, M.D.; James Manning Moore, M.D.; William Pitney Brierly, M.D.; Joseph Patrick O'Brien, M.D.; Arthur Joseph Bedell, M.D.; Joseph Ambrose Cox, M.D.; Charles William Louis Hacker, M.D.; James New-

ell Vander Veer, M.D.; Miles A. McGrane, M.D.; Bransen Keemper DeVoe, M.D.; Percival William Harrig, M.D.; Theobald Frederick Doesher, M.D.; LeRoy Dunbar, M.D.; William Andrew Krieger, M.D.; Walter Ancel Reynolds, M.D.; Joseph Friend Harris, M.D.; Morey Charles Collier, M.D.; Willis Nelson Simons, M.D.; John Breen, M.D.; Edward Hellis Vines, M.D.

The course of study of the Albany Medical College extends over four years, and students who complete it satisfactorily are, upon the recommendation of the Faculty and by vote of the Trustees, awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Instruction is given by lectures, recitations, practical demonstrations, clinical teaching, and laboratory work. The facilities for instruction are ample. The main college building has adequate lecture rooms, dissecting rooms and museums, and well appointed laboratories in chemistry and physiological chemistry, while the Bender Hygienic Laboratory—erected by the late Matthew W. Bender—with its thorough equipment, affords excellent opportunity for study and research in histology, bacteriology, pathology and clinical microscopy. The hospitals and dispensaries of Albany, furthermore, afford ample illustration in clinical medicine and surgery and, for those graduates who receive hospital appointments, valuable experience. "The Albany Hospital, St. Peter's Hospital, Child's Hospital, St. Margaret's Hospital, Albany's Hospital for Incurables, County Hospital, South End Dispensary, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Albany Orphan Asylum, and dispensaries connected with each, are, by regulation of their governing boards, made available for clinical purposes to the students, and appointments to positions on the house staffs of the Albany Hospital and other hospitals in Albany and neighboring places are annually made and are competed for by the members of the graduating class." The museum collection, begun by Drs. March and Armsby, enriched by Drs. McNaughton and Haskins and, in more recent years, by Dr. Vander Veer and others, is a valuable adjunct to the work of instruction.

The College offers the following prizes: The Vander Poel prize for the senior student passing the best bedside examination in general medicine; the Vander Veer and Macdonald prize for the best report of the surgical clinics held during the session; the Hailes and Morrow prize for the best report of the surgical clinics held during the ses-

sion; the Merrill prize for the best report of the eye and ear clinics; the Townsend physiological prize; the Boyd prize for the best final examinations in obstetrics; the Nellis prize for the senior passing the best final examination; the A. M. Huested & Co. prize for the first year student passing the best final examination; the Daggett prizes—two for the best anatomical specimens, and two for deportment irrespective of scholarship.

The student enrollment for 1905-1906 was one hundred sixty-five, and the entering class in 1906, numbering sixty-eight, was one of the largest in the history of the College. The students have their fraternities and other organizations. The Alumni have their general and local Alumni Associations; the *Albany Medical Annals*, established in 1880 as the journal of the Medical Society of the County of Albany, became, in 1891, the journal of the Alumni Association of the Albany Medical College.

The Albany Medical College has rendered good and efficient service to the cause of medical education in America. It began with high ideals, and has maintained them. It has trained good physicians and surgeons. Its Faculty has always been characterized by first-rate ability and graced by distinction. While not rich, it has kept abreast of the progress of medical science in instruction and equipment. It has an honorable and serviceable past, an honorable and serviceable present, and the hope and prospect of a more honorable and serviceable future. Dr. Joseph D. Craig says of the College:

"With no impairment of her usefulness, the Albany Medical College has met every requirement of a progressive age. Enterprise, energy, sacrifice, have made the name enviable among medical institutions, and high scholarship, an honor to the University. Among the fifty instructors connected with the Medical Department are found able representatives of all the medical specialties, the leading surgeons, physicians and professors of special subjects in the locality of the college. In clinical teaching a wise, progressive, thorough system has been evolved. Available for clinical purposes is the recently erected Albany Hospital, a model of hospital construction and teaching administration. St. Peter's and the Child's Hospitals are also suitably arranged for the purpose of instruction, and are so used. In laboratories, the college has well equipped departments in chemistry, anatomy

and physiology. The laboratory of physiological chemistry, recently opened, is new and a model in every way. In pathology the college is especially fortunate in being able to work in harmony with Bender Hygienic Laboratory. There is no better furnished institution of its kind to do the work which comes within the sphere of its usefulness.

"The Albany Medical College has had an enviable history since its birth in 1838. Great names have been found associated with its teaching functions. Its aspirations have been for the best, its achievements, commendable, scholarly and honorable. The past is an inspiration for present and future exertion to accomplish excellent results. For its present meritorious reputation there is abundant cause for congratulation. For adequate and fitting compensation for honorable endeavor no other reward is expected or desired beyond the consciousness of unselfish contributions to the sublime cause of human progress."

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.

The Albany Law School was the first fruit of an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New York on April 17, 1851, incorporating the University of Albany. This act was the legal expression of a desire to make Albany a seat of higher learning, which dates back to the time when Albany and Schenectady were rivals in the project of founding a College; for, as early as January 4, 1792. the Common Council of Albany voted to convey a part of the Public Square for the use of a College. provided that a charter should be obtained; and, in general, the founding of Union College, while not without the hearty coöperation of many distinguished Albanians, was also not without the rivalry of others.

The Act of 1851 was wide in its scope; it gave authority to organize a Literary Department, a Law Department, and a Scientific Department, and it further provided that the Albany Medical College, already existing, might, if so disposed, unite with the new departments organized under the Act. The University was authorized to take and to hold real and personal property with the somewhat unintelligible limitation, however, that it could not hold real estate yielding an annual income of more than ten thousand dollars. It could, nevertheless, incur unlimited indebtedness in the matter of current expenses, and had, of course, the usual powers and privileges in the granting of diplomas and conferring degrees. An amendment, passed in 1859, made the diploma of the Law Department valid to admit graduates to the bar as attorneys and counselors at law. Under this Act of 1851, the Albany Law School was founded and organized, and began active work on December 16th of that year. However, the University of Albany was never further realized, except in the incorporation of Dudley Observatory, on April 3, 1852, and ceased to exist upon the incorporation of Union University, under authority granted by Act of Legislature, passed April 10, 1873.

The Albany Law School, famous in the annals of American education, and the fourth oldest law school in the United States, being antedated only by Harvard, Yale and Cincinnati, was founded by Ira Harris, LL.D.; Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., and Amos Dean, LL.D., distinguished lawyers and public-spirited citizens who sought to exalt their profession and adorn their city. They held to the belief, far from universal at the time, that a technical, scholastic training in the law, under competent instruction, is an approach to the profession alike thorough in method and economical in time and money; and they fully realized, of course, the unusual advantages which the city of Albany afforded as a seat of legal education. The Trustees say in their first circular, issued in 1851, that—

"They suppose that they are presenting to the young men of the State and Nation facilities for acquiring varied knowledge which are nowhere else to be found of equal extent. The city of Albany is more centrally located than any other place of the same size. It, more than any other, combines the advantages of city and country, presenting the abundant means and opportunities for improvement of the one, with the good health and cheapness of living of the other. As the capital, it is, during the winter months, the seat of legislation, with all its incidental benefits. In its State Library, soon to have a building especially erected for its accommodation, it presents the best selected, if not the most extensive law library in the United States.

"Besides these, the Trustees feel confident that no other city of the same size can offer to the law student equal facilities for the acquisition of legal knowledge. A special term of the Supreme Court for the hearing of motions is held on the last Tuesday of every month. Courts, either for the trial of jury cases or of arguments at bar, are almost constantly in session, and the students have thus opportunities of witnessing the progress of trials and of arguments conducted and made by men who are eminent in the profession. The examples thus afforded in the efforts of men who occupy the first rank in the profession cannot fail to produce the most salutary effect. Few American cities, and none of the same size, can boast an array of legal talent superior to the city of Albany. The recent passage of the amendments to the

code, permanently locating the sessions of the Court of Appeals in the city of Albany, is a circumstance of great importance in its bearing upon the Law School, affording, as it will, to students opportunities of listening frequently to the highest displays of judicial reasoning on questions of great and absorbing interest."

These advantages, be it said, still obtain; though the added one of "board in respectable families * * * from two dollars to two and one-half dollars per week" must doubtless be classed as "rural" and obsolete; indeed, the strictly legal advantages, while they have not changed in kind, have doubtless grown in degree with the growth of the Empire State.

The first Board of Trustees was organized as follows: Greene C. Bronson, President; Thomas W. Olcott, Vice-President; Orlando Meads, Secretary; and Luther Tucker, Treasurer. The members of the first Faculty were Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth, President, who, however, took no part in instruction; Hon. Ira Harris, LL.D., Lecturer on Practice, Pleading and Evidence; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Lecturer on Real Estate, Wills, Domestic Relations, Personal Rights and Criminal Law; and Amos Dean, LL.D., Lecturer on Contracts, Personal Property and Commercial Law. The first class was organized December 16, 1851, with an enrollment of twenty-three students, of whom, after a term of sixteen weeks, seven were graduated in the spring of 1852. The first habitation of the school consisted of rented rooms in the Exchange building, at the corner of Broadway and State streets, the site of the present United States Government building. For the next two years the sessions were held in the Cooper building, at the corner of State and Green streets, and thereafter in the south wing—now Alumni Hall—of the Albany Medical College, until, in 1879, the Trustees purchased the Universalist Church building on the north side of State street, near Swan street. This building, through the liberality of Thomas W. Olcott, President of the Board of Trustees, was remodeled and adapted to the purposes of the school, which has continued to occupy it until the present time.

The sixteen weeks' term that constituted the course at the Law School in the beginning was in the prevailing mode—by lectures—and the purpose of it was to aid and direct students in their studies rather than to give

Amasa J. Parker. Ira Harris. Amos Dean.

them a comprehensive survey of the law. This first course was made up of three hundred and sixty lectures, of which Professor Dean gave one hundred and eighty and Professors Harris and Parker ninety each. And there was virtue in that first corps of three professors. All were eminent in their profession, in public life and as champions and patrons of education—excellent types, in fact, of the great lawyer who, because he is a great lawyer, is a great citizen also. As founders of the school they merit a few words of explicit mention.

Ira Harris, a graduate of Union College of the Class of 1824, had begun the study and practice of law in Albany and had there attained to high rank as a lawyer. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1847 became a Justice of the Supreme Court, a position which be held until 1860. He was a member of the State Constitutional Conventions of 1845 and 1867, and from 1862 to 1868 a Senator of the United States. As a judge he was noted for his sound and learned opinions, admirably expressed. As a jurist he was distinguished as one of the most effective advocates of the code of Civil Procedure of 1848, and his opinions in construction of it did much toward establishing it in favor and serviceableness. Naturally, therefore, his exposition of the code was of the highest value to students. He lectured without notes, and from the richness of a large experience in law and government.

Amasa J. Parker, a graduate of Union College of the Class of 1825, was likewise distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the affairs of state. In 1833 he was elected to the State Assembly, where his scholarly attainments led to his being chosen by the Legislature as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, in which body he served ten years. In 1834 he was appointed District Attorney of Delaware county, and in 1836 was elected Representative of Broome and Delaware counties, in Congress. His judicial career began when, in 1844, he became Judge of the Third Circuit and Vice-Chancellor, whereupon he removed from his home in Delhi to Albany. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, Judge Parker was elected Justice of the Supreme Court from the Third Judicial District for a term of eight years. He was twice the candidate of the Democratic party for the governorship of New York, in 1856 and in 1858, and was honored by presiden-

tial appointments as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and as Minister to Russia, both of which honors he declined. The last thirty years of his life he devoted chiefly to his profession, which he adorned by his talents, retaining his vigor of mind and body until his death in 1890, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He remained in the service of the Albany Law School until 1870, giving instruction with legal acumen somewhat beyond the grasp of his students, perhaps, but worthy of their emulation.

Amos Dean, a graduate of Union College of the Class of 1826, and the founder *par excellence* of the Albany Law School, took a prominent part also in the founding of the Albany Medical College. He was likewise the founder of the Albany Young Men's Association, a kind of educational club made up of young men of similar tastes, and the prototype of many similar organizations in other cities. Mr. Dean was furthermore at one time Chancellor and Professor at Iowa University, and, in general, an ardent advocate and promoter of educational interests. He was learned not only in the law, but likewise in medicine, in history, and in literature. His "History of Civilization" and, in a greater degree, his work on "Medical Jurisprudence," brought him a good deal of distinction as an author. An accomplished practitioner, he was also an accomplished scholar at law. He wrote his lectures for his classes with the utmost care and elaboration, and, while sometimes almost bewildering in the plentitude of his citations, he was concise and clear in his exposition of principles. As an instructor of young men, he left the impression of intelligent and profound scholarship calculated to inspire high ideals of the profession of law; and he had further a fine gentlemanliness which enabled him to become a personal factor in the lives of his students, many of whom in later years acknowledged his influence with gratitude.

Obviously, the Albany Law School began under good auspices and with good interpreters of them, and therefore grew rapildy in reputation and in patronage. There were eighty-five graduates in the Class of 1856, one hundred and eight in the Class of 1860; and, while there was a falling off in attendance during the Civil war, there was a marked increase afterward. The Class of 1867 had the distinction not only of being the largest numerically in the history of the school, but of having on its

roll every grade of military rank from private to brigadier general. And there was eminence in this class too: President William McKinley, Justice Irving G. Vann, of the New York Court of Appeals, and Justices D. Cady Herrick and William E. Scripture, of the New York Supreme Court, were members of it. In subsequent years the school has maintained a good average of attendance, and has graduated in all nearly three thousand students.

The early curriculum was extended in time and in scope as the needs of students became better known, and methods of instruction in law were better defined. The annual session of one term of sixteen weeks was increased in 1854 to two terms of twelve weeks, each, and in 1859 to three terms of twelve weeks each. In 1895 the annual session was divided into semesters. In 1898 the course of study was revised and further amplified, and two full years of study were prescribed for candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The scope of instruction has likewise been amplified from time to time. Lectures came to be supplemented by a systematic study of text-books with oral and written examinations, moot courts, and finally, in 1889, at the beginning of the deanship of George W. Kirchwey, by a partial adoption of the Harvard system of instruction through leading cases referred to the class for investigation; this is essentially a laboratory method, and an anticipation of the kind of work that a practicing lawyer must do.

The chronology of the Albany Law School is a record of gradual progress, and is not marked by many extraordinary events. Its annals, apart from the development of the curriculum, are largely a record of changes in personnel. Thomas W. Olcott succeeded Greene C. Bronson as President of the Board of Trustees in 1855, and continued in office until his death in 1880. Of the original Faculty, Professor Amos Dean died in 1868; Professor Amasa J. Parker resigned in 1870; and Professor Ira Harris died in 1875. In 1870, Isaac Edwards, LL.D., succeeded to the chair of Professor Dean, and the Hon. Matthew Hale, LL.D., to the chair of Professor Parker. At the same time the Faculty was enlarged; the members added were Charles T. F. Spoor, Esq., as Lecturer on subjects assigned; the Hon. William L. Learned, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court, as Lecturer on Equity Jurisprudence, Civil Law, and the Trial of Causes; Hon.

William F. Allen, LL.D., then a Judge of the Court of Appeals, as Lecturer on Real Property.

In 1873 the Albany Law School, hitherto officially designated as the Law Department of the University of Albany, became, by voluntary association with the corporations of Union College, the Albany Medical College, and the Dudley Observatory, the Law Department of the University organized under the Act of Legislature passed April 10, 1873, and designated Union University. The Law Department, as well as the other departments of the new University, retained its own Board of Trustees, its own rights of property, and all its other corporate rights previously existing. It was, of course, represented along with the other departments of the University on the Board of Governors organized on June 13, 1873.

In 1874 the Hon. John T. Hoffman, ex-Governor of the State of New York, succeeded Judge Allen as Lecturer on Real Property. On the death of Professor Harris, in 1875, Charles T. F. Spoor succeeded to his chair, lecturing on Practice and Pleading at common law and under the code. In 1878 Eliphalet Nott Potter, D.D., LL.D., President of Union College and Chancellor of Union University, assumed a lectureship on the Feudal System; that same year Henry Coppee, LL.D., was appointed Lecturer on International Law, and the Hon. Hiram E. Sickles, Lecturer on Evidences. On the death of Professor Edwards, in 1879, the Hon. Horace E. Smith, LL.D., of Johnstown, New York, succeeded him as Dean of the Faculty, and gave lectures on Personal Property, Contracts, Commercial Law, Common Law, Pleading, Torts, and Medical Jurisprudence. Henry S. McCall, Esq., and Irving Browne, Esq., were also appointed to the Faculty at this time, Professor McCall lecturing on Real Estate and Wills, and Professor Browne on Domestic Relations and Criminal Law.

It was Dean Smith who initiated the movement which led to the purchase of the building now occupied by the school, and the remodelling of it through the liberality of Thomas W. Olcott, President of the Board of Trustees. This building was dedicated to its new use, with appropriate ceremonies, on March 10, 1879. Judge Parker gave the historical address, in the course of which, commenting upon the former use of the building as a temple of worship he said: "Let it be dedicated with all due

The Library—Albany Law School.

ceremony to its future purposes, second only in sacredness of character to that for which it has hitherto been used. Reminded by the impressive and undying maxims inscribed on your walls, that you are here to learn to follow implicitly the rules of justice, truth and honor, and remembering the old Roman motto '*Justitia Virtutum Regina,*' that Justice is the queen of virtues, who will dare say that this temple is not consecrated to a sacred use?'' Judge Samuel Hand, in an address which he made, paid tribute to the memory of Judge William F. Allen and Professor Isaac Edwards, then lately deceased. Charles Emory Smith, who was at that time editor of the *Albany Evening Journal,* spoke in memory of Judge Ira Harris. Dean Smith, in the concluding address, outlined his policy for the betterment of the school and its work. The course of three terms of twelve weeks each was at this time supplemented by the requiremnt of a year in the law office, either before or after the formal study of the school. Moot courts for the argument and trial of causes were continued, two being held each week; and the requirement that all candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws should read before the Dean or Faculty, six weeks before Commencement, an original thesis pertaining to the history, science or practice of law, was retained.

In 1880, on the death of Thomas W. Olcott, Orlando Meads succeeded to the Presidency, Marcus T. Hun, Esq., succeeding Mr. Meads as Secretary. President Meads died in 1883, and the Hon. William L. Learned, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court, became President of the Board of Trustees; Charles J. Buchanan, Esq., was appointed Secretary, Marcus T. Hun, Esq., having resigned; Nathiel C. Moak, Esq., entered the Faculty as Lecturer on Books and Judicial Systems. The Alumni Association was organized that year under the presidency of Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of the Class of 1864; and the founding of this Association awakened a new interest in the School among the numerous graduates throughout the country.

Dean Smith, whose administration of the affairs of the School had been unusually successful, offered his resignation in 1887, but, upon persuasion, postponed his action until the spring of 1889, when he resumed the active practice of law. His successor was George W. Kirchwey, thirty-four years of age at the time, and a brilliant and

scholarly lawyer, with exceptional gifts as a teacher. In his lectures on Jurisprudence, the Law of Contracts, and Corporations, he adopted to a considerable degree the Harvard system of teaching, by citation and discussion of leading cases illustrative of important principles. His lectures proved very stimulating, and the case system has, since his time, been employed in the School along with the study of text books and the oral and written lectures of instructors.

In 1890 the Hon. Hiram E. Sickles resigned from the Faculty, and James W. Eaton succeeded him as Lecturer on Evidence; Maurice J. Levi, M.D., was appointed Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, and Harold L. Hooker, Esq., as Instructor in Elementary Law. Then, also, the Hon. Judson S. Landon began his service as Professor of Constitutional Law. Dean Kirchwey, after a brilliant administration, resigned in 1891 to accept a chair in the Columbia Law School, and was succeeded in the Deanship by Lewis B. Hall, A.M., who gave instruction in Contracts and Commercial Law. Charles T. F. Spoor, Lecturer on Practice and Pleading at Common Law and under the Code, died that year, and was succeeded by J. Newton Fiero, Esq.; Eugene Burlingame was at the same time made Instructor in the Law of Real Property, and James F. Tracey, Esq., Instructor in the Law of Corporations.

At the beginning of the session of 1895, the Board of Trustees was reorganized with the Hon. Amasa J. Parker as President; James W. Eaton as Treasurer; Charles J. Buchanan as Secretary; and the Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, Matthew Hale, Marcus T. Hun, the Hon. William L. Learned, J. Newton Fiero, Seymour Van Santvoord, the Hon. Alton B. Parker, Charles C. Lester, Alonzo P. Strong, James Lansing, the Hon. Judson S. Landon and Edward P. White, as the other members. The Faculty also was reorganized and constituted as follows: Andrew V. V. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., President; J. Newton Fiero, Dean; James W. Eaton, Eugene Burlingame, James F. Tracey and Joseph A. Lawson, Instructors; the Hon. Judson S. Landon, LL.D.; the Hon. Alton B. Parker, Matthew Hale, LL.D.; the Hon. D. Cady Herrick; the Hon. Danforth E. Ainsworth; Andrew MacFarlane, M.D.; the Hon. Walter E. Ward, and C. E. Franklin, Special Lecturers. The Board of Trustees was the same for 1896, and the Faculty also with the addition

of Lewis R. Parker as Lecturer on Bailments and Suretyship. Of this Faculty, three were Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court; while Dean Fiero, in addition to being the author of well known works on "Special Actions" and "Special Proceedings," was for two successive years President of the State Bar Association, and was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of the Board of State Law Examiners, making the examination of applicants for admission to the bar uniform throughout the State. The consequent Court of Appeals rules for the admission of attorneys, etc., requiring three years of preparation of all students at law before applying for admission to the bar and requiring candidates to be examined before the new Board of Examiners, went into effect January 1, 1895.

The one year course at the Albany Law School was continued, however, until 1898, when the Trustees and Faculty extended it to two years of not less than eight months each, in accordance with the following requirement of the State Board of Regents: "No candidate shall receive the University degree of LL.B unless, in addition to passing all required examinations in law, he has filed satisfactory evidence that, after completing a general education required by the Regents' Academic Diploma, he has taken, to the satisfaction of the Faculty, not less than two years' course in one or more law schools registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard." This is the rule still operative, and in compliance with which the course at the Albany Law School is constructed, the classes being designated Junior and Senior.

The Semi-Centennial of the Albany Law School was celebrated on May 30, 1901, at ten o'clock in the morning. The Alumni met for reorganization at the rooms of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Some two hundred graduates were present. Amasa J. Parker, the retiring President of the Alumni Association, briefly addressed the meeting, and nominated as temporary chairman William P. Rudd, who, after a few words of greeting, invited the pleasure of the meeting. A new constitution was adopted and the following officers elected: Honorary President, William McKinley, '67, President of the United States; President, Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, of the Court of Appeals, '72; First Vice-President, Judge Irving G. Vann, '67; Second Vice-President, Wheeler H. Peckham, '52; Third Vice-

President, Justice David J. Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, '58; Fourth Vice-President, Lewis E. Carr, '63; Fifth Vice-President, Adelbert Moot, '77; Executive Committee: William P. Rudd, Samuel S. Hatt, Andrew J. Nellis, Milton A. Fowler, and R. C. Coleman; Secretary, A. Page Smith; Treasurer, Edwin Van Wormer. Wheeler H. Peckham and others of the older Alumni present addressed the meeting, and letters of greeting from many distinguished graduates were read. After the morning meeting, the Trustees, Faculty and Alumni were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Ten Eyck, by the Albany County Bar Association.

The afternoon session convened at Odd Fellows' Hall at three o'clock in the afternoon, Chief Judge Alton B. Parker presiding. After prayer by the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College and Chancellor of Union University, President Parker addressed the Association on the value of law school training in general, and, in particular, in praise of the extraordinary success of the Albany Law School in the training of able lawyers. The Hon. William W. Goodrich, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department, delivered the Anniversary Address on "Fifty Years of Jurisprudence." Wheeler H. Peckham, '52, spoke on "The Lawyer of the Future," and George Laywer, '87, followed with the Historical Address, briefly narrating the annals of the first fifty years of the Albany Law School. The concluding address was that of Dean J. Newton Fiero, on "The Albany Law School in its relation to Legal Education."

Amasa J. Parker, '64, presided at the evening session. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. H. Lucus, after which William H. McElroy, '61, spoke on the ideals of the Lawyer's profession; *noblesse oblige* was his theme. The Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, Chancellor of the University, spoke on the increasing need of technical education, and the exceptional facilities of the Albany Law School for satisfying that need in legal education; and, after a few words of direct address to the graduates of the year, he conferred on them the degree of LL.B. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on William McKinley, President of the United States, "in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary," and as a recognition of the fact that he was a graduate of the school. The President,

who had sent friendly greetings to the Association, afterward acknowledged, with "cordial appreciation," the honor conferred upon him. At ten o'clock in the evening the President of the school, Amasa J. Parker, gave a reception to the Alumni and guests at his residence.

The Albany Law School is at present (1906) in a thriving condition, with an able Board of Trustees, alert to the interests of the institution, an efficient corps of instructors, a distinguished corps of special lecturers, and a student body numbering one hundred twenty six. Of late a movement has been inaugurated to secure a favorable site, and to construct a new school building. The site has been guaranteed, and some progress made toward raising the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a school edifice worthy of the dignity of this honorable old school.

The Trustees of the Albany Law School at the present time are: Amasa J. Parker, President; Seymour Van Santvoord, Vice-President; Charles J. Buchanan, Secretary; Andrew V. V. Raymond, Marcus T. Hun, J. Newton Fiero, Danforth E. Ainsworth, D. Cady Herrick, Lewis E. Carr, Alton B. Parker, Charles C. Lester, Alonzo P. Strong, A. Page Smith, Irving G. Vann, and Thomas H. Hubbard. The members of the Faculty and their departments are: Andrew V. V. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University; Dean J. Newton Fiero, LL.D., Procedure, Equity, Torts, Wills, Evidence; Lewis R. Parker, Bailments, Bills and Notes, Guaranty and Suretyship; Fletcher W. Battershall, Elementary Law, Domestic Relations, Partnership; Frank White, Corporations; George Lawyer, Contracts, Personal Property and Sales; Frank B. Gilbert, Real Property; Alvah S. Newcomb, Damages. The Special Lecturers and their subjects are: The Hon. Alton B. Parker, LL.D., The Development of the Law; the Hon. Irving G. Vann, LL.D., Insurance; the Hon. D. Cady Herrick, Municipal Corporations; the Hon. Alden Chester, the Federal Judicial System; Andrew MacFarlane, M.D., Medical Jurisprudence; the Hon. Walter E. Ward, Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks; Stephen B. Griswold, Books and their Uses.

The course, extending over two years, is intended "to be of the most practical character, covering those topics of law and practice upon which the student will be examined for admission, and at the same time giving him a

knowledge of legal principles which will be of immediate benefit in the first years of his professional work, as well as a knowledge of procedure which cannot fail to be of great assistance to him during his entire career at the Bar." The methods of instruction pursued are the systematic study of text-books with oral and written examinations, "oral and written lectures by the instructors, the students taking notes of the principles and all the cases cited," and the case system, the instructor citing and expounding leading cases illustrative of important principles. The student is furthermore expected to avail himself of the opportunity of attending the highest courts of the State of New York, convened in Albany. The Law School has a well selected library, while students enjoy furthermore the inestimable privilege of access to the State Law Library, "the most extensive and best selected in the United States, consisting of sixty-five thousand volumes." That the training given is most efficient, is proved by the extraordinary success of the graduates of the Albany Law School in their examinations for admission to the bar; from June, 1898, to June, 1902, inclusive, for example, of the two hundred forty-seven students graduated, only seven failed in the examinations, or less than three per cent.; while the percentage of failures under the present system of examinations has ranged as high as fifty-six per cent. of the applicants. This large measure of success is a high tribute to the efficiency of the Albany Law School, though due in part, no doubt, to the special attention paid to the Law and Practice of the State of New York.

The subjects pursued during the two years are as follows: Junior year, First Semester—The Law of Persons and Property, Contracts, Torts, Books and their Uses; Junior year, Second Semester—Torts, The Law of Person and Property, Personal Property and Sales, Bailments, Principal and Agent, Domestic Relations, The Law of Damages; Senior year, First Semester—The Law of Negligence, Procedure, Partnership, Real Property, Bills and Notes; Senior year, Second Semester—Procedure, Corporations, Guaranty and Suretyship, Criminal Law, Evidence, Equity, Liens, Wills.

An important department of the work of instruction at the Albany Law School, and one proved by its fruit to be good, is the Hubbard Lectureship on Legal Ethics. In May, 1902, General Thomas H. Hubbard, '61, put at

the disposal of the Board of Trustees the sum of ten thousand dollars, the income to be used to defray the expenses of one or more lectures annually on the general subject of Legal Ethics. The initial lecture on "A Plea for an Improved and Uniform Oath for Attorneys upon their Admission to Practice" was delivered by the donor. His successors have been such distinguished men as the Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut and Lecturer in the Yale Law School, who spoke on "The Relation of the Lawyer to the Court;" Justice David J. Brewer, '58, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who spoke on "The Lawyer as a Legislator;" the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, '53, who spoke on "The Duty of the Hour;" the Hon. Judson S. Landon, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, who spoke on "The Duty of the Advocate;" Judge Irving G. Vann, '65, who spoke on "Contingent Fees," and Henry Wade Rogers, LL.D., Dean of the Yale Law School, who spoke on "Legal Ethics." Other lecturers announced are the Hon. William E. Werner, Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the Hon. Alton B. Parker, '72, formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1904.

The Albany Law School offers five prizes, limited to two-year students. These are: The Edward Thompson Company Prize of a set of "The Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice," or a set of "The American and English Encyclopedia of Law,"—as the student may elect—to the member of the graduating class who shall write the best thesis of between four thousand five hundred and five thousand words on some legal subject to be assigned by the Dean of the Faculty; the Amasa J. Parker Prize, given in memory of Amasa J. Parker, LL.D., one of the founders and, for many years, an instructor of the School, by his family, and awarded to the members of the graduating class of highest standing in deportment and in the performance of his general duties; the J. Newton Fiero Dean's Prizes, of Dean Fiero's works on "Special Actions" and "Special Proceedings" to the member of the graduating class who has excelled in his class work and examinations in Procedure during the course, and of the Dean's work on "Torts" to the Junior of highest standing in Torts: the Matthew Bender Prize, of the eight volume set of "The American Electrical Cases," published by the donor, to the graduate of highest stand-

ing in the examination on Corporations: the White Prize, the work on "Corporations" of Frank White, of the Faculty, offered by the author as a second prize for excellence in class work and examination on Corporations. Besides these the Gilbert M. Speir Memorial Scholarship of Union College,—the sum of ninety dollars awarded by the Faculty of Union College to a Senior chosen for excellence in historical studies—is restricted to those who purpose to pursue their studies in the Albany Law School; and the recipients of the three John K. Porter Memorial Scholarships of Union College,—each of ninety dollars—usually take their law course in the Law Department of Union University.

Of student organizations at the Albany Law School, there are chapters of three legal fraternities,—Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi and Gamma Eta Gamma; and there are also class organizations, a basket ball team, and as a rule, other athletic teams.

The three founders of the Albany Law School are appropriately commemorated by mural tablets in the school library,—the Harris tablet on the left, the Parker tablet in the center, and the Dean tablet on the right—each capped with a facial likeness. These were erected in May, 1900, and are inscribed as follows:

"Ubique Patriam Reminisci."
Ira Harris, LL.D.,
Graduated at Union College, Class 1824.
Born May 31, 1802.
Died December 2, 1875.
One of the Founders of the Albany Law School, 1851.

"Fideli Certa Merces."
Amasa J. Parker, LL.D.,
Graduated at Union College, Class 1825.
Born June 2, 1807,
Died May 13, 1890.
One of the Founders of the Albany Law School, 1851

"Virtuti Moenia Cedant."
Amos Dean, LL.D.,
Graduated at Union College, Class 1826
Born January 16, 1802.
Died January 26, 1868.
One of the Founders of the Albany Law School, 1851.

The roll of distinguished graduates of the Albany Law

School is a long one. These may be mentioned: William McKinley, President of the United States; David J. Brewer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War, and Senator of the United States; William F. Vilas, Secretary of War, and Senator of the United States; Irving G. Vann, Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York; James H. Eckels, Comptroller of Currency; the Hon. Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States; D. Cady Herrick; William D. Dickey; William W. Goodrich; William E. Scripture; Watson M. Rogers; George H. Fitts; William W. Douglass; George F. Brown; Wheeler H. Peckham; Everett P. Wheeler; Esek Cowen; Harris W. Plaisted; Abraham Lansing; Charles E. Fitch; William S. Opdyke; George L. Stedman; Stephen B. Griswold; Wheelock G. Veazey; George M. Bliss; William H. McElroy; William P. Prentice; J. Edward Simmons; James Lansing; Amasa J. Parker; Daniel A. Dickenson; Marcus T. Hun; N. S. Gilson; Grenville A. Tremain; Zerab S. Westbrook; David A. Thompson; Charles Theodore Boone; Andrew S. Draper; D. Willers, Jr.; Joseph H. Willard; Lewis A. Barker; Tracy C. Becker; Charles B. Hubbell; Adelbert Moot; Ward McAllister; Norton Chase; John V. L. Pruyn, Jr.; E. Corning Townsend; Miles Beach; T. C. Callicot; R. H. McClellan; St. Clair McKelway; George A. Madill.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.

By Lewis Ross LL.D., Director of the Observatory.

The Dudley Observatory at Albany owes its name to Mrs. Blandina Dudley, a former resident of Albany, who was the largest donor of funds in the original establishment of the institution, and who subsequently added to its endowment by a bequest. In all, Mrs. Dudley gave $105,000 for the use of the Observatory. In conferring this name, the Trustees complied with the desire of Mrs. Dudley to honor the memory of her deceased husband, Charles E. Dudley, who had been mayor of Albany and United States Senator. A marble bust of Mr. Dudley, by the well known sculptor, Erastus D. Palmer, adorns the entrance hall of the Observatory.

The Observatory corporation was organized in 1851, and was incorporated in 1852 by Act of Legislature. It originated in the movement then developing for the establishment of the University in the city of Albany. In this movement for a University, Dr. James H. Armsby seems to have been the leading spirit.

It is said that the immediate impulse that resulted in the establishment of a department of astronomy, designed to be subsequently affiliated with the proposed university, was received from a course of astronomical lectures delivered in Albany by Professor Ormsby McKnight Mitchell, then in charge of the Observatory at Cincinnati, Ohio. Professor Mitchell was an orator who has probably never been surpassed in this country in the popular exposition of science.

To the support of the new enterprise several contributors promptly gathered. Prominent among these was Thomas W. Olcott, an Albany banker, who remained at the head of the Observatory enterprise for more than a quarter of a century. He was the largest single contributor after Mrs. Dudley. John H. Rathbone, Dr. James H. Armsby and Robert H. Pruyn, were, among others, most actively engaged in forwarding the establishment of the new institution.

The original Observatory was established by popular subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to nearly $100,000, in addition to the gifts by Mrs. Dudley. The original building was located in the northern part of Albany, on land donated by Stephen van Rensselaer, the last representative of the line of Patroons under whom the colonization of Albany was effected.

After some years the Trustees concluded an arrangement with several of the leading scentific men of the country by which the astronomical interests of the institution were confided to a so-called Scientific Council. The members of this council were: Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; and Benjamin Peirce, Professor of Mathematics in Harvard College, and Director of the office of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. Dr. Benjamin Apthorp Gould was chosen as the immediate director of the scientific activities of the new Observatory.

The task of providing buildings and instruments proceeded slowly; but in August, 1856, while the Observatory was still in an unfinished state, it was inaugurated with impressive ceremonies. The exercises were held in a great tent erected in Academy Park, the site of which is now commemorated by a bronze tablet with suitable inscription. The American Association for the Advancement of Science was holding its annual meeting in Albany at that time. This had brought together the leading scientific men of America and numerous men of scientific eminence from abroad. Edward Everett delivered the inaugural address, famous since that time as a masterpiece of American eloquence. The enthusiasm of the occasion was heightened when an announcement was made from the stage, that Mrs. Dudley, in addition to her previous contributions, now offered $50,000 as the nucleus of a permanent endowment for carrying on the Observatory in the future. The great naturalist, Louis Agassiz, led in the cheering which followed.

The arrangement under which the Observatory was carried on, involved a species of co-operation with the United States Coast Survey. Dr. Gould and his assistant, Dr. Peters, (afterwards generally known for his discovery of asteroids at the Observatory of Hamilton College) were employees of the Coast Survey, who were

Dudley Observatory.

to give their spare time to the work of the Observatory. This arrangement did not work smoothly, and before the installation of instruments was completed the association with Dr. Gould and the Scientific Council was terminated, in 1859. This was the outcome of an acrimonious controversy which became notable in the local history of Albany.

While acting as Director of the Observatory, Dr. Gould set up the Olcott Meridian Circle, made from special designs, and containing features of special excellence that have secured for it a high degree of estimation in professional circles down to the present time. It is still the principal instrument of the Dudley Observatory, and one of the best of its class in the world. While here, Dr. Gould, with the aid of his assistants, also executed a uranometry of a part of the northern sky as a preliminary to observations with the meridian-circle.

In 1857, Dr. C. H. F. Peters, assistant of Dr. Gould discovered the fourth comet of 1857, which proved to be of considerable subsequent interest.

In September of the following year George Searle, another of Dr. Gould's assistants, discovered the small planet since known as Pandora, in allusion to the controversy then going on relative to the management of the Observatory.

During this period the longitude of the Observatory was determined by telegraph, with much elaboration. Many observations of the brightness of variable stars were secured; but, until very near the end of Dr. Gould's incumbency, none of the larger instruments had been installed, and then only the meridian-circle; so that there was no opportunity for entering upon a regular series of astronomical observations.

After engaging in various astronomical researches at Cambridge, Massachussets. Dr. Gould, with the aid of his friend, Senor Sarmiento, first President of the Argentine Republic, established an observatory at Cordoba. This is the National Observatory of Argentina, and has been distinguished as among the foremost of the observatories in the southern hemisphere for the value of its astronomical productions. Dr. Gould became one of the most distinguished of American astronomers.

After the retirement of Dr. Gould in 1859, the Trustees returned to their first counsellor and guide, Professor O. M. Mitchell, who consented to take general direction

of the astronomical interests of the Observatory. Meanwhile, Dr. Francis Bruennow, of the University of Michigan, was designated as Associate Director, to take actual charge of the observatory. Dr. Bruennow, like Dr. Gould, was then a professional astronomer of high standing, at a time when there were few such in this country; and he had become well known for his valuable contributions to the professional literature of astronomy. He had been a pupil of the famous Encke, at Berlin, and had achieved a reputation before emigrating to this country. He came to Albany apparently with the understanding that Professor Mitchell would probably not take active charge of the Observatory; but, in the course of the next year, owing to an unexpected turn in his own arrangements, Professor Mitchell took up his residence at the Dudley Observatory, and Dr. Bruennow returned to Ann Arbor. The stay of the latter at the Observatory was too brief for the formation of any extended plan of scientific research. Work was begun with the Olcott Meridian Circle, and publication of some results offered in the *Astronomical Notices*, a periodical conducted under the editorship of Dr. Bruennow. Subsequently, Dr. Bruennow returned to Europe, where he became Astronomer Royal for Ireland.

The incumbency of Professor Mitchell was likewise brief. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and early in 1861, was given an appointment in the Union Army, where he subsequently rose to the rank of Major General of Volunteers. He died from fever, while in command of his division in North Carolina. During this time the equipment of the Observatory had been virtually completed by the installation of an equatorial telescope of thirteen-inches aperture, and of a large transit instrument, in addition to the meridian-circle already in position.

General Mitchell was succeeded by Professor George W. Hough, one of Mitchell's assistants in the Observatory. For some years about this time, the meridian-circle was used in the observations of planets and of faint telescopic stars. Later on, Professor Hough became interested in meteorology, and especially in mechanical devices for automatic registry of changes in meteorological elements. His self-recording barometer was the most notable outcome of his activity in this line. The principle employed by Hough was that of mechanical

registry through the aid of electrical contact. Professor Hough was a pioneer in this line, which later developed in a high degree new devices, as is usual in such cases superseding the first inventions. Self-registering instruments are now universally employed by meteorological establishments all over the world.

Professor Hough also devised a printing chronograph for the registry of star-transits. By means of this instrument, the observer at the telescope taps a key, and the time by the clock, to the nearest fiftieth of a second, is recorded in print on the moving paper slip of the chronograph. These instruments are still in use to some extent, and modifications of them have lately been adopted at the National Observatory of France, in Paris.

In 1873 the Dudley Observatory became a part of Union University. Hitherto, in connection with the Albany Medical School and the Albany Law School, it nominally had formed a part of the University of Albany. This was never formally developed, and apparently no interest had been manifested in respect to it subsequent to the preliminary agitation for its organization in 1851. The three Albany institutions had been founded, however, with an express notion that they were to become departments of a University.

Correspondence still preserved indicates that the plan for a Post-graduate University at Albany was regarded with favorable interest by the leading scientific men of the country, many of whom expressed willingness to give their services to the proposed institution whenever means for its establishment should be provided adequate for a hopeful beginning. Apparently, such means were not forthcoming; and it is doubtful whether the real magnitude of such an enterprise was fully understood by its promoters.

Soon after the association of the Dudley Observatory with Union University, an arrangement was devised by which the Army Signal Service, or Weather Bureau, at Washington, took charge of the meteorological work of the Obesrvatory. This arrangement continued until 1877, when it was terminated. Meanwhile Professor Hough had resigned, and for some years previous to 1876 all attempts at any kind of astronomical activity at the Observatory had been abandoned.

The astronomical history of the Observatory for the first twenty-four years of its nominal existence had

fallen far short of the anticipations of its founders. This was in part due to the lack of a definite plan in the beginning, and later to the lack of funds for current maintenance of the Observatory on a scale commensurate with the needs of a continually active and efficient producer of scientific results. This lack, combined with other circumstances, led to short terms of service for the astronomers successively enlisted in its service. In 1876 interest in the Observatory as an independent astronomical institution was apparently at a low ebb. Various propositions had been considered for associating the conduct of the Observatory with some one of the scientific departments of the General Government, such department to become responsible for the scientific usefulness of the Observatory. These propositions met with no favorable response.

In 1876, after the interregnum in astronomical work already described, the present director, Lewis Boss, then assistant astronomer of the United States Northern Boundary Commission, was placed in charge of the Observatory. His first work consisted in the completion of a research upon the "Declinations of Five Hundred Stars," then in hand. This was published in 1878 as an appendix to the Report of the Commission on the Northern Boundary. The star-positions contained in this work were at once adopted as the basis of the star-declinations of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac.*

In 1878, after correspondence with the Zone-Commission of the *Astronomische Gesellsschaft*, the Dudley Observatory undertook the observation for one of the zones into which the northern sky had been partitioned for a comprehensive scheme of position-measurements, under international co-operation. The project was to secure an accurate determination of position in duplicate for every star in the northern sky as bright as the ninth magnitude. Such a star is about one twenty-fifth the brightness of the faintest star visible to the unassisted eye. There are about 150,000 stars of the category described, between the north pole and 25° of south declination. This area was divided into eighteen parts, and that assumed by the Dudley Observatory embraced the zone from one to four degrees north of the celestial equator. The observations were made with the Olcott Meridian Circle. In support of the work the regular income of the Observatory from invested funds was supplemented by subscriptions

amounting to about $2,700. The observations were begun in 1878, completed in 1882, offered for publication in 1888, and were published at Leipsic, Germany, in 1890. Although this zone was one of the last two undertaken, its results were the first published. This was the first astronomical publication containing an extensive contribution of results that had emanated from the scientific exertions of the Observatory.

Meanwhile, in 1882, the Director of the Observatory had observed the total eclipse of the sun in August, 1878, at West-Las Animas, Colorado. From September, 1882, to February, 1883, he was occupied with the duty of observing the transit of Venue, December, 1882. For this purpose he had been placed in charge of the Government party sent to Santiago De Chile to observe the Transit. The weather was clear on the day of the Transit, and the observations were entirely successful.

Beginning in 1879, the Observatory gave much attention to observations and calculations relating to numerous comets which appeared. From 1881 to 1888, the activity of the Observatory in this line was notable. It became a recognized center for securing early information in relation to comets to be diffused in this country and in Europe by a bureau of astronomical telegrams. For these years there was rarely a newly discovered comet for which the first orbit was not computed at the Dudley Observatory. These first orbits were usually supplemented by revised calculations made at the Observatory and published in the *Astronomical Journal* or elsewhere.

In March, 1882, a new comet was discovered by Mr. Charles S. Wells, an assistant at the Dudley Observatory. This comet turned out to be of unusual interest. It was visible for a long time, became visible to the naked eye, and was the first to give unmistakable evidence of the presence of sodium in its composition, therein proving that comets are not constituted solely of a narrowly restricted number of purely gaseous elements.

To some extent work on comets and planets has been continued at the Dudley Observatory, though all such activities, since 1888, have been distinctly casual and subsidiary to the main objects of the institution.

The original location of the Dudley Observatory in close proximity to the four tracks of the New York Central railroad proved decidedly inconsistent with the

higher uses of an instrument like the Olcott Meridian Circle. For this reason, and because the observing rooms of the institution were not well adapted for use, a somewhat prolonged consideration of the question resulted, in 1893, in the removal of the Dudley Observatory to a new site in the south-western part of Albany. The new site is located in one of the numerous park areas belonging to the city, far from any probable future disturbance from railroads or manufacturing plants. At this time the removal was facilitated through an appropriation of $15,000 by the city, in exchange for the property formerly occupied by the Observatory, and by subscriptions from over sixty persons. The aggregate of these subscriptions amounted to $55,000.

Notable among the contributions was that of Miss Catherine Wolf Bruce, of New York City, amounting to $35,000, the greater part of which has been reserved for additional endowment. A new equatorial telescope, of twelve inches aperture, and of the first quality, was provided by Robert C. Pruyn and Charles L. Pruyn, sons of Robert H. Pruyn, a former President of the Observatory Trustees.

Messrs. John, Dudley, and Frederic P. Olcott, sons of Thomas W. Olcott, prominent in the founding of the Observatory, and donor of the meridian-circle, provided means for modernizing the instrument and for re-establishing it upon the new site in a building of special construction admirably adapted to its purpose.

Thus the Dudley Observatory, well equipped for its special work, found itself prepared in 1894 to enter upon a renewed career of astronomical activity under greatly improved conditions.

In 1897 the Dudley Observatory received a bequest of $1,500 from the estate of Dr. Thomas Hun, who had been a Trustee of the institution. This was passed to the credit of the endowment fund. On New Years Day, 1906, the Dudley Observatory received from Hon. Frederic P. Olcott, of New York, a gift of $25,000 which has been added to the endowment.

During the last fifteen years the work of the Dudley Observatory has been directed to the accomplishment of a specific object in stellar astronomy. This object is to ascertain as exactly as possible the motions of about 25,000 of the brighter stars, including those which have been most frequently observed in the past. The motions

are to be determined by the collection and assimilation of all existing measurements of star-positions available for the purpose, and by making further measurements with the Olcott circle at the present time. Such motions, when ascertained, furnish the basis for study of the structure and mechanism of the universe of stars, and for our knowledge of the motion of the sun in space.

This work has been in the line of natural development from the previous history of the Observatory. The purposes expressed in the early history of the observatory,—concretely illustrated in provision of a meridian-circle of the first order,—are consistent with this direction of its activities. The work on the Declination of Five Hundred Stars completed at the Dudley observatory in 1878 was a natural preliminary to such a line of research.

But the immediate stimulus to the present line of investigation at the Observatory originated in 1887, and was an outgrowth of the "Zone-work," so-called, to which allusion has already been made. When the results of measurements upon the positions of about 8,000 telescopic stars had become known, a detailed and critical comparison of these, with observations made in the past, showed that the faint, telescopic stars participated in the parallactic effects of the solar motion in space to a degree before unsuspected. With reference to the great mass of faint telescopic stars, a general impression had prevailed that their motions were really so small that no measurable tendencies to systematic motion could be detected through a comparison of the oldest with the latest observations of such stars. The investigations made at the Dudley Observatory, 1887-89, cleared up this point. They showed that the average star of the ninth magnitude is really much nearer to us than had been generally supposed, although this conclusion was accepted with marked reluctance at the time.

About this time, the pressure of the plan to enter upon a comprehensive investigation of the motions of about 25,000 of the brighter and most frequently measured stars began to be strongly felt at the Dudley Observatory. This work was known to be extensive, and in its entirety far beyond the existing resources of the Dudley Observatory. But gradually, with the assistance of appropriations from the Bache fund of the National Academy of Sciences, and later from individuals among the trustees of the Dudley Observatory, a beginning was made. With

minor interruptions the work has been steadily pursued, in one form, or another, ever since.

From 1894 to 1900 observations were made for the production of a star-catalog to contain about 10,000 stars, the larger part of which are situated between the parallels twenty-one and thirty-seven of south declination. In large part, for the observatories of Europe, these stars culminate at an altitude too low in the south for accurate observation.

Recently observations of specially precise character have been made upon all the stars visible to the naked eye that have been relatively neglected by observers in the past.

These and others sets of observations not here mentioned have been accompanied with extensive investigations of the meridan-circle, in order to ascertain the minute errors of measurement to which its use is liable, and to correct for such errors.

In 1902 the Carnegie Institution of Washington came to the assistance of the Dudley Observatory in relation to this plan of research. Means were furnished for a greatly extended sphere of operations. The critical discussion and assimilation of all precise measurements which have been made during the history of astronomy upon the stars visible to the unassisted eye, for the purpose of ascertaining their exact positions and motions at the present time, began in a desultory way nearly ten years ago, is now nearly completed.

Provision has been made by the Carnegie Institution for extending the sphere of observations to be made with the Olcott Meridian Circle to the southern hemisphere. Preparations for sending the Olcott circle to some point in the southern hemisphere are already under way. It is planned to start the expedition in 1908, and to maintain it in active operation three or four years, until, of the brighter stars not accessible to exact observation from the observatories of the northern hemisphere, the positions of from 8,000 to 10,000 stars shall have been measured by precise methods several times each.

Among the records of the Dudley Observatory is a general manuscript catalog (containing about 30,000 pages), which has been prepared to embody, star by star, the observational data throughout the history of exact astronomy, relative to about 25,000 stars of chief interest. The work of the Observatory now in hand is

to perfect existing knowledge of these stars by further observations, and then to deduce from the accumulated results, critically compared, the most probable facts relating to their exact positions in the sky and their motions. The Carnegie Institution has recently made ample provision for the support of this work during a period of ten years, the time estimated as required for its completion according to the original plan.

The facts so accumulated are designed to furnish a solid basis for testing by mathematical methods various hypotheses as to the structure and mechanism of the universe of stars.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ALBANY COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The idea of organizing a School of Pharmacy in Albany originated with two gentlemen interested in pharmaceutical and educational matters in the late seventies. A conference at which several representative pharmacists were present was held November 18, 1878, and it was decided that a meeting of the pharmacists of the city should be called for the purpose of determining whether it was advisable to form a Pharmaceutical Association with a view to the establishment of a school of pharmacy to be conducted by such association. A meeting was called by Dr. Willis G. Tucker, of the Medical College Faculty, and Mr. Gustavus Michaelis, of the Albany Pharmaceutical Company, for December 2, and at this meeting, which was held in the chemical lecture room of the Medical College and attended by about twenty Albany pharmacists, a committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization. So little interest, however, was shown in the matter that no subsequent meeting was called nor was any further action taken to secure the organization of a school by the Albany pharmacists.

In the fall of 1880 the project was revived, and Dr. Tucker and Mr. Michaelis consulted with Archibald McClure, Esq., a wholesale druggist and representative public-spirited citizen, Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, then Registrar of the Medical School and one of its Professors, and Joseph W. Russell, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Medical School, and it was decided that a better plan of organization than that previously proposed would be to establish a Department of Pharmacy in Union University. Under the charter of 1873, power was given to the Board of Governors of Union University "to establish such departments of science and learning in, or in connection with, said (Union) University as they may deem proper." A plan of organization was drawn up by Dr. Tucker, approved by the others, and presented by them to Dr. E. N. Potter, then president of the university. He heartily approved the project and

presented it to the Board of Governors of the University, and at the annual meeting of this board, held June 21, 1881, the Albany College of Pharmacy was created to constitute the Department of Pharmacy of Union University. A Board of Trustees was immediately appointed, and the school incorporated as the Albany College of Pharmacy, conformably to the laws of the state, August 27, 1881.

The original Board of Trustees consisted of Joseph W. Russell, President, Louis Sautter, Vice-President, Luther H. Tucker, Treasurer, Eliphalet Nott Potter, D.D., LL.D., Jacob S. Mosher, M.D., Charles Newman, Archibald McClure, Alfred B. Huested, M.D., Edward P. Waterbury, LL. D., and Addison A. Keyes, with Dr. Willis G. Tucker as Secretary *ex officio*. The Board organized promptly and appointed the following Faculty: Jacob S. Mosher, M.D., Professor of Botany and Materia Medica; Willis G. Tucker, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, and Gustavus Michaelis, Professor of Pharmacy. Dr. Mosher was made President, and Dr. Tucker, Secretary, of this Faculty. A circular was promptly issued to the pharmacists in the State and neighboring territory, announcing the organization and opening of the school, permission having been obtained from the Faculty of the Medical College to use the lecture-rooms and chemical laboratory in the College for purposes of instruction. This privilege rendered it possible for the new school to enter at once upon its work with little preparation and under most auspicious circumstances. And the school owes much of its subsequent and continuous success to the kindly and liberal co-operation of the Medical School, which has permitted it to carry on the larger part of its work in the Medical College building. At a later date a pharmaceutical Laboratory was established elsewhere, but the greater part of the work of instruction has been carried on in the Medical College, and this has been of inestimable value to the school.

In 1881, when the school was organized, there were, according to the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, but fourteen Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States, with but one, in New York city, in the State, and none nearer to Albany than this old school, and those in Boston, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. On the north, the nearest school was at Montreal, so that Albany seemed to the founders of the school an excellent location for

such an institution. There are at this time (1906) four Schools of Pharmacy in the State, those in Buffalo and Brooklyn having been subsequently organized; and there were in 1904, according to the report for that year of the United States Commissioner of Education, sixty-three schools in the United States, with 4,457 pupils and 1,308 graduates, and in that year 649 pupils in the four schools of New York state.

The first course of lectures opened October 3, 1881, with twenty-one students in attendance, three of whom, having attended courses elsewhere, constituted a senior class, and were graduated with the degree of Ph.G., at the end of the session. These first graduates of the College were Albert R. Griffith, Gustave Kreutzer and John S. Phillips, all of them now deceased. During the second session thirty-two students were in attendance, and a class of ten was graduated, and during succeeding years the attendance has varied from thiry-seven to 105. The number of graduates has been as follows: 1882, 3; 1883, 10; 1884, 13; 1885, 8; 1886, 10; 1887, 18; 1888, 11; 1889, 22; 1890, 18; 1891, 26; 1892, 22; 1893, 14; 1894, 18; 1895, 17; 1896, 16; 1897, 23; 1898, 27; 1899, 20; 1900, 31; 1901, 29; 1902, 16; 1903, 25; 1904, 21; 1905, 27 and 1906, 36. Total, 481.

The first Secretary of the Faculty was Dr. Tucker, who resigned the position in 1884, and was succeeded by Dr. Alfred B. Huested, who, in 1883, had been appointed Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death in August of that year of Dr. Jacob S. Mosher. Dr. Mosher had been a member of the original Faculty, and his death was a great loss to the School, in which he had from the outset taken the deepest interest and to the success of which he had in no small measure contributed. Dr. Tucker was made his successor as President of the Faculty and afterward its Dean, the designation of the presiding officer of the Faculty having been changed to the latter title in conformity with the established usage in the other departments of the University. No further change occurred in the Professorships until 1903, when Professor Michaelis resigned the active Professorship of Pharmacy, and Garret V. Dillenback, Ph.G., was appointed Associate Professor in this department. Other additions to the teaching staff have been as follows: Frank P. Huested, Ph.G., Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, 1892; Ed-

ward J. Wheeler, A.B., Instructor in Chemistry, 1893; Frank Richardson, Ph.G., Instructor in Materia Medica, 1893; Andrew MacFarlane, M.D., Lecturer on Microscopy; Frank Richardson, Ph.G., Director of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory, 1895; Theodore J. Bradley, Ph.G., Lecturer on Pharmacy; De Baun Van Aken, Ph.G., Instructor in Chemistry; Thomas W. Jenkins, M.D., Instructor in Microscopy, 1896; De Baun Van Aken, Ph.G., Lecturer on Pharmacy; Theodore J. Bradley, Ph.G., Instructor in Chemistry, 1899; T. J. Bradley, Ph.G., Lecturer on Physics and Pharmaceutical Mathematics; G. V. Dillenback, Ph.G., Lecturer on Pharmacy; T. W. Jenkins, M.D., Instructor in Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy; Edwin C. Hutman, Ph.G., Director of Pharmaceutical Laboratory, 1903; Arthur T. Laird, M.D., Instructor in Microscopy; James E. Huested, Instructor in Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy, 1904; William A. Larkin, Ph.G., Instructor in Physics, 1906. In 1896 De Baun Van Aken succeeded Dr. Huested as Secretary of the School, resigning the position on leaving Albany in 1901, and being succeeded by Theodore J. Bradley.

In 1883 a Board of Examiners consisting of A. B. Huested, M.D., Archibald McClure and Louis Sautter, was appointed to represent the Trustees in the final examination of candidates for graduation, and successive members of this Board, which was abolished in 1903, have been, Charles H. Gaus, Frank Richardson, De Baun Van Aken, and Edwin F. Hunting. Additions to the Board of Trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise have been: John M. Bigelow, M.D., 1883; William J. Walker, 1889; Harrison E. Webster, LL.D., successor to Dr. Potter as President of the University; Douw H. Fonda, and Charles H. Gaus, 1890; Andrew V. V. Raymond, D.D., LL.D., successor to Dr. Webster as President of the University, 1896; Otto Scholz, 1897; Willis G. Tucker, M.D., 1898; Arthur L. Andrews, 1899; Samuel B. Ward, M.D., 1903, and Edward N. McKinney, 1904.

The course of instruction at the present time covers two years, as at the outset, but the sessions have been lengthened from twenty-one to twenty-seven weeks, and the amount of instruction by lectures, recitations and laboratory exercises has been increased over fourfold. When the School was organized, its graduates were legally entitled to engage in the practice of Pharmacy, but at a later date a State Board of Pharmacy was created,

and all graduates, or other persons desiring to enter upon the practice of Pharmacy, were required to appear before this Board for examination and secure from it a license. In 1904 a law was enacted in the State which required all candidates for license appearing before the State Board of Examiners to be graduates of a College or School of Pharmacy registered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, and which requires not less than twelve Regents' counts, or their equivalent, as a condition for entrance. This law took effect January 1, 1905, and its effect has been to elevate very materially the standing of Pharmacy as a profession in this State, and add to the value of the diplomas of the Schools which are now a prerequisite in the case of those applying for license as Pharmacists in this State.

In 1883 an Alumni Association was organized, and this Association has grown in strength and influence and aided very materially in promoting the work of the College, and in encouraging social intercourse among its members. It holds an annual meeting on Commencement Day, and a dinner on the evening of that day at the close of the Commencement exercises. During recent years this dinner has been attended not only by the members of the Association, but by their friends of both sexes. The School being co-educational, and having had a number of women in its classes, many of whom have taken high rank, this plan has proven very satisfactory, and has done much to promote interest in the work of the Association. The officers for 1906 are: President, T. J. Bradley, '95; First Vice-President, J. H. Wardle, '96; Second Vice-President, J. L. Everleth, '06; Secretary, W. A. Larkin, '01; Treasurer, E. C. Hutman, '91; Historian for '87, E. F. Hunting, and for '97, W. F. Branch.

The prospects of the School at this time are exceedingly bright. Its influence is increasing and its reputation extending, and it is confidently expected that its classes will increase in size with each succeeding year. The temporary effect of recent legislation may be to diminish the number of those who enter upon the study of Pharmacy, but past experience in other professional callings has shown that such a result is but temporary, and that, after a brief interval, students in larger numbers than before seek an entrance to the professions. In other words, it has been found that, unless radical changes are made in educational standards without due

warning to prospective students, the effect of increased requirements is stimulating and, on the whole, beneficial. By raising the standards, a professional calling is dignified, and made more desirable as an occupation, not less so, to men who are likely to be a credit to it.

The chief need of the Albany College of Pharmacy is a building of its own. This should be well situated, ample in size, well equipped, and dignified in appearance. It is hoped that in the not distant future funds may be provided which will render possible the securing of such a result.

APPENDIX.

MOSES.

The title suggests Higher Criticism, but we leave that to Union Seminary. Union has its own Moses. His skin is darker than that of any Hebrew tanned by Africa's sun; he has never written a book—nor read one—but the story of his life parallels in some respects that of the great legislator. Both were born in slavery, were oppressed by taskmasters, fled at divine command. Only one, however, reached the land of promise.

Moses Viney was born March 10, 1817, in Talbot county, Maryland, on a plantation owned by one William Murphy. His father, Horace Thomas, had been purchased at the auction block in Baltimore some years before, and was doubtless a prime favorite with his master, as he became the father of no less than twenty-one children. Richard Murphy, to whom Moses passed later in the distribution of the property, had been born March 10, 1816, so that master and slave were playmates.

The boy was treated kindly, but was, after all, a slave, and within the slave there was a native instinct of liberty, a craving for a man's dignity, a dissatisfaction with things unworthy. These were the voice divine—who shall say less divine than that heard from the burning bush—prompting him as it has prompted many to escape thralldom.

"The wild geese come from Canada where all are free." This saying, oft repeated among the slaves, took root in the mind of the little colored lad. It became a talismanic word suggesting the thought of liberty, a thought which early ripened into a purpose. In the wheat fields the "bosses" often gave pennies to the boy who would stack the most sheaves. Moses treasured his; they formed his liberty fund. The pennies grew to dollars—twenty good fat dollars. At the age of twenty-three his project was ripe for execution. He had been studying geography—had visited the neighboring towns

for his master, and knew the "lay of the land." With two friends he matured his plan. It was desperate, the chances were against success; but the inner voice was imperative. Easter morning, 1840, his "three days' trip into the wilderness" began, never to be retraced. Sunday and Monday being holidays, he hoped to have a good two-days' start. The first evening they reached Dention, seventeen miles away, stealing into town and out again in the darkness. All that night they walked northward, meeting no hindrance, save one large stream which they crossed in a canoe paddled with fence rails. Monday they reached Smyrna, in Delaware, and took stage to the

Moses.

landing on the river. This was a critical point. Once on board a steamboat bound for Philadelphia, and they might scent the sweet air of liberty. Fortune favored, and they reached Philadelphia safely, finding shelter there with "Bishop Weyman." The journey to New York was easy. They were bound for Canada, following the *wild geese*. Abolitionist friends gave them letters to a man in Troy, the owner of a Canadian line of canal boats. Not finding him, they wandered to Schenectady.

Those were the days of the famous three-wheeled chariot. President Nott needed a coachman; Moses was chosen to the position of honor. Three years later the

Fugitive Slave Law was passed. Union was full of Southern students. Moses trembled for his safety, and Dr. Nott thought his fear well grounded. Accordingly Hon. James Brown and Judge Douglass Campbell took the matter in hand, and sent Clarkson N. Potter south to negotiate with Richard Murphy. The modest Murphy demanded no less than nineteen hundred dollars. Mr. Potter returned home, and Moses crossed the line into Her Majesty's dominions, where he remained till '52, in the employ of one of the "Palament gentlemens." Then Murphy opened correspondence. He had concluded that his security was not gilt-edged, and for two hundred and fifty dollars he forwarded the papers of emancipation. Moses returned to "Dorp" to drive dignitaries of church and state. And who did not ride with him!—statesmen, financiers, generals, bishops, authors.

During the last years of the life of the distinguished college President, years of suffering, Moses was body servant and constant attendant. The friendship then cemented was marked by delicate consideration and sincere affection on the one hand, by gratitude and tireless service on the other. That friendship is today the sweetest solace of the old age of the freedman, prized even more than the substantial legacy left him by Dr. Nott. Moses is one of Union's institutions, a connecting link with our romantic past. We like to think of him seated in his chariot waiting to drive Dr. Nott to Albany after evening chapel. There is nothing remarkable about the drive, nor about the carriage one wheel short; but by some occult process, the chariot and Moses, "Colonel" Pickett, Aumie, "Uncle Jimmy," "The Idol," "The Terrace," and a dozen other things, animate and inanimate, have secured a grip on our hearts. We pay homage to our College divinities. Moses is one of them; may he long live to open to us the door of the President's house, as he still does at each succeeding commencement.

ARTHUR S. WRIGHT, '82.

THE IDOL.

The Idol is one of the "institutions" of Union College. Its early home was China, from which country it was sent to Union by the distinguished missionary, Dr. John L. Nevius, '48. It first appeared upon the campus in 1874. The place assigned to it was in the rear of the

President's house, in the center of the avenue leading to Memorial Hall. It became at once an object of great interest, and for a time was treated with respect as a heathen god. One morning, however, as the President was hurrying to chapel, he glanced at this foreign deity, stopped suddenly, raised his hands, and exclaimed (so it is said) "Oh, my God." During the night the "god" had been painted white, or perhaps had only been white-washed. At all events, it had changed color, but by whose hand was a mystery. "The Vandalism of College

College Idol.

Students" was the subject of a lecture delivered soon after in the College chapel. The offence was not repeated immediately, but a precedent had been established, and many years did not pass before midnight decorators were again at work. After that, all attempts to protect the "graven image" were vain, and in time it became as certain as sunrise that some morning each year would find a freshly painted "idol," back of the President's house. It may have been for the purpose of removing from the sight of every passer-by such evidence of student lawlessness that, after the Powers-Washburn Memorial Hall was built, the Idol's shrine

was changed to a hidden and unfrequented spot back of the Hall. Whatever the purpose, no more suitable place could have been chosen for the rites and ceremonies which have gradually been evolved in connection with the "worship" of the Idol. All thought of interfering with these rites and ceremonies has long been abandoned. The Idol belongs to the students, and they prescribe unhindered the "worship" that must be paid to it. The Sophomores are the priests, and the Freshmen either the worshipers or the human sacrifices, as the priests please. No one is regarded as fully admitted to College until he has paid tribute in some way to the Idol. Every night during the first week of the fall term, the "mysteries" are conducted in the light of a bonfire kindled and fed by the stimulated zeal of Freshmen, who also dance and sing, vow and disavow, declaim and wrestle, as directed by the priestly council, while Juniors and Seniors form an outer circle of interested and sympathetic spectators. During these first days, the color of the Idol is a matter of no little moment, and the local paint shops do the largest business of the year. Custom has decreed that the color must be green, and that verdant Freshmen must both supply and apply the paint. Resenting this reflection upon themselves, they seek an opportunity to cover the green with flaming red. To prevent such sacrilege, a Sophomore guard watches through the night; but vigilance is sometimes relaxed, or the guard is overpowered, and Freshmen enterprise scores a triumph. It is shortlived, however, for many hours are not allowed to pass before some unwary Freshman is caught and compelled to propitiate the Idol by restoring its favorite September color. Alternating coats of green and red mark the progress of the College year, until, with the coming of spring, class rivalries cease, and on an appointed day the whole College repairs to the "shrine" to witness the painting of the Idol white, which symbol of peace is worn until another entering class renews the battle of the paint-pots.

UNION COLLEGE SONGS.

The spirit of a College finds constant expression in its songs, and while many of these gain quick popularity, a few only retain their popularity from generation to generation, so that they are as familiar to the gray-haired graduate as to the undergraduate. From the many songs which have been sung by Union men we select four which have stood the test of time, and are heard to-day in every gathering of the loyal sons of alma mater.

Preëminent among these is "The Song to Old Union," as it is commonly called, which was written by Fitzhugh Ludlow, of the class of '56, at the close of his Senior year, upon the request of Dr. Nott. It is said that after writing it, late at night, he was so dissatisfied with it that he threw the manuscript into the waste paper basket. It was rescued, however, by his roommate, who showed it to Dr. Nott with the result that it was printed and sung at the commencement of 1856; and from that day to this it has brought the exercises of each commencement to an inspiring close. The original manuscript of this song is still in the possession of the Kappa Alpha fraternity, of which Mr. Ludlow was a member.

"SONG TO OLD UNION."

Let the Grecian dream of his sacred stream,
  And sing of the brave adorning
That Phoebus weaves from his laurel leaves,
  At the golden gates of morning;
But the brook that bounds through Union's grounds
  Gleams bright as the Delphic water,
And a prize as fair as a god may wear
  Is a "dip" from our Alma Mater.

Chorus.
Then here's to thee, thou brave and free;
  Old Union smiling o'er us;
And for many a day, as thy walls grow gray,
  May they ring with thy children's chorus.

Could our praises throng on the waves of song,
  Like an Orient fleet gem-bringing,
We would bear to thee the argosy,
  And crown thee with pearls of singing.
But thy smile beams down beneath a crown,
  Whose glory asks no other;
We gather it not from the green sea-grot—
  'Tis the love we bear our mother.

Chorus: Then here's to thee, etc.

Let the joy that falls from thy dear old walls
  Unchanged, brave Time's on-darting;
And our only tear fall once a year
  On hands that clasp ere parting;
And when other throngs shall sing our songs,
  And their spell once more has bound us,
Our faded hours shall revive their flowers,
  And the past shall live around us.

Chorus: Then here's to thee, etc.

Next in popularity is undoubtedly "The Terrace Song," also written by Fitzhugh Ludlow. To appreciate this song fully one must be familiar with the terrace extending across the College grounds in front of the dormitories, and capped with flat stones from which rises a railing inclined at such an angle as to form a comfortable back for anyone sitting upon the stones. It is not surprising that the terrace early became the favorite rendezvous of the students, and many of the most delightful memories of College life are associated with the good fellowship of the evening twilight hours spent there. With this explanation Ludlow's song sings itself:

"TERRACE SONG."

Ye Union men whose pipes are lit,
  Come forth in merry throng,
Upon the terrace let us sit
  And cheer our hearts with song.
Old "Prex" may have his easy chair,
  The Czar may have his throne,
Their cushions may get worse for wear,
  But not our seat of stone.

(First Chorus.)
  Thou grand old seat of stone,
  Thou jolly old seat of stone,
  Then here's to thee right merrily,
  Thou grand old seat of stone.

'Twas here the old alumni sat
  On balmy nights of yore,
And many voices joined in chat
  Whose music rings no more;
From many a lip the spirals curled,
  And when they rolled away,
The smoker went into the world
  And came no more for aye.

(Second Chorus.)
  Thou grand old seat of stone,
  Thou jolly old seat of stone,
  The changing year still finds thee here,
  Thou grand old seat of stone.

When Captain Jackson sees his plants
  In bloom a few times more,
Some boys, who sport our altered pants,
  Will knock at Union's door;
And when the Tutes have let them in,
  Old Terrace, thou shalt see
Them sitting where their dads have sat,
  And singing over thee.

(Third Chorus.)
  Thou grand old seat of stone,
  Thou jolly old seat of stone,
  To thee shall be our legacy,
  Thou grand old seat of stone.

And when we all shall have our "dips"
  In shining sheets of tin,
Let no one with irreverent lips
  Against thee dare to sin.
A cobbler's bench, a Congress seat,
  May rest our trotters yet,
But thou, Old Terrace, can't be beat
  By any we shall get.

(Fourth Chorus.)
  Thou gay old seat of stone,
  Thou dear old seat of stone,
  May smoke and song float o'er thee long,
  Thou grand old seat of stone.

To Homer Greene, of the class of '76, belongs the honor of having written another of Union's favorite songs. From the day on which it was first sung it has voiced the feelings of all loyal hearts, and has lent itself naturally to every occasion of rejoicing:

"ALMA MATER."

As they bound the laurel on the victor's brow,
  Sang to him a song of victory,
So with greenest laurels we will crown thee now,
  Sing a song of victory to thee.

(Chorus.)
  Union, Union, thine the song we sing,
  Union, Union, let the chorus ring;
  Wake the slumb'ring echoes, shout the glad refrain,
  Cheer for Alma Mater once again.

Thine the name we cherish, thine the fame we bear,
  Thine the gray old walls we dearly love,
  And the grateful mem'ry of a mother's care,
  Time shall ne'er from loyal hearts remove.

(Chorus): Union, Union, etc.

May the wreath of glory placed upon thy brow
  By the hands of children ever true,
May the song of gladness that we sing thee now,
  Ever in the coming years be new.

(Chorus): Union, Union, etc.

The last song which we print is last only in chronological order. Its author, Mr. C. E. Franklin, was graduated in the class of '83, but the song was not written until 1895. It met with immediate favor, and took its place almost at once among the songs that Union men will always sing:

"OLD UNION BESIDE THE MOHAWK VALE."

Come now to the campus, all true sons of Union,
With one accord in song your voices raise;
Proclaim loud their glory, those walls old and hoary,
The college where are spent such happy days.

(Chorus.)
Then come, Union's sons,
Ne'er let the glad chorus fail, chorus fail,
That tells in proud measure
How fondly we treasure
Old Union, beside the Mohawk vale.

If true sons are jewels a mother adorning,
Resplendent Alma Mater's brow with light;
Her children, wide-scattered, are ev'rywhere loyal
To Union, to our country and the right.

(Chorus): Then come, etc.

'Tis there that are nurtur'd both knowledge and honor
To strengthen youth for life's uncertain ways;
And there oft in mem'ry, those glad days recalling,
We'll turn our thoughts to sing old Union's praise,—

(Chorus): Then come, etc.

CHARTER OF UNION COLLEGE WITH ALL AMENDMENTS.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

WHEREAS Abraham Oothout, Gerrit S. Veeder, Junior, Abraham Wemple, Abraham Fonda, Nicholas Van Patten, Harmanus Bradt, Nicholas Vander Volgen, Nicholas Veader, Isaac Vrooman, Michael Tyms, Jacob G. Fonda, Abraham Van Ingen, and one hundred and fifteen other persons, citizens of this state, as well residing elsewhere as in the town of Schenectady, have applied, and have in writing made known to us, that they, the said applicants, were minded to found a College in the said town; and have also made known to us the plan on which and the funds with which, it is intended to found and provide for the said College, and have proposed to us the twenty-four persons herein after named for the first trustees of the said College, and have signified to us that the name of the said College shall be UNION COLLEGE; and we having approved thereof, and it appearing to us that the funds intended by the said applicants, for the use of the said College, are as duly and sufficiently secured and vested for that purpose, as is requisite; and that the founding of the said College cannot be farther completed before the said trustees are incorporated: Therefore, in virtue of the power in us by law, we have granted and declared, and by these presents do grant and declare, that a College, for the instruction and education of youth in the learned languages, and liberal arts and sciences, shall be and hereby is founded and established in the said town; that the trustees of the said College shall always be twenty-four in number, and that Robert Yates, Abraham Yates, Junior, Abraham Tenbroeck, Goldsbrow Banyar, John V. Henry, George Merchant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Glen, Isaac Vrooman, Joseph C. Yates, James Shuter, Nicholas Veeder, James Gordon, Beriah Palmer, Samuel Smith, Henry Walton, Amoni Rodgers, Aaron Condict, Jacobus V. C. Romeyn, James Cochran, John Frey, D. Christopher Pick, Jonas Platt, and Jonas Coe, shall be the present trustees; and that the said trustees and their successors, shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name of *The Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady, in the State of New-York:* and shall have perpetual succession, and be capable to sue and be sued; and to purchase, take, hold, enjoy and have lands, messuages, tenements, hereditaments and real estate whatsoever, in fee simple, or for term of life, or lives, or years, or in any other manner howsoever; and, also, goods, chattels,

books, monies, annuities, and all other things of what nature or kind soever: *Provided always*, the clear yearly value of such real estate do not exceed the sum of thirteen thousand, three hundred and thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar, lawful money of the United States; and also to appoint the president, and professors, and tutors, to have the immediate care of the education and government of the students who shall be sent to and admitted in the said College, for instruction and education, according to such ordinances, rules and orders as shall be made by the said trustees: And also, to appoint a treasurer and clerk, and all other needful officers and ministers, and assign to them their respective business and duties; and also from time to time to make such ordinances, rules or orders for the management and disposition of the lands and other real estate, and of the chattels and monies and other property at any time held or possessed by them, the said trustees, for the use of the said College; and for the more orderly and conveniently performing and executing the trusts and authorities hereby granted and committed to them, as they, the said trustees, shall deem most fit and beneficial; and also, all such ordinances, rules and orders, directing and appointing what books shall be publicly read and taught in the said College, and for the better government of the said College, and of the President, Professors, Tutors, and Students thereof, as they, the said trustees, think best for the general good of the same: *Provided,* that no ordinance, rule or order to be made by the said trustees, nor shall the appointment of a president, or of any professor or tutor in the said College, nor of a treasurer or clerk, or any other officer or minister, have any force or validity, unless the same shall be agreed to by the major part of any thirteen or more of them, the said trustees, convened and met together: *And provided further*, that no such ordinance, rule or order, shall be repugnant to the laws of this state or the laws of the United States; neither shall any of them extend to exclude any person of any religious denomination whatever, from equal liberty and advantage of education, or from any of the degrees, liberties, privileges, benefits or immunities of the said College, on account of his particular tenets in religion: *And provided also,* every such ordinance, rule or order, whereby the punishments of expulsion, suspension, degradation or public confession, shall be inflicted on any student, shall be put in execution only by such major part of any thirteen or more of the said trustees: That the president of the said College shall hold his office for and during his good behaviour; but that all professors and tutors, and every treasurer and clerk, and all other officers and ministers, shall hold their respective offices at the will and pleasure of the said trustees: That there shall be two meetings of the said trustees in the said town in every year, on such days, and at such place, as the said trustees shall, by ordinances to be by them, from time to time, made in that behalf, appoint, to be denominated *Stated Meetings;* and until the said trustees shall have made an ordinance appointing the days and place for such stated meetings, the same shall be held on the last Tues-

day in May and on the last Tuesday in September, and in the building hitherto called the Academy: That when any special meeting of the said trustees be deemed necessary, the senior trustee then residing in the said town, and taking upon himself the exercise of the office, shall, on application for that purpose, in writing, under the hands of any five, or more, of the said trustees, appoint a time for such special meeting, at some convenient place in the said town, and cause due notice thereof to be given, by advertising the same in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the said town, and in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the city of Albany, at least twenty days before such meeting: and at such meeting, such senior trustee, before entering on any business, shall certify such notification to the trustees then met: that whenever the said trustees shall be met together at any meeting, the senior trustee then present, shall preside at such meeting: that the seniority intended in these two several cases, shall be determined according to the order in which the said trustees are herein named, and shall be hereafter elected: that the said trustees may, by the president of the said College, or any other person by them authorized and appointed, give and grant any such degree and degrees to all such persons, by them thought worthy thereof, as are known to, and usually granted by, any university or college in Europe: that the said trustees shall and may have a common seal, under which they shall and may pass all grants, diplomas and all other writings whatsoever, requisite or convenient to pass under such seal: and which seal shall be engraven in such form, and with such devices and inscription, as shall be agreed upon by the said trustees, and to alter the same at their pleasure; and finally, that the said trustees, and their successors, for ever, shall enjoy all the corporate rights and privileges which we are empowered to grant.

In testimony whereof, we have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents, the twenty-fifth day of February, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States, 1795.

GEO: CLINTON, *Chancellor.*

DE WITT CLINTON, *Secretary.*

Extract from an Act for the Endowment of Union College, involving a change in the Constitution of the Board of Trustees.

Passed March 30, 1805.

§13. *And be it further enacted,* That the grant of the aforesaid lotteries is upon the express condition and stipulation, that the said trustees of Union College, shall make application, under their common seal, to the Regents of the University of this State, for an amendment of the charter of said College so as to reduce the whole number of trustees to twenty-one, and so as to constitute the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, the secretary, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general, and the surveyor-general of this state respectively, for the time being, ex-officio, trustees

of said college; as also for the said regents to fill all vacancies of the said trustees, from time to time, which shall take place; and the said regents are hereby authorized, empowered and directed on such application, to amend the character of said College accordingly, any thing contained in the act, entitled "An act to institute an university in this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned," notwithstanding. The reduction of the number of the trustees of said College to be produced by the vacancies which, from time to time, occur by resignation, by death, by removal out of the state or otherwise, which vacancies shall not be filled till the number of trustees, exclusive of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and the other officers of state above mentioned, shall be reduced to ten.—[Session Laws, 1805—Page 112.]

AMENDED CHARTER.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, to all to whom these presents may come—

Send Greeting:

WHEREAS, by the thirteenth section of the act, entitled "An act for the endowment of Union College," passed the thirteenth day of March last past, It is enacted that the grant of certain lotteries in the said act mentioned, is upon the express condition and stipulation, that the trustees of Union College shall make application, under their common seal, to the Regents of the University of this state, for an amendment of the charter of said College, so as to reduce the whole number of trustees to twenty-one, and so as to constitute the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, the secretary, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general and the surveyor-general of this state, respectively for the time being, ex-officio, trustees of said College; as also for the said Regents to fill all vacancies of the said trustees from time to time, which shall take place, which vacancies shall not be filled until the number of the said trustees, exclusive of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and the other officers of state above mentioned, shall be reduced to ten, as in and by the said section more fully and at large will appear: *And whereas* the said Regents were thereby empowered and directed, on such application, to amend the charter of the said College accordingly, any thing contained in the act, entitled "An act to institute an University in this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned," notwithstanding. *And whereas* the trustees of the said Union College, have made application to us, under their common seal, by an instrument bearing date the sixteenth day of July last past, for an amendment of the charter of said College, in conformity with the provisions contained in the said recited section of the said act, entitled "An act for the endowment of Union College." *Now know ye*, That we, the Regents of the University of the state of New-York, have and hereby do, in virtue of the power and authority vested in us by the said in part recited act, amend and alter the charter heretofore granted for the incorporation of

the said Union College, so as that the whole number of the trustees of said College are reduced to twenty-one, and so as that the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, the secretary, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general, and the surveyor-general of this state respectively, for the time being, shall be, ex-officio, trustees of said College, and so that the vacancies which shall, from time to time, occur in the said board of trustees, by resignation, by death, by removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall not be filled until the number of the said trustees, exclusive of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and the other officers of state above mentioned, shall be reduced to ten. *In testimony whereof,* we have caused our seal to be hereto affixed this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

Witness, Morgan Lewis, Esquire, Chancellor of the University.

[L. S.] MORGAN LEWIS.

A FURTHER CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Extract from an Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act relative to the city of Schenectady."—Passed February 14, 1823.

WHEREAS by the existing charter of Union College, the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, the attorney-general, the secretary, the comptroller, the surveyor-general, and the treasurer, are ex-officio, trustees thereof: *And whereas,* by reducing the number of the justices of the supreme court under the present constitution, the number of said trustees will be reduced: Therefore,

§4. *Be it enacted,* That the governor, and lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall be added to the number of trustees, ex-officio, already belonging thereunto; the trustees not ex-officio, to be and remain the same in number as they at present exist in said board: and vacancies hereafter occurring therein, to be filled in the same manner as vacancies have heretofore been filled: *Provided,* the board of trustees of said college shall consent thereunto, and file such consent in the office of the secretary of this state.—[Session Laws, 1823—Page 31.]

Changes Necessitated by Revised State Consitution.

By the constitution of 1846 the number of *ex-officio* trustees of Union College was reduced by the elimination of the chancellor, the supreme court justices, and the surveyor-general, and the Board was authorized to fill the vacancies created by this Constitutional Act in the same manner as other vacancies are filled. Under this provision the total number of trustees continued to be twenty-one, of whom six, viz., the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, and attorney-general were *ex-officio* trustees, and fifteen were permanent or life trustees. There has been no subsequent legislation changing this composition of the Board, with the exception of the Act of June 2, 1871, which immediately follows.

AN ORDINANCE.

To amend the Charter of Union College.

Passed June 2, 1871.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

An application having been made to the said Regents by the trustees of Union College, for an amendment of the charter of the said College, in order to provide for the election of four additional trustees by the Alumni of said College, and it appearing to the said Regents that due public notice of the said application has been given, as required by the ordinance of the said Regents in that behalf, and no objection thereto having been presented:

Now, therefore, be it known. That the said Regents of the University, by virtue of the authority in them by law vested, do ordain, determine and declare, that the charter of Union College be, and the same is hereby amended, as follows, subject, however, to the power of the said Regents, at any time hereafter, on cause satisfactory to the said Regents, to alter, amend or repeal this ordinance:

SECTION I. On the day preceding the next annual commencement of Union College, at twelve o'clock noon, an election shall be held in the chapel of Union College, to choose four additional trustees of said College, which trustees, when duly chosen, shall possess the same powers and perform the same duties as the other trustees of said College. Such election shall be by ballot, and every graduate of the College who has received, or may be entitled to receive, his Master's degree, shall be entitled to vote at such election. To be eligible as such additional trustees, the candidate must be a graduate of the College of at least ten years' standing. Immediately after the election, the trustees so to be chosen shall be so classified that the term of office of one of them shall expire with the close of commencement day the next year after an election, another the second, another the third, the other the fourth.

SECTION II. On the day preceding each subsequent commencement, an election shall be held to choose one trustee to fill the place of the person whose term of service is about to expire. The person so chosen shall hold his office for the term of four years, and all the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, relating to the qualification of voters and the eligibility of candidates, and the time, place and manner of holding the election, shall be applicable to all such elections.

SECTION III. The trustees of the College shall appoint inspectors of all such elections, and may prescribe rules and regulations for conducting such elections, and canvassing the votes and declaring the result, as they may deem proper. They shall also provide for the classification of the trustees to be elected, in pursuance of the first section of this ordinance.

In Witness Whereof, the said Regents have caused their common seal to be hereunto affixed, and their chancellor and secretary to

subscribe their names, this second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor of the University.
S. B. WOOLWORTH,
Secretary.

ALL OTHER IMPORTANT LEGISLATION AFFECTING UNION COLLEGE.

AN ACT

Relative to the Academy in the Town of Schenectady.

Passed the 6th April, 1795.

WHEREAS the corporation, known by the name of "The trustees of the academy in the town of Schenectady," have by their petition presented to the legislature, prayed that an act might be passed, authorizing them to transfer and convey in legal form, for the use of the college hereinafter mentioned, all and singular the property, real and personal, belonging to them, and that thereafter the said corporation may cease: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the said corporation to grant, convey, and assign all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, and other real estate, and all and singular the monies, specialties, effects, and other personal estate, held and possessed by them, to the corporation lately created, and known by the name of "The trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady, in the state of New-York," and their successors and assigns for ever, to and for the use of the said college; and from and immediately after such grant, conveyance and assignment, the said corporation first above named shall cease.—[Session Laws, 1795—Page 219.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government, and other contingent Expenses.

Passed the 9th of April, 1795.

§20. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer shall, out of any monies in the treasury not appropriated, and not arising from the interest of any monies loaned by this state, pay unto the trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady, or to their order, the sum of fifteen hundred pounds, as a free and voluntary gift on the part of the people of this state, to be by them applied to the purchase of an apparatus of instruments and machines for illustrating lectures in astronomy, geography, and natural philosophy; and the residue, if any, to be applied to the purchase of such books for the use of the said college, as the trustees may think proper.—[Session Laws, 1795—Page 257.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government, and other contingent Expenses.

Passed 11th April, 1796.

§28. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of this state be and he hereby is authorized and directed to pay out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of Union College, or to their order, the sum of four thousand pounds, to be expended by them in erecting such buildings as in their opinion are necessary for the use of the said college, for which the said trustees shall account with the auditor of this state. —[Session Laws, 1796—Page 340.]

AN ACT

Respecting Union College, and for the Purposes therein mentioned.

Passed 30th March, 1797.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall be lawful for the trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady and state of New-York, or the major part of any thirteen or more of the said trustees, to make ordinances, rules, or orders, authorizing the faculty of the said college to inflict on any student thereof, the punishment of degradation and suspension. *Provided,* That the sentence of the faculty shall in every case be submitted to the said trustees at their next meeting after the passing of such sentence, for their approbation or rejection.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said trustees shall have the power to pass ordinances authorising any number of the said trustees, at the days appointed for stated or special meetings, when a sufficient number do not attend for forming a quorum, to adjourn from day to day until a quorum shall be obtained.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer shall annually for two years, unless otherwise directed by the legislature, pay to the said trustees, or their order, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, seven hundred and fifty dollars, for paying the salaries of such additional professors in the said college, as the said trustees shall appoint.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That the treasurer of this state shall annually on the first Tuesday of July, in every year hereafter, during the pleasure of the legislature, pay to the trustees of Columbia College, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated by the said trustees to the preservation of the Anatomical Museum in the said college, and for procuring additional articles thereto, and for making such allowance as they shall judge proper to the professor of Anatomy in said college, for his services in the care and charge of such Museum.—[Session Laws, 1797.—Page 449.]

AN ACT

To augment the Funds of the Trustees of Union College in the Town of Schenectady.

Passed 7th March, 1800.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby given to the trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady, for the purpose of completing the college edifice which the said trustees have raised in the said town, and of establishing an adequate and permanent fund for the support of such professorships as are or may be instituted in the said college.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said trustees to borrow the said sum of money on the credit of this state, at an interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and that the legislature will, within ten years, make provision for the repayment of the money so to be borrowed, together with the interest that shall have accrued thereon.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said trustees, on or before the first day of July next, to make their election, by writing, under their common seal, of ten of the lots reserved for promoting literature in this state in and by the act, entitled "An act to appropriate the lands set apart to the use of the troops of the line of this state lately serving in the army of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed twenty-eighth February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and to file such election in the office of the secretary of this state. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the land office to direct letters patent to be prepared and granted to the said trustees, and their successors, for the lots of land so to be elected. *Provided however,* That the monies to be derived from the sale of the lands hereby granted, in case they shall be sold, shall be invested in public or bank stock, or put out on interest on real security, and the revenue thereof shall for ever hereafter be appropriated to the support of the president and professors of the said college.—[Session Laws, 1800—Page 21.]

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to augment the Funds of the Trustees of Union College, in the Town of Schenectady.

Passed 24th March, 1801.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That the treasurer of this state shall, annually, pay to the said trustees the interest on any monies which they may borrow on the credit of this state, pursuant to the authority given them by the act hereby amended.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the president and directors of the Bank of Albany to loan the monies

aforesaid to the trustees of the said college, at an annual interest of seven per cent. any thing contained in the act of incorporation of the said bank to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.—[Session Laws, 1801—Page 75.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government, and for other Purposes.

Passed 8th April, 1801.

§33. *And be it further enacted.* That it shall be lawful for the regents of the university to grant and convey to the trustees of Union and Columbia Colleges, and their successors, all the lands which are now vested in the regents, situate at Crown-Point, Ticonderoga and Lake George, in such proportions as the regents shall deem just and reasonable, for the use of the said colleges respectively.—[Session Laws, 1801—Page 225.]

AN ACT

To amend the Act, entitled "An Act for the Encouragement of Literature.

Passed April 3d, 1802.

WHEREAS it appears from a report of the surveyor-general, that a grant of a certain tract of land in the county of Washington adjoining the south end of Lake George, to the regents of the university, in and by the act, entitled "An act for the further encouragement of literature," interferes with the bounds of lands previously granted; and the regents having prayed for a grant of other lands adjoining the same, and in lieu thereof, to enable them the more effectually to fulfil the purposes for which the grant of those lands was intended: Therefore,

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That the said regents of the university, and their successors, shall be and hereby are vested with the seisin and possession of the lands hereafter described, belonging to the people of this state; that is to say, a certain tract of land in the county of Washington, adjoining the south end of Lake George, beginning on the east shore of the said lake, where the westerly bounds of a tract of two thousand acres granted by letters patent to William Houghton strikes the same, and running thence along the said Houghton's tract southerly and westerly to the northwest corner thereof, then with a straight line to the most westerly corner of a tract of two hundred acres granted by letters patent to John Jones, then along the southerly bounds thereof to Lake-George, and then along the same southerly, easterly and northerly, to the place of beginning, containing one thousand seven hundred and twenty-four acres of land; and the former grant to the said regents, so far as the same included lands not herein described, shall be void.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said regents to grant and convey to the trustees of Columbia and Union Colleges, and their successors, the lands above described, together with the lands at Ticonderoga and Crown Point already vested in the said regents, in such proportions, as they shall deem just and reasonable, for the use of the said colleges respectively.—[Session Laws, 1802—Page 165.]

AN ACT

To incorporate the stockholders of the Schenectady Water Works Company.

Passed April 7th, 1804.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That the stock of the said company shall be deemed personal property, and shall consist of one thousand shares of ten dollars each; and that the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Schenectady shall be at liberty to subscribe and have five hundred of such shares or any lesser number; and the trustees of Union College shall be at liberty to subscribe and have fifty of such shares or any lesser number, which subscription shall be taken in preference to all others.—[Laws of 1804—Chapter 72.]

AN ACT

For the Endowment of Union College.

Passed March 30, 1805.

WHEREAS the trustees of Union College, have, by their petition presented to the legislature, represented that a plan of education and government has been lately adopted in the said college different from that which was originally intended, and which in its consequences affords the most flattering prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness; that such plan will unavoidably require the erection of additional buildings, and an increased number of professors, but that the present funds of the said college are wholly inadequate. And whereas it appears to the legislature that by a liberal endowment of seminaries of learning, science and literature, the surest basis of the liberty, prosperity and happiness of the people will be promoted: Therefore,

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That there shall be raised, by four successive lotteries, the sum of eighty thousand dollars: that is to say, the sum of twenty thousand dollars by each lottery, with an addition of ten per cent. on such sum for the expenses accruing thereon.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That Charles D. Cooper, George Merchant and Benjamin De Witt, of the county of Albany, Peter A. Schenck, of the city and county of New-York, and Stephen Thorn, of the county of Washington, or the survivors or survivor of them, shall be and they are hereby appointed managers of the

said lotteries, and as such, they or a majority of them shall have power to adopt such schemes, and to manage the said lotteries in such manner as to them, or the major part of them, may appear proper, and may sell or cause to be sold the tickets in any part of this state.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said managers shall, before he takes upon himself the management of the said lotteries, enter into a bond to the people of this state, with such sureties as the comptroller of this state, for the time being, shall approve of, in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and honest discharge of the duties required of him by this act, and for rendering a just and true account of all their proceedings at the next session of the legislature after the drawing of each of the said lotteries.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That each of the said managers shall, as often as he shall receive five hundred dollars from the sale of tickets, deposit the same in one or other of the banks established in this state for safe keeping; and no part of the money, so deposited, shall be drawn out, except by a check for that purpose, signed by a majority of said managers, for the payment of prizes previously drawn in any of the aforesaid lotteries, and the purposes mentioned in this act.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the said managers to commence the sale of the tickets in either of the said lotteries until the drawing of the last lottery authorized by the act, entitled "An act making provision for improving Hudson's river, below the city of Albany, and for other purposes," passed the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall have commenced: *Provided,* the commencement of the drawing of the said lottery is not delayed after the first day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, and that the said lotteries authorized by this act, shall respectively be drawn, without delay, in the city of Albany or New-York, after the sale of the tickets.

§6. *And be it further enacted,* That the managers aforesaid, after the drawing of each of the said lotteries, shall forthwith pay to the trustees of Union College aforesaid, the net amount or avails thereof, after deducting therefrom the reasonable expenses for drawing and conducting the same, the account whereof to be audited and allowed by the comptroller of this state.

§7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees, to apply a sum not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars of the said monies, so by them to be received, towards the erection of such additional edifices, for the accommodation of the students in the said college, as they shall deem proper.

§8. *And be it further enacted,* That the said trustees shall and they are hereby directed and required to cause the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, as soon as may be after the same shall be received, to be placed at interest on approved landed security, or to

be invested in public stock, in such manner as they, the said trustees, by and with the consent and approbation of the person administering the government of this state, for the time being, or the chancellor of this state, for the time being, to be signified in writing, under their hands, shall think fit, so as that the interest thereof shall be payable annually.

§9. *And be it further enacted*, That the annual income which shall accrue from the said sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, shall for ever *hereafter* be applied solely and exclusively for the support of such professorships as are or may be instituted in the said college; and that it shall not be lawful for the said trustees, or their successors, at any time, for ever hereafter, to lessen the said principal sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, or to appropriate the same or any part thereof to or for any use or purpose whatsoever; and the said trustees shall annually exhibit to the legislature a just, true and circumstantial account of their proceedings, in relation to the disposition and application of the interest that shall accrue from the said principal sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and how the said principal sum is invested, or to whom, and on what security placed at interest.

§10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees shall, and they are hereby required to cause the residue of the monies arising from said lotteries, to be vested in the same manner as aforesaid, on the same conditions and under the same restrictions; one half of the avails of which to be laid out by the trustees in establishing and maintaining for ever a classical library, from which library all the students in the seminary shall be furnished with the books which they are required to study, subject to such regulations as the board of trustees shall prescribe, paying for the use of the same one dollar and fifty cents per quarter.

§11. *And be it further enacted*, That all indigent students, who shall make it appear to the faculty of the college, that they are embarrassed for want of pecuniary resources, shall, during good behaviour, be furnished, free of expense, with the books necessary for pursuing their education.

§12. *And be it further enacted*, That the remaining half of the avails of the residue above mentioned, shall be for ever appropriated towards defraying the expenses of such indigent scholars as may be, from time to time, pursuing their education in said seminary.

§13. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of the aforesaid lotteries is upon the express condition and stipulation, that the said trustees of Union College, shall make application, under their common seal, to the regents of the university of this state, for an amendment of the charter of said college, so as to reduce the whole number of trustees to twenty-one, and so as to constitute the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, the secretary, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general, and surveyor-general of this state respectively, for the time being, ex-officio, trustees of said college; as also for the said regents to fill all vacancies

of the said trustees, from time to time, which shall take place; and the said regents are hereby authorized, empowered and directed on such application, to amend the charter of said college accordingly, any thing contained in the act, entitled "An act to institute an university in this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned," notwithstanding. The reduction of the number of the trustees of said college to be produced by the vacancies which, from time to time, occur by resignation, by death, by removal out of the state or otherwise, which vacancies shall not be filled till the number of trustees, exclusive of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and the other officers of the state above mentioned, shall be reduced to ten.—[Session Laws, 1805—Page 110.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government, and for other Purposes.

Passed April 7, 1806.

§21. *And be it further enacted,* That the comptroller is hereby authorized and required to borrow on the credit of this state, from the bank of New-York, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and to loan the same to the trustees of Union College, at an interest of six per cent. per annum; which said sum of fifteen thousand dollars, together with the interest thereon, shall be paid into the treasury of this state by the managers of the lotteries appointed by the act, entitled "An act for the endowment of Union College," out of the first avails of the lotteries to be drawn in pursuance of the said act; and as a further security, the said corporation shall cause a bond to be given to the people of this state, under their common seal, for the money so as aforesaid loaned.—[Session Laws, 1806—Page 630.]

AN ACT

Supplementary to the Act, entitled "An Act making Provision for improving Hudson's River, below the City of Albany, and for other Purposes."

Passed April 7, 1807.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That the managers of the four lotteries, for raising the sum of eighty thousand dollars, by virtue of the act, entitled "An act for the endowment of Union College," be authorized and required to raise by each of the said lotteries, the additional sum of five thousand dollars, and the necessary charges; and that the said managers pay out of the avails of the said lotteries into the treasury the sum of twenty thousand dollars to reimburse the state, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars above directed, for completing the said public building in the city of Albany: *Provided always,* That the appropriation in this act contained, is upon this express condition, that the corporation of the city of Albany shall enter into a bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be taken by

and deposited with the comptroller, with the following condition, to wit: that if at any time hereafter, the legislature shall deem it advisable to dispose of their interest in the said house, and the said corporation shall not elect to purchase it, that then the said house and lot shall be sold at public auction, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied to reimburse the state, and the said corporation and the county of Albany, for the advances of money now and heretofore made for the erection of the said house, to be apportioned to the state, the said corporation and the said county of Albany, in proportion to such advances.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioners shall, from time to time, present to the legislature an account of all the expenditures of any monies that have been or hereafter may be expended on said building.—[Laws of 1807—Chapter 177.]

AN ACT

Respecting Union College.

Passed April 1, 1808.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall not be lawful for any person to entice the students of Union College, or of the grammar school belonging to the same, into the vice of gaming, by keeping within the first and second wards of the city of Schenectady any billiard table, or other instrument or device for the purposes of gaming; and that if any person shall keep any billiard table, or other instrument or device for gaming within the aforesaid first and second wards of the city of Schenectady, or shall entice or permit any student of Union College, or of the grammar school belonging to the same, to game or play at the said billiard table, or other instrument or device aforesaid, or shall entice or permit them or any of them to enter the place where the same is kept, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court having cognizance thereof, the one moiety to the use of the people of this state, and the other to the benefit of such person as shall prosecute therefor.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, together with the constables of the said city of Schenectady, to attend the annual commencement, and the public exhibitions of the said Union College, to preserve peace and good order, and prevent any unlawful assemblage and tumult about the same.—[Sessions Laws, 1808—Page 310.]

AN ACT

Directing the Payment of a sum of Money borrowed by the Trustees of Union College on the Credit of the State from the Bank of Albany, and for other purposes.

Passed March 16, 1810.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, rep-*

resented in Senate and Assembly. That the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, be and he is hereby directed to pay to the president, directors and company of the Bank of Albany, out of any monies in the treasury, the sum of ten thousand dollars, borrowed of them on the credit of the state by the trustees of Union College, under and pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to augment the funds of the trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady," passed the seventh day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, and the act amending the same, passed the twenty-fourth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and which sum the legislature, in and by the said first mentioned act engaged within ten years to make provision to pay.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That the comptroller be and he is hereby authorized, whenever application shall be made to him by the president and directors of any bank for the payment of a part or the whole of any sum previously borrowed on behalf of the state from such bank, to borrow on behalf of the state from any other bank in which the state holds stock, a sum sufficient to make such payment, and to make the same accordingly.—[Session Laws, 1810—Page 14.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Trustees of Union College to invest the Monies heretofore granted to them by this State, in the capital Stock of the Mohawk Bank.

Passed February 22, 1811.

WHEREAS the legislature by laws heretofore passed have made provision for the support of indigent students, as well as for the establishment of a classical library and the maintenance of professors in Union College: Therefore.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of said college to subscribe the monies, arising from grants heretofore made to them, in the capital stock of the Mohawk Bank, provided the consent of the directors of said bank can be obtained; in which case the capital stock of the said bank shall be and hereby is increased to the amount in value of the shares so subscribed by the trustees of Union College.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That provided the directors of the said Mohawk Bank shall allow the said trustees of Union College to subscribe to the capital stock of the Mohawk Bank in manner aforesaid, and the said trustees of Union College shall have a certificate thereof under their common seal, recorded in the office of the secretary of this state, then and in that case the corporation of the said Mohawk Bank, and all and singular the privileges thereunto belonging, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, any thing in the act, entitled "An act to

incorporate the Mohawk Bank, in the city of Schenectady," passed March 13th, 1807, to the contrary notwithstanding.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the trustees of Union College, after the foregoing conditions of this act shall have been complied with, may appoint one of their own board a director of the said Mohawk Bank, for the term of one year from the time of his appointment, or until a successor shall be appointed, which director so appointed, must be a stockholder in the said Mohawk Bank; and that the trustees of Union College shall have no right to vote for any other director or directors of the said Mohawk Bank, on any shares held in the stock of the said bank by virtue of this act.—[Session Laws, 1811—Page 107.]

AN ACT

To provide for the punctual Payment of the Prizes in Union College Lottery Number Two.

Passed March 29, 1811.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That in case the promissory notes of Naphtali Judah, endorsed by William L. Rose and by John Reid, deposited for collection by the managers of Union College lottery number two, in the Manhattan bank on the account of the said lottery, and also the note of Judah and Lazarus, deposited in the said bank, shall remain unpaid when they severally become due, it shall be the duty of the comptroller to borrow from any of the banks in this state such sum or sums as shall be necessary for the payment of the prizes that may be drawn in said lottery by the managers thereof; and it shall be the duty of the comptroller to take all legal and proper measures to cause the said notes, or such amount of the same as may be practicable, to be collected and paid into the treasury of this state, to be applied to the payment of the sums that may have been borrowed as aforesaid; and in case the whole amount of the said notes can not be collected from the said Naphtali Judah, William L. Rose, John Reid and Judah and Lazarus, it shall be the duty of the managers of the lotteries now authorized by law, to raise, under the direction of the comptroller, such additional sums by each or any of the said lotteries as shall be required for the payment of the sums that may have been borrowed by virtue of this act, together with the interest thereon; and the comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the treasurer for the several purposes specified in this act: *Provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall authorize the postponement of the application or payment of any money directed to be raised by lottery in or by any act of the legislature of this state in the order of time in which such money was directed to be paid.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That the comptroller is hereby authorized to compound and settle with any or all of the said persons indebted as aforesaid, in such manner as he shall conceive

most beneficial for the interests of the state: *Provided always,* That neither the assumption of the said notes and securities on behalf of this state in manner aforesaid, nor anything required by this act to be done by the comptroller, shall be construed or deemed to release or exonerate the managers of said lottery, or their sureties, or any or either of them, from any liability to the people of this state for or on account of any misconduct or omission of duty (if any) in said managers, or any or either of them, in the sale of tickets, or in the execution of any of the duties enjoined on them by law in regard to said lottery: *And provided also,* That the comptroller shall not assume or receive said notes and securities on behalf of this state until the said managers respectively to whom said notes and securities were severally given and made payable shall have expressed in writing his or their consent that the said notes and securities be assumed and received on the part of this state, subject to the provisions and conditions of this act.—[Laws of 1811—Chapter 83.]

AN ACT

Extending the Time, and continuing in force for a limited period, certain Banking Incorporations in this State, and for other purposes.

Passed April 2, 1813.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Merchant's Bank in the city of New-York," and the act entitled "An act to incorporate the stockholders of the New-York State Bank, and for other purposes," shall be and hereby are respectively extended and continued in force until the first Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

§2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the comptroller of this state, and he is hereby authorized and required to subscribe to the capital stock of each of the said banks, six hundred shares, in the name of the people of this state, for the use of the common school fund, to be paid for out of the said fund; and that the treasurer of Union College shall and may subscribe for the use of the said College, four hundred shares to the capital stock of each of the said banks, and the capital stock of each of the said banks are hereby accordingly increased one thousand shares; and that the treasurer of Hamilton College shall and may subscribe for the use of the said college, four hundred shares to the capital stock of each of the said banks, and the capital stock of each of the said banks is hereby increased accordingly: *Provided always,* That the trustees of the said colleges shall not vote upon the said shares so to be subscribed: *Provided always,* That on the shares so to be subscribed shall be paid into the said bank a sum not exceeding the amount paid by the

former stockholders, and in like manner from time to time as calls may be made by the directors of said bank.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That upon loans to be made by any of the banks within this state, other than to the people of this state, for periods exceeding six months, it shall be lawful for them to demand and receive interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum.

§4. *And be it further enacted.* That the respective acts incorporating the Bank of New-York, the Bank of Albany, the Bank of Columbia, the Farmer's Bank, and the Bank of Hudson, and the several acts continuing and extending the same, or any of them, shall be and hereby are extended and continued in force until the first Tuesday of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

§5. *Provided always and be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the comptroller of this state, and he is hereby authorized and required to subscribe the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of New-York, and the sum of five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of Albany, in the name of the people of this state, for the use of common schools, to be paid for out of the common school fund; and also that the treasurer of Union College for and in behalf of the trustees of said college, be and he is hereby authorized to subscribe the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of New-York, and the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of Albany, the sum of five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Farmer's Bank, and the sum of five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of Hudson; and also that the treasurer of Hamilton College, for and in behalf of the trustees of the said college, be and he is hereby authorized to subscribe the sum of fifteen thouand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of New-York, and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of Albany, five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Farmer's Bank, and ten thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of Columbia, and five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Bank of Hudson; and the capital stock of the said banks is hereby respectively increased to an amount equal to the sums authorized by this act to be subscribed on behalf of the people of this state, and the trustees of Union College and the treasurer of Hamilton College: *Provided always,* That the trustees of Union College and the trustees of Hamilton College shall not be entitled to vote for directors upon the shares to be subscribed for the use of the said colleges.

§6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the trustees of Columbia College, with the consent of the directors of the banks mentioned in this act, to subscribe to the capital stock of each of the said banks to the extent hereby authorized and granted to the trustees of Union College, and in case such subscription shall be made, the capital stock of the banks where it is made shall be increased to the amount of such subscription: *Provided always,*

That the trustees of Columbia College shall not be entitled to vote for directors on such subscriptions.—[Sessions Laws, 1813—Page 104.]

AN ACT

Relative to Union College Lottery.

Passed April 5, 1813.

§1. *Be it enacted by the people of the state of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall and may be lawful for the present managers of Union College lottery to make use of the surplus monies in their hands (being the proceeds of sales of tickets signed by them in the first class of Union College lottery number four) towards the payment of prize tickets signed by Stephen Thorn, since deceased, and which may still remain unpaid, in Union College lottery number three, and the first class of number four, and that they render an account to the comptroller within six months of the amount of prizes so paid by them.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That the attorney-general and the comptroller be and they are hereby authorised to settle and adjust the accounts of Stephen Thorn, deceased, with his legal representatives, relating to lottery number three, and the first class of number four, and to apply the monies received from them to the repayment of the sums so expended by the managers in the payment of the said prizes signed by Stephen Thorn.—[Laws of 1813—Chapter 128.]

AN ACT

Relating to the different colleges within the State.

Passed April 9, 1813.

§10. *And be it further enacted,* That the agreement made between the trustees of Union College, in the City of Schenectady, and the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city, relative to the purchase or exchange of certain real estate lying within the bounds of the said city be and the same is hereby confirmed and declared valid in law, to every intent and purpose therein expressed and declared, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§11. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, heretofore paid to the trustees of the said college out of the avails of certain lotteries, shall be and remain at interest, payable annually on approved landed security, or shall be invested in public stock in such manner as the trustees of the said college from time to time, by and with the consent, in writing, of the person administering the government of this state or the chancellor thereof, shall direct and prescribe; and the annual income of such shall forever hereafter be solely and exclusively applied for the support of such professorships as are or may be instituted in the said college; and that it shall not be lawful for the said trustees or their successors at any time hereafter to lessen the said

principal sum of thirty five thousand dollars or to appropriate the same, or any part thereof, to or for any use or purpose whatsoever and the said trustees shall annually exhibit to the legislature a just, true and circumstantial account of their proceedings in relation to the disposition and application of the interest that shall accrue from the said principal sum of thirty five thousand dollars and how the said principal sum of thirty five thousand dollars, and how the said principal sum is invested or to whom and on what security placed at interest.

§12. *And be it further enacted*, That thirty five thousand dollars also paid, or to be paid, to the trustees out of the avails of certain lotteries, shall be applied towards the erection of such additional edifices for the accommodation of the students in the said college, as they shall deem proper; and ten thousand dollars also paid, or to be paid the said trustees, out of the avails of certain lotteries shall be invested or put out at interest, in the manner declared in the preceding section, one half of the income whereof to be laid out by the said trustees in establishing and maintaining for ever a classical library, from which library all the students in the seminary shall be furnished with the books which they are required to study, subject to such regulations as the board of trustees shall prescribed, paying for the use of the same one dollar and fifty cents per quarter; and further, all indigent students who shall make it appear to the faculty of the college that they are embarrassed for want of pecuniary resources, shall during good behavior, be furnished, free of expense, with the books necessary for pursuing their education; And further, The remaining half of the income of the said ten thousand dollars shall forever be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of such indigent scholars, as may be, from time to time, pursuing their education in said seminary.

§13. *And be it further enacted*, That the number of trustees of said college shall not exceed twenty-one in number, and of that number the chancellor, the justices of supreme court, the secretary of state, the comptroller, the treasurer, the attorney-general and the surveyor-general for the time being shall respectively be ex-officio trustees of said college; And further, The regents of the university are authorized to fill all vacancies of the said trustees, from time to time to take place, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the present trustees from holding and enjoying their said trust.

§14. *And be it further enacted*, That the grants of funds and lands heretofore made to the said college by the people of this state be and hereby is confirmed, but all the former responsibilities and engagements of the said college to the people of this state, by reason of any monies borrowed or advanced, shall be and remain in like manner as if this act had not been passed.

§15. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person to entice the students of Union College or of the grammar school belonging to the same, into the vice of gaming by keep-

ing with in the first and second wards of the city of Schenectady, any billiard table or other instrument or device for the purpose of gaming; and that if any person shall keep any billiard table or other instrument or device for gaming within the first and second wards of the city of Schenectady, or shall entice or permit any student of Union College or of the grammar school belonging to the same, to game or play at the said billiard table or other instrument or device aforesaid, or shall entice or permit them or any of them to enter the place where the same is kept, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court having cognizance thereof, the one moiety to the use of the people of this state and the other to the benefit of such person as shall prosecute therefor.

§16. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county, together with the constables of the city of Schenectady, to attend the annual commencement and public exhibitions of the said Union College to preserve peace and good order, and prevent any unlawful assemblage and tumult about the same.—[Laws of 1813—Chapter 82—Pages 268-269.]

AN ACT

Instituting a Lottery for the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes.

Passed April 13, 1814.

WHEREAS well regulated seminaries of learning are of immense importance to every country, and tend especially, by the diffusion of science and the promotion of morals, to defend and perpetuate the liberties of a free state: Therefore,

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That there shall be raised by lottery, in successive classes, a sum equal in amount to the several appropriations made by this act, together with the simple interest accruing thereon, till the same shall be raised and paid by the managers appointed to superintend the same: *Provided however,* That this provision for the payment of interest shall not extend to interest which may accrue on either of the provisions contained in this act for more than six years from the time of passing the same.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated, to be paid out of the avails of the said lottery in manner aforesaid, towards the completion of the edifices already commenced by the trustees of Union College, and for the erection of such other edifices as may by them be deemed requisite.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That thirty thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid, for the purpose of paying a debt already contracted by the said trustees.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That twenty thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid, for the purpose of increasing the library, and also the philosophical and chemical apparatus belonging to said institution.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be appropriated to augment the small charity fund heretofore granted by the legislature of this state, the same to be invested by the trustees of Union College, and the avails thereof to remain for ever sacred to the relief of indigent students, while prosecuting their studies in said institution.

§6. *And be it further enacted,* That all the right, title and interest of the people of this state in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate in the ninth ward of the city of New-York, known by the name of the Botanic Garden, and lately conveyed to the people of this state by David Hosack, with the appurtenances, be and the same is hereby granted to and vested in the trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New-York, their successors and assigns, but this grant is made upon the express condition that the college establishment shall be removed to the said tract of land hereby granted, or to lands adjacent thereto, within twelve years from this time; and if the said establishment shall not be so removed within the time above limited, then and from thenceforth, this grant shall cease and be void, and the premises hereby granted shall thereupon revert to the people of this state.

§7. *And be it further enacted,* That the trustees of Columbia College shall, within three months from the time of the passage of this act, transmit to the trustees of each of the other colleges in this state, a list of the different kinds of plants, flowers and shrubs in said garden; and within one year thereafter, the said trustees of Columbia College, shall deliver at the said garden, if required, at least one healthy exotic flower, shrub or plant of each kind, of which they shall have more than one at the time of application, together with the jar or vessel containing the same, to the trustees of each of the other colleges of this state, who shall apply therefor.

§8. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of forty thousand dollars be paid to the trustees of Hamilton College, to be by them applied as the interest of said college may require.

§9. *And be it further enacted,* That four thousand dollars be appropriated to the minister and trustees of the Asbury African church, in the city of New-York, for the purpose of enabling them to discharge a debt contracted in the purchase of their church, and to establish a school under their direction.

§10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state, to transmit to the New-York historical society, a set of the revised laws, and also of the journals of the present and future sessions of the legislature; and that the said society may, by their agent or agents, have access, at all reasonable times, to the secretary's office, and the other public offices of this state, and may cause such documents or records to be copied without paying office fees, as they may judge proper to promote the objects of the said institution.

§11. *And be it further enacted,* That the right reserved to this state, to subscribe to the stock of the Bank of Utica, be and the same is hereby transferred to the college of physicians and surgeons of the western district, with full power to dispose of the same, or any part thereof, in such way and manner and at such times as shall by them be deemed most beneficial to the interest of the said college: *Provided,* That on the said shares so to be subscribed, shall be paid into the said bank a sum not exceeding the amount paid by the former stockholders, and in like manner, from time to time, as calls may be made by the directors of the said bank: *And provided further,* That no part of the principal of the monies arising from the sale of the said shares, shall be appropriated towards the payment of the salaries of any of the professors or tutors of the said college.

§12. *And be it further enacted,* That thirty thousand dollars be appropriated as aforesaid, to the college of physicians and surgeons in the city of New-York, for the endowment of said college.

§13. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees of said colleges, to account annually to the regents of the university, for the expenditure of the money herein appropriated for the use of said colleges, and that said regents report the same from time to time to the legislature.

§14. *And be it further enacted,* That the person administering the government of this state, be and he is hereby authorized to appoint four managers, who are hereby empowered to form such plan for the said lottery as may appear expedient, to dispose of the tickets and to superintend the drawing of the same.

§15. *And be it further enacted,* That the managers appointed as aforesaid, shall hold their appointment subject to the future pleasure of the legislature, and that they shall have the powers and be subject to the regulations, restrictions and directions contained in the act, entitled "An act relative to the managers of lotteries," passed April 13, 1813.

§16. *And be it further enacted,* That no ticket in any class of this lottery, shall be offered for sale till the lotteries heretofore granted by the legislature of this state shall be drawn.

§17. *And be it further enacted,* That two classes of this lottery, as well as of the lotteries heretofore granted, may be drawn in each and every year, until the whole be completed.—[Session Laws, 1814—Page 142.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government, and for other purposes.

Passed April 15, 1814.

§34. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person residing or being in the first or second wards of the city of Schenectady, ex-

cept the steward of Union College, or such other person as the trustees thereof may authorize, knowingly, to furnish for compensation, any student or students thereof, with any wine or spiritous liquors, of any sort, nor to furnish for them a room or festival entertainment, or to allow them to attend the same by whomsoever furnished.

§35. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any theatrical exhibitions, or for any puppet-show, wire-dance, feats of horsemanship, or any such like idle shows of any sort, to be performed or exhibited within the aforesaid limits, nor shall it be lawful for any owner or occupant of any house, or out-house, or yard, to furnish accomodation therefor, and for each and every offense against either of the provisions of this and the preceding section of this act, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, with costs, to be recovered in an action of debt, in any court having cognizance thereof, the one moiety to the use of the poor in the city of Schenectady, and the other to the benefit of the person prosecuting therefor.

And whereas, by the act, entitled "An act for the endowment of Union College," passed in the year 1805, the number of the trustees thereof was reduced from twenty-four to twenty-one: Therefore,

§36. *Be it further enated,* That the number of trustees requisite for forming a quorum for the transaction of business, be reduced from fourteen to eleven, and for adjournment from day to day, from seven to five.

§52. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of Union College to subscribe a sum equal in amount to the charity funds belonging to said institution, or any part thereof, to the capital stock of any bank or banks in this state, the consent of the directors thereof being obtained for such subscription: *Provided always,* That no right of voting on any stock subscribed by virtue of this act, shall be conveyed to the said trustees of their assigns; and the capital stock of any bank consenting to such subscription, on filing the same in the office of the secretary of this state, shall be increased to the amount so subscribed: *And provided further,* That no larger sum than ten thousand dollars be subscribed to the capital stock of any one bank.—[Session Laws, 1814—Pages 255 and 258.]

AN ACT

To carry into effect sundry Resolutions of the Legislature, and for other purposes.

Passed October 24, 1814.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the raising of troops for the defense of this state," shall not be so construed as to extend to any student or students from another state, who shall be prosecuting their studies in either of the colleges of this state.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That all students from this state, belonging to any college within this state, who are liable to be enrolled by the provisions of the aforesaid last mentioned act, shall be enrolled in the respective beats where their usual residence may be, and not in the beat where the college of which they are members is established, unless their own residence is also within the same beat.—[Session Laws, 1814—Page 27.]

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "An act concerning the Inspection of Sole Leather," and for other purposes.

Passed April 18, 1815.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of any justice of the peace of the county of Schenectady, on complaint being made to him of any person or persons offending against either of the provisions contained in the thirty-fourth, or in the thirty-fifth sections of the act entitled "An act for the payment of certain officers of government, and for other purposes," passed April 15th, 1814, to issue his warrant to apprehend such person or persons, and on their being convicted thereof, by one or more credible witnesses, to fine such person or persons, in a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and in case the same is not paid, to issue an execution directed to any constable of the said county, whose duty it shall be to collect the same in the manner specified in the act, entitled "An act for the recovery of debts to the value of twenty-five dollars," passed April 5, 1813, and when collected to pay the same to the treasurer of the city of Schenectady, for the benefit of the poor thereof.—[Session Laws, 1815—Page 278.]

AN ACT

Concerning Lotteries.

Passed April 10, 1818.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly.* That it shall be the duty of the managers appointed under the act instituting a lottery for the promotion of literature, and for other purposes, passed April 13th, 1814, to commence the sale of tickets immediately after the drawing of the fifth class of the medical science lottery shall have been completed, and that if the avails of the fifth class of the medical science lottery shall not be equal to the payment of all the monies directed by law to be raised in that particular lottery, the deficiency shall be transferred to the lottery for the promotion of literature, and paid or reimbursed out of the first monies arising therefrom.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any balance shall remain of the avails of the said fifth class of the medical science lottery, after paying or reimbursing all the grants directed by

law to be raised in that particular lottery, the balance so remaining shall be transferred to the lottery for the promotion of literature, and applied according to the provisions of the same.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the managers of the lottery for the promotion of literature, to submit the plan of each successive class thereof to the comptroller of this state, for his approbation, and the comptroller shall determine the amount to be raised by each class, and the respective times of drawing the same.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the express duty of the managers of lotteries already appointed or hereafter to be appointed, under any law of this state, to collect proofs of the infraction of the law of this state in respect to private lotteries, in respect to the sale of tickets in the lotteries of other states, and in respect to the insurance of lottery tickets, and the said managers shall prosecute and bring to justice all persons offending in the premises.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That the person administering the government of this state, shall be and he is hereby vested with authority to remove from office any manager or managers of any lottery, and to appoint others in his or their stead, whenever in his opinion the public good shall require such removal and appointment.

§6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the managers of the lottery for the promotion of literature, after six years shall have expired from the time of the passing of the act instituting the same, in the subsequent classes, in such manner and proportions as the comptroller shall deem proper, to raise the additional sum that may be requisite for complying with the provisions of the act to provide for the punctual payment of prizes drawn in Union College lottery number two: *Provided always,*

§7. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to increase the sum or sums of money heretofore granted and authorized to be raised by the act entitled "An act to institute a lottery for the promotion of literature," passed April 19, 1814.—[Sessions Laws, 1818—Page 124.]

AN ACT

Relating to Billiard Tables, and for other purposes.

Passed April 17, 1818.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That the provisions contained in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sections of the act entitled "An act for the payment of certain officers of government, and for other purposes," passed April 15th, 1814; and also the provisions in the fifth and sixth sections of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled "An act concerning the inspection of sole leather, and for other purposes," passed April 18th, 1815; and also the provisions of the fifteenth section of an act relating

to the different colleges within this state, passed April 1st, 1808, be and the same are hereby extended to the third and fourth wards of the city of Schenectady.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for the senior trustee of Schenectady academy, by giving notice to all the other trustees, to convene the same; and the trustees so convened, shall be a board competent for the election of members to fill the existing vacancies which have been occasioned by death, resignation or removal of any former trustees, and that the charter of the said academy be revived, any nonuser notwithstanding.—[Session Laws, 1818—Page 171.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the President, Directors and Company of the Banks therein mentioned, to return to the Stockholders of said Banks, part of the Capital Stock paid in by them.

Passed April 4, 1820.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the said president and directors to pay unto the treasurer of this state and to the trustees of Union College, if the comptroller of said state and the said trustees shall deem it advisable and proper, such further sum of the said stock, as the said president and directors shall deem expedient.—[Session Laws, 1820—Page 125.]

AN ACT

To limit the continuance of Lotteries.

Passed April 5, 1822.

WHEREAS the public institutions to which grants were made originally, in the lottery instituted April 13th, 1814, for the promotion of literature, have already suffered materially by delay in drawing the same: *And whereas,* it is believed, that said lottery might be managed with greater economy and less hazard, by the institutions interested in its success, than it has hitherto been, or can hereafter be, by the state: *And whereas,* all that could be thus saved, by greater economy in the management of said lottery, would go to diminish the loss of said institutions: *And whereas,* by such an arrangement, the state would be relieved from the hazard of future losses: Therefore,

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall and may be lawful for said institutions to assume conjointly, or to appoint one of their number to assume the supervision and direction of said lottery, and from time to time to appoint such and so many managers thereof, and other agents, for the conducting the same, as to them may seem proper: and the said managers and agents, or any of them, from time to time to remove at their pleasure, and others in their stead to appoint, and to make such contracts in relation to the said lottery, and to take such security for the ful-

fillment of such contracts, as to them shall from time to time seem proper and reasonable, and to direct the times and manner of drawing the said lottery, and the sum to be raised by each class therof, and to adopt such schemes as may be proper in relation thereto, and to receive the avails and hazard the losses, and be responsible for the payment of the prizes of said lottery for a limited time, in lieu of and as an equivalent for, the several specific grants to them therein made: *Provided,* they will accept thereof for any limited time, less than the time in which the state can raise and pay said grants, at the rate monies have hitherto been raised and paid, or can in the judgment of the comptroller, be calculated, with safety to the state, to be hereafter raised and paid; which time shall be determined by that officer from the facts and information in his possession, and a certificate thereof filed in the office of the secretary of this state immediately after the passing of this act.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever said institutions shall have severally accepted in writing of the provisions contained in this act, in lieu of, and as an equivalent for, the grants to them severally made in said lottery, and shall each of them have filed such acceptance in the office of the secretary of this state, it shall be lawful for them to assume the management thereof: Provided however, *And be it further enacted,* That from the time such acceptance is filed, the state shall be absolved from all responsibility to provide for any loss or losses that may occur on any future class or classes of said lottery, and also from all obligation to pay any prize ticket or prize tickets drawn therein, out of any monies belonging to the people of this state.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the provisions contained in the act relative to lotteries, passed April 13th, 1819, from the ninth to the thirty-first sections thereof inclusive, shall not be considered as applicable to lottery managers or agents of said institutions, appointed under this act, except so far as the said institutions shall deem it expedient to adopt and apply the same.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That before it shall be lawful for any manager or agent, acting under the authority of said institutions, to offer the tickets of any class of said lottery for sale, he shall enter into a bond to the amount now required of lottery managers, with the people of this state, with sureties to the satisfaction of the comptroller, conditioned for the faithful payment of all prize tickets by him signed, when duly presented; and in case of failure or refusal, the comptroller shall, on proof being made to him thereof, deliver such bond to the attorney-general for collection; and on recovery, shall pay from the avails thereof said prize tickets, if presented within the time limited by law.

And Whereas the object of this act is not to increase the grants made to the said institutions, but to contract with them for assuming the responsibility and running the hazard, and taking the management of the literature lottery, and thus to place them in a situation to save in all future classes of said lottery, by more

prudent contracts, and more careful management, whatever can be saved out of that indefinite amount that is liable, on the present plan of conducting said lottery, to be raised and absorbed by the recurrence of losses and the payment of managers: Therefore,

§5. *And be it enacted*, That the annual average amount of tickets, according to their scheme price, in all lotteries hereafter to be drawn under this act, during the term of years fixed by the comptroller, shall not exceed the annual average amount of tickets, according to their scheme price, in the lotteries already drawn within this state, during the five years immediately preceding the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, which amount of tickets shall be ascertained by the comptroller, and a certificate thereof filed in the office of the secretary of this state; and said institutions shall furnish the comptroller a certified copy of the amount of tickets, at their scheme price, in all classes hereafter to be drawn, that the same may be also filed in the office of the secretary of this state; and so soon as the whole amount of tickets, at their scheme price, authorized by this act, shall have been sold and drawn, the authority herein granted to said institutions shall cease, though the time fixed by the comptroller, in his certificate, may not have expired.

§6. *And be it further enacted*, That said institutions shall apply the avails of said lottery, (after deducting the expense of managing the same,) *pro rata*, according to the provisions of the original act, in which said grants were made, and make report thereof, annually, to the regents of the university, as said act directs.

§7. *And be it further enacted*, That if said institutions shall accept of the provisions of this act, then and in that case it shall be their duty to raise and pay the grant made by lottery to the historical society, in the same proportions as the other grants are raised and paid; and in consideration thereof, the limitation of time contained in the first enacting clause of this act, shall be proportionably extended.—[Session Laws, 1822—Page 157.]

AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act relative to the City of Schenectady."

Passed February 14, 1823.

WHEREAS by the existing charter of Union College, the chancellor, the judges of the supreme court, the attorney-general, the secretary, the comptroller, the surveyor-general, and the treasurer, are, ex-officio, trustees thereof: *And whereas*, by reducing the number of the justices of the supreme court under the present constitution, the number of said trustees will be reduced: Therefore,

§4. *Be it enacted*, That the governor, and lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall be added to the number of trustees, ex-officio, already belonging thereunto; the trustees not ex-officio, to be and remain the same in number as they at present exist in said

board: and vacancies hereafter occurring therein, to be filled in the same manner as vacancies have heretofore been filled: *Provided,* the board of trustees of said college shall consent thereunto, and file such consent in the office of the secretary of this state.—[Session Laws, 1823—Page 31.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government and other persons therein named, and for other purposes.

Passed April 12, 1824.

§20. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the board of trustees of Union College to file their assent to the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act relative to the city of Schenectady," passed February 14th, 1823, before the first day of February next.—[Session Laws, 1824—Page 302.]

AN ACT

To enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany to dispose of Tickets in a Lottery heretofore granted, and to limit the continuance of the same.

Passed April 13, 1826.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, to contract with any person or persons that they may deem proper, for drawing the lotteries authorized in and by the act, entitled "An act to enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany to dispose of their public lands by lottery," and that the person or persons with whom they shall so contract, shall have a right to form such schemes for the said lottery, and to mix the prizes for the same with the money prizes in the lottery authorized to be drawn under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act to limit the continuance of lotteries," passed the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and in the lottery authorized to be drawn, under and by virtue of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a fever hospital in the city of New-York," passed the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three: *Provided nevertheless,* That the consent of the literary institutions interested in the lottery to be drawn, under the act to limit the continuance of lotteries, or the person or persons charged with the supervision and care of the same, and also the consent of the assignees of the said grant for the erection of a fever hospital in the city of New-York, be previously obtained: *And provided also,* That the land prizes so mixed, and the tickets sold therefor, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the said literary institutions or their authorized agent or agents aforesaid, and the assignees of the grant to the city of New-York as aforesaid, shall consent to the mixing of said lotteries and prizes as aforesaid, so that all the existing grants for lotteries may be closed within the time now limited by law for closing the drawing of the said lotteries in which they are respectively interested; that it shall and may be lawful for each of them to change the schemes of the said lotteries in which they are now respectively interested, in such manner as to admit of the mixing of said land and money prizes as aforesaid, and in lieu of the tickets in the schemes which they were heretofore authorized to dispose of, it shall be lawful for them to dispose of tickets at their discretion, in the schemes of mixed prizes herein authorized during the time contemplated and prescribed for finishing the drawing of the present lotteries, in and by the first enacting clause of the act, entitled "An act to limit the continuance of lotteries," passed the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, as the said time is calculated and estimated by the comptroller in his certificate made under and by virtue of said enacting clause, on file in the office of the secretary of this state, and as the said time is also provisionally reconsidered and restricted as aforesaid, or proportionally extended in a second certificate of the said comptroller, made and given under the fifth section of the said act, and also filed in the office of the secretary of this state.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the same security shall be given for the payment of prizes in the aforesaid schemes of mixed prizes, previous to the sale of any of the tickets in the said lottery, as is required for the payment of all prizes in the schemes authorized in and by the act to limit the continuance of lotteries.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That any thing contained in the act to limit the continuance of lotteries, the act entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the erection of a fever hospital in the city of New-York," or in the act entitled "An act to enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany to dispose of their public lands by a lottery," inconsistent or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract to be made by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be made with the consent of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the finances of the city of Albany," passed March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or a majority of them, and not otherwise; and all schemes of mixed prizes mentioned in the said first section of this act, shall, before tickets shall be issued or sold pursuant to any such scheme, be submitted to the said commissioners and approved of by them, or a majority of them, which approbation shall be endorsed upon such scheme, signed by

the commissioners approving of the same, and published with every such scheme.

§6. *And be it further enacted,* That a plan of the allotment of any prizes of land proposed to be mixed in any such scheme, and disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the said act, shall, before any mixed scheme containing those prizes is made and approved, pursuant to the directions of the last preceding section of this act, be made out and submitted to the attorney-general and comptroller of this state, and be by them approved of by an endorsement made thereon, signed by them, which said endorsement shall also be published with every such mixed scheme, made out pursuant to the provisions of this act, before any ticket shall be issued or sold pursuant to any such mixed scheme.

§7. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said attorney-general and comptroller from time to time to keep an account of the amount of tickets to be sold under any allotment approved by them, and to refuse their approbation to any further allotment, whenever the amount of tickets sold or to be sold under the allotments which have received their approbation, added together, shall amount to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and in case the value of all the land to be sold by virtue of this act, as valued and appraised pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany to dispose of their public lands by a lottery," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, shall not amount to the said sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, then the whole value of the allotments to be approved by the said attorney-general and comptroller, shall not exceed the appraised value of the said lands.—[Session Laws, 1826—Page 207.]

AN ACT

In relation to the Funds of Union College.

Passed April 25, 1831.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. It shall and may be lawful for the trustees of Union College to dispose of any shares by them subscribed in the capital stock of any bank in this state; and said shares, when disposed of, shall thereafter entitle the holders thereof to all the rights and privileges to which the holders of other shares are entitled.

§2. It shall and may be lawful for said trustees to reinvest the avails of any shares so disposed of, in any bank as aforesaid, in the capital stock of any other bank or banks, as heretofore provided for by law, or in bonds and mortgages, or other public stock, as shall be deemed most for the interest of said college.—[Session Laws, 1831—Page 336.]

AN ACT

Authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Schenectady to sell the present Court-House and Jail and Fire-proof Clerk's Office, and for other purposes.

Passed April 25, 1831.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. The board of supervisors of the county of Schenectady are hereby authorized, on or before the first day of November next, to sell and convey all the right and title of the said county in and to the present building used as a court house and jail, called the city-hall, the fire-proof clerk's office and the lot on which the same are situated, together with such interest of the common council of the city of Schenectady in the said buildings and lot as the said board may hereafter acquire, for a sum not less than ten thousand dollars; but the said premises so sold shall not be used or occupied for any other than literary, scientific or religious purposes.

§2. The proceeds of the sale of said premises shall be paid into the treasury of the said county, to be applied towards the purchase of a suitable and proper site in the city of Schenectady for the erection of a new court-house, jail and fire-proof clerk's office for said county, and towards defraying the expense of the construction of the same.

§3. The said building, when erected, shall be called and known by the name of the "City-Hall of the city of Schenectady;" and when the same shall be completed, it shall be the duty of the first judge of said county to sign a certificate in writing to that effect, and to file the same in the office of the clerk of said county; after which time the several courts which are or may be by law directed to be held in said county shall be held at said building, and the county jail and clerk's office shall be kept in the several apartments therein provided for the same.

§4. It shall and may be lawful for the senior trustee of the Schenectady academy, residing and being at the time in Schenectady, by giving notice to the other trustees, to convene the same; and the trustees convened on such notice shall be a board competent to fill all vacancies at the time existing, whether occasioned by death, resignation, neglect or removal of any former trustee; and the charter of the said academy is revived and confirmed, any surrender or non-user to the contrary notwithstanding.

§5. It shall and may be lawful for said trustees to receive, hold and use any additional monies or other property that may be subscribed, bequeathed or otherwise bestowed for the purpose of establishing in the city of Schenectady, in addition to the school hitherto taught, "an institute of science and industry," in which manual labor, at the discretion of the board, shall be combined with mental application by all the members thereof, whether pre-

paring for college, for becoming teachers of schools, or for any other profession or calling in life.

§6. It shall and may be lawful for said trustees to divide said institute into such departments as shall be deemed expedient, and to prescribe the course of studies and system of discipline, as well as to appoint the requisite professors or teachers in each.

§7. It shall and may be lawful for the trustees of Union College to make provision that the members of said institute shall be so far recognized as members of said college as to be allowed to attend the lectures and receive books from the libraries established therein, together with any other privileges granted to students in full standing, that may be deemed compatible with the interests of both institutions.—[Session Laws, 1831—Page 342.]

AN ACT

Fixing the period for closing all the Lotteries authorized to be drawn within this State.

Passed April 30, 1833.

WHEREAS John B. Yates and Archibald M'Intyre, assignees of all the unsatisfied lottery grants made by this state, have executed to the people thereof an agreement, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January last, that all lottery grants heretofore made by this state, shall cease and determine from and after the close of the present year, and releasing and acquitting the people of this state from all right, title and claim to continue or draw any lottery within this state, after the last day of December next, providing the legislature will pass an act declaring that the lotteries authorized by this state, may be continued until the close of the present year: Therefore,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. The lotteries authorized by law to be drawn within this state may be continued until the close of the present year; after the end of which period, it shall not be lawful to continue or draw any lottery within this state; but all and every lottery heretofore granted or authorized within this state, shall absolutely cease and determine.

§2. That the said agreement and release of the said John B. Yates and Archibald M'Intyre, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state.—[Session Laws, 1833—Page 484.]

AN ACT

To supply vacancies in the Board of Trustees of Union College.

Passed April 19, 1847.

§1. Any vacancies in the board of trustees of Union College, occurring by virtue of the new constitution, may be filled as other vacancies have heretofore been filled in said board.

§2. This act shall take effect immediately.—[Laws of 1847—Chapter 84.]

AN ACT

To provide for certain expenses of Government.

§1. The treasurer shall pay on warrant of the comptroller out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as follows:

To the clerk of the commission to investigate the financial condition of Union College, and other expenses of the commission, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as shall be necessary.—[Laws of 1852—Chapter 407.]

AN ACT

To provide for certain expenses of government.

Passed July 21, 1853.

§1. For the expenses of the commission to examine into the pecuniary affairs of Union College, incurred under sundry resolutions of the senate, as follows, to-wit:

To L. Vanderheyden, accountant, the sum of two thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents.

To Philip Ford, as assistant accountant, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty-two dollars and forty-eight cents.

To Gray, Sprague & Co. for blank books and stationery furnished to the accountant, the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents.

To J. M. B. Davidson, for the use of safe used by the accountant to preserve the books and papers of Union College in his possession, the sum of thirty-five dollars and fifty cents.

To Milldollar and Davenport, for searches of title to property belonging to the college, and directed to be made by the accountant, the sum of thirty-five dollars.—[Laws of 1853—Chapter 615.]

AN ACT

To provide for certain expenses of government.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. The treasurer shall pay on the warrant of the comptroller the several sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in each case, for the purposes and to the persons respectively hereinafter specified.

For expenses of the commission to examine into the affairs of Union College, incurred under sundry resolutions of the senate, as follows, to-wit, to John Vanderbilt, Elisha Ward and Nathaniel Jones, members of said commissions, each the sum of five hundred dollars and mileage the same as members of assembly.

To L. Vanderheyden, accountant, the sum of nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents.

To J. M. B. Davidson, for the use of a safe by the accountant, to preserve books and papers of Union College, in his possession, the sum of twenty-five dollars.—[Laws of 1854—Chapter 397.]

AN ACT

To incorporate the Association of the Alumni of Union College.

Passed March 26, 1857.

§1. Thomas De Witt, Horatio Potter, William H. Seward, Alexander W. Bradford, John Bigelow, Preston King, John A. Lott, Richard M. Blatchford, Augustus Schell, George N. Titus, Hiram Barney, Alonzo Potter, John W. Edmonds, Oliver D. F. Grant, William Kent, William W. Phillips, Stephen Cambreleng, and all who are now or may become hereafter associates for the purposes of this act, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "The Association of the Alumni of Union College," for the purpose of the promotion and extension of liberal education in connection with the said college, and the advancement of science and letters.

§2. For the purposes aforesaid the said association shall possess the general powers and privileges, and be subject to the general liabilities contained in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same may be applicable, and may not have been modified or repealed; but the real and personal estate which the said association shall be authorised to take, receive, purchase and hold over and above its library, instruments, apparatus and collections in natural history, science, art and literature, shall not at any time exceed an amount the clear yearly income of which shall exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

§3. The officers of said association shall be a president, five vice presidents, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a treasurer, a librarian, twenty-one councillors, and such other officers as may be provided by the by-laws, who shall be elected annually.

§4. The said association shall consist of all persons who have received or may hereafter receive a degree from Union College, and who shall comply with the terms of admission prescribed by the by-laws.

§5. There shall be an annual meeting of the said association at Union College, on the day preceding the annual commencement, at which the officers of the association shall be chosen.

§6. The property and affairs of the said association shall be managed by a council to consist of the officers designated in the third section of this act, subject to such directions and regulations as shall be prescribed by the by-laws.

§7. The said association, for determining the terms of admis-

sion of its members, for the government of the association, for changing and altering the officers, and their election and duties, and for the general regulation and management of its transactions, property, business and affairs, shall have power to form a code of by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States, which shall, until modified or rescinded, be equally binding as this act, upon the said association, its officers and members: *Provided, however,* That the same shall not be altered or rescinded except at an annual meeting, on previous notice in writing, given at the preceding annual meeting.

§8. The legislature may at any time alter or repeal this act.

§9. This act shall take effect immediately.—[Laws of 1857—Chapter 182.]

AN ACT

To authorize the conveyance in trust of certain lands at Hunters' and Greenpoint, Long Island, owned by Leicester K. Ely and others.

WHEREAS, Leicester K. Ely, William Judson and the trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady in the State of New-York, own in fee as tenants in common certain lands and premises in the town of Newtown, Queen County, and lying at Hunter's Point and its neighborhood, being lands or parts of the lands known as the Hunter and Van Alst farms, and also certain lands and premises situate at Green Point in the county of Kings, being lands or part of the lands known as the Griffin and Provost farms; *and whereas,* Charles Ely and Jonathan Crane have, or are supposed to have certain equitable interests, in the said lands and premises; *and whereas,* It has been found difficult from the pressent condition of the said property and the several interests of the owners thereof, to manage and dispose of the said property to the best advantage for all persons interested therein; *and whereas,* It is deemed by said owners that a partition of said property would be prejudicial to them,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. That all the parties interested in said lands and premises except the said trustees of Union College may convey their legal and equitable estates, title and interest therein to the said trustees of Union College, in the town of Schenectady, in the State of New-York, to be held by the said trustees of Union College in trust, to manage and dispose of the same for the benefit of the parties interested therein, viz.:

1. To sell, mortgage and lease the same.

2. To receive the rents and profits of the said lands and premises.

3. To improve and grade the same as preparatory to the sale of such lands and premises by lots or otherwise.

4. To issue to each party in interest a certificate of the extent of this interest in such lands and premises, or a declaration of trust setting forth the quantity and nature of such interest.

5. To apply the proceeds of the sales, and the rents and profits, in payment of the expenses of grading, improvement, and management, and all charges on said lands and premises, and all debt incurred on account of said management.

6. To distribute the surplus of such proceeds of sales, and of rents and profits, among the different owners of said lands and premises, in proportion to their respective interests therein.

7. To reconvey from time to time to such owners respectively their respective shares of such portion of the said lands as shall remain unsold, when, in the opinion of the trustees of said college, such reconveyance will promote the interest of the proprietors.

8. To reconvey to such owners, respectively, their respective shares of all the unsold portions of said lands and premises, subject to the charges thereon and the expenses of improvements and management theretofore created and incurred, and to assign and pay to them, respectively, their respective shares of all of any of the said proceeds of sales and rents and profits aforesaid, remaining after paying thereout all expenses of grading, improvement and management and all debts incurred on account thereof, and all charges thereon or on said lands and premises, when thereunto requested in writing by such of said owners as shall at the time own at least two-thirds of the lands and premises so conveyed in trust under their hands and seals, or whenever the said trustees of Union College shall elect to surrender or put an end to such trust.

§2. The said trust may be created subject to such conditions and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said owners and parties interested in the said lands and premises and the said trustees of Union College and expressed in the deed or deeds of conveyance of said lands and premises to the said trustees of Union College.—[Laws of 1860—Chapter 385.]

AN ACT

To amend and consolidate the several acts relative to the city of Schenectady.

Passed April 21, 1862; three-fifths being present.

§21. The said board of education shall have power to purchase, in the corporate name of the city of Schenectady, from the trustees of Union College, and the said trustees of Union College shall have power to sell and convey to said city, the building called the west college, and the buildings connected therewith, and the site on which they stand, situate on Union street, in said city, and lying between College street and the Erie canal, and

the New York Central Railroad, for the use of the said common schools and academical department, and upon such trusts and upon such terms, and subject to such conditions, as shall be agreed upon by and between the said board of education and the said trustees of Union College; and said buildings and premises, after the same shall be conveyed to the city of Schenectady, in pursuance of such agreement, shall be held by said city for such uses and purpose, and upon such trusts, and subject to such conditions, as shall so be agreed upon, and as shall be specified in the deed of conveyance. The preceding provisions of this title in relation to the purchase of school houses, sites and lots, and other real property, and to the taking, holding, disposition and sale of the same, so far as the same are inconsistent with this section, shall not be applicable to the purchase, sale, and conveyance authorized in this section.

§22. The said board of education and the said trustees of Union College shall have power, from time to time, to enter into such contracts as they may deem expedient in relation to the organization, superintendence and management of the said academical department, the prescribing the course of studies and system of discipline, and the appointment and payment of the professors and teachers in such academical department; and also in relation to the terms upon which the pupils in said academical department may receive books from the libraries of Union College or attend the lectures of the professors in said college, or be admitted, when prepared, as members in full standing of its several classes; such contract, when entered into, shall be binding on said board of education and the said trustees of Union College, and shall be faithfully executed. The preceding provisions of this title, in relation to the powers and duties of said board of education, in reference to the academical department, shall be deemed modified by this section, and such powers and duties shall be exercised only in conformity to the contracts which may be entered into under this section.—[Laws of 1862—Chapter 385, Title VI.]

AN ACT

To incorporate the Schenectady Astronomical Observatory.

§1. Platt Potter, John Sanders, Charles Stanford, Andrew McMullen, John C. Ellis, Daniel D. Campbell, John A. De Remer, Robert Furman, Abel Smith, James Fuller, Jonathan Pearson, Samuel T. Benedict, Alexander M. Vedder, Peter Rowe, Stephens A. Daggett, and such others as they may associate with themselves are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name and style of "The Schenectady Astronomical Observatory," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Astronomical Observatory in the City of Schenectady, and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capa-

board: and vacancies hereafter occurring therein, to be filled in the same manner as vacancies have heretofore been filled: *Provided,* the board of trustees of said college shall consent thereunto, and file such consent in the office of the secretary of this state.—[Session Laws, 1823—Page 31.]

AN ACT

For the Payment of certain Officers of Government and other persons therein named, and for other purposes.

Passed April 12, 1824.

§20. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the board of trustees of Union College to file their assent to the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled an act relative to the city of Schenectady," passed February 14th, 1823, before the first day of February next.—[Session Laws, 1824—Page 302.]

AN ACT

To enable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany to dispose of Tickets in a Lottery heretofore granted, and to limit the continuance of the same.

Passed April 13, 1826.

§1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly,* That it shall and may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, to contract with any person or persons that they may deem proper, for drawing the lotteries authorized in and by the act, entitled "An act to enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany to dispose of their public lands by lottery," and that the person or persons with whom they shall so contract, shall have a right to form such schemes for the said lottery, and to mix the prizes for the same with the money prizes in the lottery authorized to be drawn under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act to limit the continuance of lotteries," passed the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, and in the lottery authorized to be drawn, under and by virtue of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of a fever hospital in the city of New-York," passed the twenty-fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-three: *Provided nevertheless,* That the consent of the literary institutions interested in the lottery to be drawn, under the act to limit the continuance of lotteries, or the person or persons charged with the supervision and care of the same, and also the consent of the assignees of the said grant for the erection of a fever hospital in the city of New-York, be previously obtained: *And provided also,* That the land prizes so mixed, and the tickets sold therefor, shall not in the whole exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

§2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the said literary institutions or their authorized agent or agents aforesaid, and the assignees of the grant to the city of New-York as aforesaid, shall consent to the mixing of said lotteries and prizes as aforesaid, so that all the existing grants for lotteries may be closed within the time now limited by law for closing the drawing of the said lotteries in which they are respectively interested; that it shall and may be lawful for each of them to change the schemes of the said lotteries in which they are now respectively interested, in such manner as to admit of the mixing of said land and money prizes as aforesaid, and in lieu of the tickets in the schemes which they were heretofore authorized to dispose of, it shall be lawful for them to dispose of tickets at their discretion, in the schemes of mixed prizes herein authorized during the time contemplated and prescribed for finishing the drawing of the present lotteries, in and by the first enacting clause of the act, entitled "An act to limit the continuance of lotteries," passed the fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, as the said time is calculated and estimated by the comptroller in his certificate made under and by virtue of said enacting clause, on file in the office of the secretary of this state, and as the said time is also provisionally reconsidered and restricted as aforesaid, or proportionally extended in a second certificate of the said comptroller, made and given under the fifth section of the said act, and also filed in the office of the secretary of this state.

§3. *And be it further enacted,* That the same security shall be given for the payment of prizes in the aforesaid schemes of mixed prizes, previous to the sale of any of the tickets in the said lottery, as is required for the payment of all prizes in the schemes authorized in and by the act to limit the continuance of lotteries.

§4. *And be it further enacted,* That any thing contained in the act to limit the continuance of lotteries, the act entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the erection of a fever hospital in the city of New-York," or in the act entitled "An act to enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany to dispose of their public lands by a lottery," inconsistent or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract to be made by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of Albany, pursuant to the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be made with the consent of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the finances of the city of Albany," passed March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, or a majority of them, and not otherwise; and all schemes of mixed prizes mentioned in the said first section of this act, shall, before tickets shall be issued or sold pursuant to any such scheme, be submitted to the said commissioners and approved of by them, or a majority of them, which approbation shall be endorsed upon such scheme, signed by

trustee. Other meetings of the association may be held as provided by said by-laws.

§3. This act shall take effect immediately.—[Laws of 1894—Chapter 30.]

AN ACT

For the adjustment and satisfaction of certain taxes upon the real estate of Union college in Long Island City.

Passed without the acceptance of the city.

Became a law June 7, 1895, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed by a two-thirds vote.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. Upon payment by the trustees of Union college in the town of Schenectady to the treasurer of Long Island City, of the sum of five thousand dollars upon the taxes laid or imposed prior to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-four upon the vacant lots of land owned by said trustees situate in said city which have no building or buildings thereon, or imposed further payment by said trustees of all the arrears of taxes upon upon said trustees upon account of said lots; and, also, upon the all other lots or parcels of land belonging to said trustees in said city, all and each of said taxes and the lien thereof shall be henceforth fully adjusted, satisfied and discharged, together with any and all sales of any of said lots for unpaid taxes upon which sales said treasurer has bid in any of said lots.

§2. Upon compliance by the said trustees of Union college with the terms of this act on their part to be performed, the comptroller of the state shall ascertain and credit to the county of Queens, upon the account of the State therewith for taxes, a sum equal to the amount of State, county, city and ward taxes exclusive of interest and penalties abated and released by the settlement hereby authorized, and the treasurer of said county shall thereupon credit the like sum to the treasurer of Long Island City, so that said city shall have benefit of said credits.

§3. This act shall take effect immediately.—[Laws of 1895—Chapter 973.]

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ble of taking by purchase or otherwise holding, conveying or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purpose of this incorporation, but which estate shall not at any time exceed the annual income of ten thousand dollars.

§2. The persons above named shall be trustees of the said corporation, and shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number, and shall have power to make such bylaws as may be necessary and not contrary to law, relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the said corporation, and eight of said trustees shall constitute a quorum.

§3. The board of trustees of Union College in the City of Schenectady, are hereby authorized to allow the said corporation hereby created to establish upon the said premises belonging to said college, the astronomical observatory contemplated by this act, and to that end the said board of trustees of said college, for a nominal consideration, may grant and convey suitable and proper grounds, in the position and of the dimensions to be determined by the board of trustees of said college, for the erection and accommodation of the said observatory; and in consideration of the grant of the site aforesaid, and such other gifts of library and apparatus as may hereafter be made by the said college, the faculty of the said college shall be entitled to the use and enjoyment of the said observatory free of charge and the students at a reasonable charge, to be fixed by the trustees of said observatory, except that the said board of trustees of Union College, subject to the approval of the trustees of the said observatory, shall at their own proper expense, provide a suitable person to have the charge and care of the said observatory and grounds.

§4. Whenever the said board of trustees of Union College shall execute a good and sufficient conveyance to the trustees of the observatory aforesaid, a suitable grounds for the erection of the proposed observatory building, and said conveyance shall have been recorded in the Schenectady County clerk's office and such record certified to the comptroller of the State of New-York under seal of the county clerk of Schenectady County, then the comptroller is hereby authorized and required to loan to the aforesaid trustees of the Schenectady Astronomical Observatory hereby incorporated the sum of Sixty thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the treasury belonging to the capital of the common school fund, to be paid in ten equal annual instalments, with annual interest on all sums unpaid, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, provided the said loan shall be secured by a mortgage upon the said observatory and site, to be executed by the trustees of the said observatory to the said comptroller; and the said mortgage shall be the first incumbrance or lien upon said property.

§5. This act shall take effect immediately.—[Laws of 1868—Chapter 254.]

AN ACT.

To qualify Union University and Union College to become trustee for the benefit of any of the institutions associated in said university.

Approved by the Governor.

Passed February 20, 1892; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. In addition to their several existing powers, rights and capacities, Union University and the trustees of Union College in the city of Schenectady in the state of New York are, and each of them, is hereby authorized and empowered, each in its corporate capacity, to be and become trustee and act as such, for the benefit of any school, institution or college associated in said university, whenever, by the terms of the instrument creating the trust, a benefit is thereby intended to be given or secured to any other of said associated institutions, than the one named as trustee.

§2. This act shall take effect immediately.—[Laws of 1892—Chapter 42.]

AN ACT.

To amend chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "an act to incorporate the association of the alumni of Union College."

Became a law February 19, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§1. Section three of chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The officers of said association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of these four officers and five other alumni, all of which officers shall be elected annually.

§2. Section five of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the said association at Union College on the day preceding the annual commencement, at which the officers of the association shall be chosen, and also the alumni trustee of Union College, whose election is provided for by the amendment of the charter of Union College, passed by the board of regents of the state of New York, on June second, eighteen hundred and seventy-one. Only duly qualified members of the association under its by-laws shall be entitled to vote for officers of the association or for said alumni

4. To issue to each party in interest a certificate of the extent of this interest in such lands and premises, or a declaration of trust setting forth the quantity and nature of such interest.

5. To apply the proceeds of the sales, and the rents and profits, in payment of the expenses of grading, improvement, and management, and all charges on said lands and premises, and all debt incurred on account of said management.

6. To distribute the surplus of such proceeds of sales, and of rents and profits, among the different owners of said lands and premises, in proportion to their respective interests therein.

7. To reconvey from time to time to such owners respectively their respective shares of such portion of the said lands as shall remain unsold, when, in the opinion of the trustees of said college, such reconveyance will promote the interest of the proprietors.

8. To reconvey to such owners, respectively, their respective shares of all the unsold portions of said lands and premises, subject to the charges thereon and the expenses of improvements and management theretofore created and incurred, and to assign and pay to them, respectively, their respective shares of all of any of the said proceeds of sales and rents and profits aforesaid, remaining after paying thereout all expenses of grading, improvement and management and all debts incurred on account thereof, and all charges thereon or on said lands and premises, when thereunto requested in writing by such of said owners as shall at the time own at least two-thirds of the lands and premises so conveyed in trust under their hands and seals, or whenever the said trustees of Union College shall elect to surrender or put an end to such trust.

§2. The said trust may be created subject to such conditions and upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the said owners and parties interested in the said lands and premises and the said trustees of Union College and expressed in the deed or deeds of conveyance of said lands and premises to the said trustees of Union College.—[Laws of 1860—Chapter 385.]

AN ACT

To amend and consolidate the several acts relative to the city of Schenectady.

Passed April 21, 1862: three-fifths being present.

§21. The said board of education shall have power to purchase, in the corporate name of the city of Schenectady, from the trustees of Union College, and the said trustees of Union College shall have power to sell and convey to said city, the building called the west college, and the buildings connected therewith, and the site on which they stand, situate on Union street, in said city, and lying between College street and the Erie canal, and